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Phalguna 23, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 14, 1969/Phalgun 23, 1890
(Saka)

— — —

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

I. G. P's Committee on Students' Agitation

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*481. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Committee appointed by the Inspectors-General of Police on the students' agitation in the country has been received ;

(b) the main recommendations of the Committee ;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A summary of the report of the Sub-Committee on student unrest appointed by the Conference of Inspectors General of Police 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—332/69].

(c) and (d) : Recommendations have been forwarded to all State Governments and Union Territories' Administrations. The comments of the University Grants Commission have also been sought.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छात्र प्रशान्ति की समस्या सिर्फ हमारे देश में ही नहीं है बल्कि मेरा ख्याल है कि सारे विश्व के

छात्रों में यह अज्ञान्ति व असन्तोष विद्यमान है । उस कटेक्ट में आप देखिये कि फ्रांस में छात्र आन्दोलन बहुत भयंकर रूप में हुआ था और पुलिस ने वहां दस्नग्रंदाजी नहीं की । जहां तक मुझे खबर है पुलिस और छात्रों के बीच कभी भी मधुर सम्बन्ध नहीं रहे और छात्रों में हमेशा पुलिस को देख कर उत्तेजित होने और भड़क उठने की आदत रही है तो इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं यह मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों की समिति बनाने के बजाय उन्होंने एजुकेशनस्ट्रस्ट्स, वाइज चांसलर्स या इस देश के महान् बुद्धिजीवियों की एक ऐसी समिति क्यों न बनाई जिससे छात्रों में यह विश्वास पैदा हो सकता और उनके अन्दर जो पुलिस के प्रति एक दुर्भावना रहती है वह नहीं रहती और वह समझते कि उसकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उनके पीछे एक नैतिक व देश के मनीषियों का समर्थन है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने किस भावना से उत्तेजित होकर यह पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों की वह समिति बनाई और ऐसी बुद्धिजीवियों की और बड़े लोगों की एक कमेटी क्यों नहीं बनाई ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member's main question is about the report of the Inspectors-General of Police : that is why I have given the information about the report of the sub-committee of the Inspectors-General of Police.

MR. SPEAKER : He refers to some other committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are different bodies ; particularly the Education Ministry is going into this question on student unrest ; the Vice-Chancellors have gone into this aspect and many other panels of the Education Ministry are also going into this problem. But the Home Ministry

essentially is concerned with the law and order aspect of it, and there is no doubt that student unrest has created some law and order problems also.

Therefore, the Home Ministry and the police administration have to pool together their professional experience and professional knowledge and try to see how it can be handled. It is not a committee which is going to provide a solution for all student problems. They have to be considered from different angles—educational, social and many other angles. But there is also a facet of law and order to this problem and therefore, professionals who are supposed to know the technique of keeping law and order were asked to go into it.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह-कार्य मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि अमरीका, डेनमार्क और स्वीडन में छात्रों में जो अशान्ति है और इसके लिए वहाँ पर उन्होंने यह तरीका अपनाया है कि छात्रों में यह जो अशान्ति होती है उसे कंट्रोल करने के लिए उनका पुलिस दल और उनका न्यायालय बनाया जाय उसी तरह से यहां भारत में छात्रों में जो एक असन्तोष व अशान्ति है उसके लिए छात्रों में ही से पुलिस दल और कोर्ट बनायेगे ताकि छात्रों में होने वाली अशान्ति को उनका पुलिस दल कंट्रोल करे और अशान्ति सम्बन्धी मामलों का उनके ही न्यायालयों में निर्णय हो सके जिससे छात्रों में उनके प्रति, हमारे प्रति, सरकार के प्रति या पुलिस के प्रति जो एक दुर्भावना पैदा होती है वह न हो ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no such proposal at present before the Ministry.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : The Home Minister has dealt with the student problem as a law and order problem. To me, it appears that the absence of responsible student leadership in the country and absence of national and State level student organisations are also responsible for this law and order problem. For three months a seasonal problem arises and a seasonal student leadership is asked to tackle it on

a basis of adventure. Will the Government of India examine the possibility of considering it as an economic problem, a social problem a problem of student-teacher relationship, in which the youth and the students should feel conscious of their place in society ? Will there be an attempt to evolve a national leadership which may solve the problem in a more responsible way ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I agree with the hon. member entirely.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since student unrest is a social and psychological problem, why is it that instead of treating it as a law and order problem, as is demonstrated by summoning a conference of the IGPs, Government have not taken steps to remove the basic causes of the social and psychological unrest of students ? May I know what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. member is perfectly justified in raising this question. The police aspect of it is the least important aspect of the student problem. The Education Ministry and other concerned ministries are looking into it. I would request the hon. member to direct this question to those ministries. I was asked what is being done about the law and order problem and I answered it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Even judging this problem from the point of view of law and order, we have received a long summary of five pages, but it has not dealt with this aspect whether there is any necessity of making a differentiation between dealing with law and order problem of students and law and order problem of the public, whether it is desirable to resort to firing, or tear gas and other things would do, etc. May I know whether it is not necessary to have a differentiation between dealing with students and the public so far as law and order is concerned ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. member goes through the recommendations laid on the Table, he will see that the IGPs have made a difference between student problems and other problems of

law and order. I personally favour that as a sound approach.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो यह मंत्री जी ने स्वयं माना है कि छात्र अशान्ति कानून शृंखला का ही सवाल नहीं है इसके साथ सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति भी जुड़ी हुई है। दुनिया में, खासकर फ्रांस में छात्र अशान्ति हुई और वहां दिवाल की सरकार भी महसूस करती है कि छात्र लोगों को विश्वविद्यालय के मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा लेना चाहिये। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी विचार करेंगे। और नम्बर 6 की जो सिफारिश है कि पुलिस को कैम्पस में घुसना चाहिये, इस पर विचार करेंगे कि कतई पुलिस को विश्वविद्यालय के कैम्पस में नहीं जाना चाहिये। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में पी० ए० सी० मौजूद है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पृष्ठभूमि में कि यह कानून शृंखला का सवाल नहीं है, क्या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के कैम्पस से पी० ए० सी० को हटा देंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, the hon. Member has raised two or three very interesting points. One of them is whether in view of what is happening in other countries Government is considering about giving students the right of share in management of universities etc. It is a very interesting suggestion which has been made even before. I learn from the Education Minister that such and several other suggestions are now under examination of the Education Ministry. I wish they come with certain proposals before the House for the benefit of the country and also to have a discussion etc. The other one is the most controversial subject and that is about permission for the police to enter the campus. If I may take a little more time to explain this important aspect, there are two situations which can be thought of. One is, when there is an apprehension of commission of offence under the normal circumstances whether the police should enter the campus of the university immediately they have the information or whether they should enter only on the permission of the

university authorities. The second is the ordinary commotion of students based on their own grievances etc. The approach is this Government does not want to take any decision for the State Governments—normally in this matter the decision will have to be taken by the State Government—Our thinking is—I am merely mentioning our thinking, I am not giving any final view in this matter—in case of apprehension of commission of ordinary offences if the police get information I think they are bound under the law to take cognizance of it. If they are told that a murder is being committed in the campus they cannot wait for the permission of the Vice Chancellor to enter the campus. In the case of ordinary commotion of students, their own movement etc., normally they should not enter and the rule should be that they should not enter without the consent of the university authorities. This is our general approach. The hon. Member for his own purpose can apply this principle to the situation in Banaras University.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Sir, the manifestation of student unrest in different States is one form of violent outburst of students but the causes are entirely different. For example, in Tamil Nadu it is linguistic...

MR. SPEAKER : Question deals with the report of the I. G. Police.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : In my State only yesterday there was a political rivalry among the students there. Is the hon. Minister prepared to create a psychological condition among the students so that they can be given responsible participation in the college and university management ? Will the hon. Minister assure us that a psychological condition will be created among students so that they can participate in a responsible way in the governance of both college and university ? That will create a sense of responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good suggestion. But we are now completely outside the question put down for answer. The question is about IGP Report. Now we are discussing the method or approach towards the educational system itself. If you all will be satisfied with one question

per day, then I do not mind ; I will give chance to everybody. But if you want me to cover more questions, then I have to put some limitation on time. Further, some of the supplementaries are entirely outside the main question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is accepted that the problem of student unrest is not only a law and order problem, but is an educational problem, other things are also involved and, therefore, the Inspector-General of Police cannot tackle this problem. So, it is better to have a committee with which the police officers are also associated. Now this committee has made certain suggestions. One of the interesting suggestions is that there should be a proctorial system in all the universities and that there should be better liaison between the proctors and the police authorities. Secondly, the committee has said that if a student breaks the law, the law should take the same course and no leniency should be shown to him. Today one important factor which is contributing to student unrest, I should rather say student lawlessness, is that the student who breaks the law or indulges in criminal or violent activities is left scot free, because the students are treated as a class apart. May I know whether government can give an assurance that wherever law is broken, wherever violence takes place, whether it is by the students or others, law will not make any distinction in its course ? Secondly, may I know whether a commission in which some police officers and some academicians are there will be set up to go further into some of the very interesting and important suggestions which have been made because the police alone cannot deal with this problem ? The educational authorities and the police have to sit together to consider what kind of liaison could be established between the proctorial system and the police officers.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has made quite an indisputable point that the law should not make any distinction between students and others.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : But it is being done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : But about

handling law and order problem created by students and other people, I think that distinction has to be borne in mind.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about my second question, which is more important. You have suggested that there should be liaison between proctors and the police officers. That is only a suggestion. Has something concrete been done in regard to this very important suggestion ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad this question has been raised. I have explained the position that these recommendations have been sent to the State Governments and the State Governments are sending their comments on them. Some of them have accepted the recommendations. There is difference of opinion only about questions like, say, right of entry into the campus of the university. Some State Governments have taken one view and some others a different view. This is not a matter which the police can decide. It is a matter for decision by the educational authorities after discussion with the universities.

नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस और श्री जवाहर लाल
नेहरू की मूर्तियां

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*482. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाल किले की प्राचीर पर, जहां प्रति वर्ष 15 अगस्त को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया जाता है, नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की पाषाण मूर्ति की बजाय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की मूर्ति लगाई जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा दिल्ली नगर निगम के मुकाम पर किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :** (a) No,
Sir.

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

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पीछे समाचार पत्रों में जो समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि दिल्ली कौरपोरेशन ने इस प्रकार का निश्चय किया है कि उस स्थान पर, जहाँ से कि 15 अगस्त को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया जाता है, श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू की प्रतिमा स्थापित की जायेगी। क्या इस समाचार में कुछ सत्यांश है और क्या इस दृष्टि से उन्होंने यह मन्त्रालय को किसी प्रकार से ऐप्रोच किया? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी स्थिति क्या है?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : No decision was taken to install a statue of either Shri Jawaharlal Nehru or Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at the ramparts of the Red Fort where the national flag is hoisted on the 15th of August.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं समझ नहीं पाया सम्भवतः। दिल्ली कौरपोरेशन ने तो होम मिनिस्ट्री को ऐप्रोच नहीं किया है कि यहाँ पर श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की प्रतिमा लगायी जाय? क्योंकि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था कि दिल्ली कौरपोरेशन ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया है, उसकी वास्तविकता क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : दिल्ली नगर निगम ने प्रस्ताव किया था कि राम लीला ग्राउन्ड में श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की प्रतिमा स्थापित की जाय। उन्होंने लाल किले के रैम्पर्ट पर प्रतिमा लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया था। राम लीला ग्राउन्ड में लगाने का था। इसलिये आप के प्रश्न के उत्तर में जवाब दिया गया कि हमारे सामने इस तरह का कोई प्रश्न नहीं आया है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस स्थान पर जहाँ सबसे पहले 15 अगस्त को श्री जवाहरलाल ने स्वयं प्रथम स्वतन्त्रता दिवस पर भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि आज हमको यहाँ से बोलते हुए नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की याद आ रही है क्योंकि उन्होंने ही लाल किले पर तिरंगा झंडा

फहराने का पहले स्वप्न देखा था। तो क्या यह मन्त्रालय इस प्रकार का विचार कर रहा है कि इस स्थान पर नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की प्रतिमा लगाई जाय? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया जायगा?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति का निर्माण किया गया था और उसने कुछ स्थानों का चयन भी किया था। लाल किले के भ्राजू बाजू दो स्थान हैं जिनमें से एक स्थान पर उन्होंने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की प्रतिमा लगाने का निश्चय किया था। पर वह कोई उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं था इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में यह सोचा गया कि फिर से कोई उपयुक्त स्थान चुन कर वहाँ उनकी प्रतिमा लगाई जाय। अभी इस पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में जनता की भावनाओं का ध्यान है कि चूँकि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और उनकी भ्राई० एन० ए० को लाल किले से सम्बन्ध है, इसलिये नेता जी की प्रतिमा के लिए उचित स्थान वही हो सकता है जहाँ पर झंडा लहराया जाता है? क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि उसी स्थान पर स्टैचू लगाई जाय?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : सरकार को जन भावना का सम्पूर्ण ध्यान है। इसी लिये इस प्रतिमा को लगाने के स्थान के बारे में इस कमेटी से सलाह ली गई। इस समिति में माननीय संसद सदस्य भी थे जो कि जन भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, और उनके साथ सोच विचार करके ही इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय करने का विचार सरकार का है।

SHRI RANGA : This is a very sensitive subject. Whatever may be our personal opinions in regard to one or the other or both of them, we all love and venerate these two great national leaders and I do not want a controversy to be raised over

this matter. I do not think it would be possible for anyone of the ministers also to make any decision or to express anything here in the House. Therefore, may I make this suggestion that they may take, when they find it necessary, such of the Members of the House who may have some views in regard to this particular matter into consultation and settle this matter in an amicable manner? It is not as if there are two sections of people who are lovers of either of them; all of us love them and, therefore, it should be done in such a decent and harmonious manner that it would please the whole of the nation.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
It is a very welcome suggestion.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : काफी दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं हम लोग कि चूँकि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने "चलो दिल्ली" और "लाल किले पर झंडा लहरायें" का नारा दिया था इसलिये उनकी प्रतिमा वहाँ लगने वाली है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पहले यह सुझाव आया था कि उस जगह के झाड़ू-बाड़ू उन की स्टैचू लगाई जाये। तो झाड़ू बाड़ू छोड़ कर किसी ऐसी जगह उनकी स्टैचू होनी चाहिये जहाँ से वह जनता को दिखाई दे और उसके दिल में भावनायें जागें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि वह लाल किले पर आना चाहते थे, इसलिये क्या ऐसी जगह पर स्टैचू का निर्माण किया जायेगा जहाँ से वह तमाम लोगों को नजर आये और वह उसी जगह पर होनी चाहिये जहाँ से आज झंडा फहराया जाता है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों का विचार है कि ऐसे स्थान पर नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की प्रतिमा का निर्माण किया जाये जहाँ से वह जनता को दिखाई दे सके और जनता को उससे प्रेरणा मिल सके। उनकी जो कीर्ति है और जो महिमा है उसके हिसाब से ही स्थान का चुनाव होना चाहिये। इसलिए इस स्थान का चयन बहुत सोच समझ कर करना होगा। इस के लिये हमने जो कमेटी बनाई थी उसने जो जगह सुझाई थी वह उपयुक्त

नहीं होगी। हम लोग वहाँ पर ठीक स्थान की खोज कर रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
Is it not possible to have both the statues at Lal Qila and also keep Netaji's sword over there ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
We will keep the suggestion in view.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Netaji's supreme ambition was to unfurl the National Flag on the Red Fort. In view of this great sentiment prevailing throughout the country—in the minds of the Indian people today Red Fort and Netaji are linked together—may I get a straight answer from the hon. Minister as to when the decision would be taken that the statue of Netaji will be erected on the ramparts of the Red Fort ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
We have already indicated that we want to associate Netaji's statue with the Red Fort. Where exactly in the Red Fort it will be done is a matter for consideration and decision. That is under consideration.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1946 में मार्सेलीज बन्दरगाह पर मेरी नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के साथ मुलाकात हुई थी, और मैं उस समय झकेला नहीं था। फारवर्ड ब्लाक के जोगलेकर भी वहाँ हाजिर थे। नेताजी मिलिट्री ड्रेस पहने हुए थे। इस लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का निश्चय कर लिया है कि नेताजी अब ज़िन्दा नहीं हैं। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका आफिस में बीच-बीच में मिस्ट्री-रियस आदमी नेता जी के लिखित खत लेकर आते हैं जो लोग उनके हस्ताक्षर जानते हैं वह इसको पहचान सकते हैं।

मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अब भी नेता जी को एनिमी नं० 1 मानती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with this now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो कमेटी बना रखी गई है उसमें कुछ संसद सदस्य भी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से उनके नाम जानना चाहता हूँ। आया वह ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो कि दिल्ली को जानते हैं।

दूसरा सवाल भेद्य यह है कि इस समय दिल्ली में आपने बहुत से राजनीतिक नेताओं के स्टैंचू लगाये हैं, तो क्या आप की पानिसी कोई है कि किन-किन लोगों की स्टैंचू किस-किस जगह लगाई जायेगी। जो दूसरे राष्ट्रीय नेता हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध दूसरी पार्टियों से है, विशेष कर मैं डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि यहां कि बहुत बड़े पार्लियामेंटेरियन रहें हैं और राष्ट्रीय नेता भी हैं, क्या उन के बारे में भी आप विचार करेगे और छत्रपति शिवाजी के लिये भी सोचेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इन सब बातों पर विचार करने के लिये ही समिति का निर्माण किया गया है। जो पुरानी समिति थी उसका कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया है और अब नई समिति बनने जा रही है। आशा है कि वह कुछ ही दिनों में बन जायेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी और छत्रपति शिवाजी के बारे में पूछा था।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इन्हीं सब बातों पर सलाह देने के लिये कमेटी बनी थी। वह जो सलाह देती है उस पर विचार करके हम निर्णय लेते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Shri Janardhanan.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : Sir, before the Question is taken up for answer, I would like to submit that such questions and also such answers that involve matters which are completely under the law and order jurisdiction of the State Government should not be raised in the House. Further, this is a case which is *sub Judice*. I also feel that this involves a political

party, indirectly insinuating the Communist Marxists. So, about this Question, though it is already admitted, I hope, the hon. Minister as well as the Members may co-operate in not raising such questions in this House—the precious hour of the House is wasted on such questions—which are completely under the law and order of the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not as though the names of one party is there but the names of different parties are there who have tabled the Question. When the Questions come, naturally, you cannot rule out everything. We will have to admit some of them. But apart from that, naturally, the Ministers will be careful enough to see what is the State subject and to what extent they can answer. I am sure, the Ministers know their irresponsibility and will be careful in that. You have also appealed to the Members and, when putting questions, naturally, they are also expected to be a little responsible.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Just a word. We know what will be the answer of the Home Minister. He will say that they are effectively dealing with the problem. Our fear and anxiety is that, by implication, this will cast an aspersion on the effectiveness of the D. M. K. Government there.

MR. SPEAKER : There are different Governments in different States, say, in Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa and all that. Let us not lose the time of the House. The question has been admitted.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will you kindly direct your secretariat to be a little careful in editing Questions. I am sure Mr. Janardhanan would not have asked a Question like that.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : It is also *sub Judice* ; there is a case pending.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure the Government knows that the case is pending. Shri Janardhanan—not here ; Shri Mohamed Imam.

Violence in Tanjore

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*483. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI C. MITHUSAMI ;

SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

SHRI C. C. DESAI :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKAR

SHARMA :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Statesman of the 31st December, 1968 stating that the Marxists—led from—workers of Tanjore District indulged in violence on non-Communist labour in the wake of the Venmani Incident of the 25th December, 1968 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Sir, this unfortunate tragedy occurred nearly two months ago. Tanjore is a very fertile area which supplies much food to the entire country. It was very unfortunate that about 42 persons were massacred by a section of the people. I am not entering into the local Governments jurisdiction. But the fact is that these 42 persons were massacred by a section of the people, by a section of the workers, who are anxious to impose their own ideologies and their own formulas, not by peaceful methods but by violence, murder, looting and arson.

What happened in Naxalbari ? I think, the Communist Marxist—led workers are anxious to impart their own ideologies...

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : This tendency is likely to spread to other parts of India. May I know what action the Government of India propose to take to prevent such lawlessness which is being encouraged and which is being spread

by the Communist Marxist—led workers... (Interruption.)

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is completely off the track, he is completely off the road. He does not know the facts. It is the landlords who have massacred.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I want to know what action Government propose to take to prevent spreading of these activities to other parts of the country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, this question does not relate to the facts that he is mentioning. But if you allow me to answer, I will, because...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. You can, if you want.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to tread wrongly on the susceptibilities of the other members. The fact is that, not only in Madras but also in different parts of the country, the relations between the tenants and their landlords are becoming gradually an important problem. Such a problem is also raising its head in some parts of Madras State, in Tanjore...

SHRI RANGA : They are also peasants.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not taking the side of any one. I am only mentioning the facts.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is the Congress wing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is a Communist wing too. I am sure, in this matter, the Madras Government is quite aware of the situation. When this very sad thing happened, they immediately took the necessary action. They have appointed a one-man commission to go into the matter. In this respect I will have to depend on the good sense of the State Governments, and I have no doubt that the State Governments will rise to the occasion and see that this kind of illegal activities do not increase.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am not accusing the State Government. I

know, they are doing their best. They might have appointed a one-man commission to go into the details of the tragedy. But the question is this. The activities of the Communist Marxist—led workers have been spreading throughout the country... (Interruptions.)

SHRI NAMBIAR : Communists are spreading like wild fire throughout India. They are already in power in two States. They are bound to spread.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I must say that a new form of imperialism is practised by the Communists to spread the Marxist ideology to the other parts of the country. Today the Government of India, being responsible for the integrity of the entire country, should not close their eyes to these things. I would, therefore, like to know what action the Government of India is going to take to prevent spreading and inculcation of the Marxist ideology...

SHRI RANGA : It is an all-India malice.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : ...by such activities which are sponsored by Communist Marxist—led workers.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to discuss any political party as such here. The hon. Member knows very well that the party to which he has made a reference is running some governments in this country. I have no doubt that they will see the spirit of the Constitution and work accordingly. (Interruption.)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is getting demoralised.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Unfortunately a climate of intimidation is taking hold of this country, whether it is settling problems of differences of ideological opinions or whether they are certain local feuds.

We have heard of these complaints in the recent mid-term elections also. We know the sorry spectacle of what happened in the Tanjore district. It is no wonder that the State Government are seized of matter in a proper manner. But recently, Shri Nagi Reddy has openly declared that he has no faith in parliamentary democracy

at all, and he has now gone out of the party in order to create subversive activities, because he himself has said that he is getting out for this particular reason.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the CIB and other Intelligence agencies of the Government of India are fully seized of the matter and are taking effective steps so that at least the democratic system in this country is not allowed to be subverted and violence resorted to.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. Member has understood the real spirit of parliamentary democracy, parliamentary democracy cannot be maintained with the help of the policy or the CBI. Ultimately it will have to be maintained by the support of the people. When I am a realist and I am taking note of the realistic position, I am told that I am getting demoralised; when I try to be firm then I am told by those very hon. Members that I am not careful about the responsibility of the State Governments.

SHRI RANGA : He is on the wrong side at the wrong moment.....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to enter into an argument with Shri Ranga, because this is not the occasion to do so.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR : May I know whether it is a fact that the place where the incident took place, was only a small hut; which was quite inadequate for the assembling of 43 persons? May I also know whether it is a fact that the persons were murdered somewhere else outside and the dead bodies were brought to that place and set fired? May I know whether that is a fact that it was done in order to abolish evidence in regard to the charges of murder?

If so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to give any reaction, because it depends on the actual facts.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I have got to ask a very simple and straight question. May I know whether the hon. Minister thinks that the incident in

Tanjore district was part of an ordinary law and order situation or a part of a deeprooted conspiracy to overthrow the Government by bloody revolution? In this context, my hon. friend Shri N. K. Somani has just referred to statement made by Shri Nagi Reddy the other day. I would further like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in West Bengal too, it is being preached not only from the platform but in public processions that ballot must be replaced by bullet and processions are being taken with sleogans and placards such as 'Mao se Tung Zindabad', and 'We have no faith in parliamentary democracy' and so on. In this context, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether he thinks that the incident in question was an ordinary incident involving law and order situation or was part of a conspiracy to take the country to bloody revolution and overthrow the government established by unconstitutional and anarchical means.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The question is based on certain facts above which I cannot say whether they are right or wrong. Therefore, I do not want to make any statement based on facts of which I have no knowledge.

श्री बलराज सधोक : यह मंत्री जी ने आज एक सिद्धांत हमारे सामने रखा है कि देश के अन्दर ऐसी सब घटनाओं का जनता के द्वारा फंसला किया जाता है, वही फंसला करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा आपने उनके अभिभाषण में यह नहीं कहलबाया कि देश के अन्दर कुछ संस्थाएँ हैं जो कि लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं और जो यहाँ पर हिंसा के द्वारा उपद्रव कराना चाहती है, लोकतन्त्र को सबवर्त करना चाहती हैं? यदि आपने कहलबाया है तो क्या उस वक्त यह आपके दिमाग में बात नहीं थी और क्या आप नहीं जानते थे और क्या राष्ट्रपति नहीं जानते थे, जनता नहीं जानती थी कि इस देश के अन्दर ऐसे तत्व हैं जिनका लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं है, जो हिंसक क्रांति चाहते हैं भले ही उनमें से आज कुछ तत्व किन्हीं राज्यों में राज्य कर रहे हों। लोकतन्त्रीय ढंग से सत्ता राज्यों में भले ही उन्होंने प्राप्त कर ली हो लेकिन क्या यह सच

नहीं है कि उस सत्ता का वे दुरुपयोग हिंसक क्रांति करने के लिये कर रहे हैं? उनमें से एक ग्रुप ने एक अलग पार्टी भी बना ली है जिसकी रिपोर्ट स्टेट्समैन में छपी है और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारा इस लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं है और हम देश में हिंसक क्रांति करेंगे। कभी वे ये हिंसक कार्यवाहियाँ नक्सलबाड़ी में करते हैं और कभी तंजौर में करते हैं। ये सब घटनायें एक व्यापक हिंसक कार्रवाई का अंग हैं। यह सरकार लोकतन्त्र के आधार पर बनी है और लोकतन्त्र की संरक्षक है। इस बात को बृष्ट में रखकर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस प्रकार की घटनायें चलती रहेंगी और इस प्रकार के तत्व पनपते रहेंगे, तो क्या सरकार लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई प्रभावी पग उठायेगी, या वह जनता का नाम लेकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचती रहेगी, जिसका यह दुष्परिणाम हो सकता है कि आज दो राज्यों में उन लोगों की हुकूमत है, कल तीन में हो जायेगी, परसों चार में हो जायेगी और इस प्रकार वे सारे देश को कंट्रोल करके लोकतन्त्र को खत्म कर देंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the policy of Government is concerned, certainly Government are determined to resist any organised attempt at creating armed, revolution or any violent activities. But as the political parties are functioning within the constitutional framework, I do not think that anybody can raise any objection about it. Personally, I would say that thought cannot be fought by bullet; thought will have to be fought with another thought.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Prosecution of thought is illegal.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : The Home Minister has admitted that he knows that the trouble is there all over the country. It is not only a matter of the relationship between one group and another, namely the exploiter and the exploited. He himself has said that for upholding democracy in this country, it is the people who will have to do everything and not only the Govern-

ment. The question arises as to what Government have done to instil basic faith among the people in democracy. Every single channel of democracy is being exploited, and this Government itself is exploiting democracy for its autocratic ends.

MR. SPEAKER : That is irrelevant.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Just because I am coming last to ask the question, you are not permitting me ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the question hour ; we are not having a debate now. He should ask a question.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Other Members have put questions with long preambles.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has no question to ask.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : This is my last sentence. The Home Minister is supposed to be the man of steel in the Government—I spell “STEEL”. I would like to ask him whether he is carbide steel or carbon steel....

MR. SPEAKER : That is most irrelevant. He can make all these remarks in the course of his speech. But I would not allow these things during the Question Hour.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I am praising him.

MR. SPEAKER : He may resume his seat now.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : May I ask...

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed his question.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : May I ask my question ?

MR. SPEAKER : He would not ask anything, because there is nothing to ask.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : May I ask how long he will keep fiddling while the country burns ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think this needs any answer.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो लोग मारे गये, क्या वे हरिजन थे और सरकार की वहाँ से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने में कितना समय लगेगा। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि डी० एम० के० ने कास्टिज्म से लड़ाई की और यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया, लेकिन कास्टिज्म माता है पयूब्लिज्म की और वहाँ पर सामन्तशाही को खत्म नहीं किया गया है। आज सामन्तशाह लोग सारे देश में हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या रवैया अपनाना चाहती है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He is asking for my opinions. I am rather inclined to agree with him in some general propositions that he is making...

MR. SPEAKER : He need not answer this question. There is no question to be answered.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This incident pertains to the clash that has taken place in the wake of the Venmani affair. We all know that the people were burnt alive, and a gruesome incident had taken place, and it is no wonder that some incidents have taken place after that, and I would have wondered if those incidents had not taken place. 42 persons had been burnt alive ; it is to the credit of the State Government that they had taken action immediately after that. The point on which I would seek a clarification from the Home Minister is this. All those who were arrested because of the incidents were mirasdars and landlords, and unfortunately most of them are belonging to the Congress Party and some of them are holding high positions in the party organisation.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wanted others not to go into details because there is an inquiry but he is himself going into details now and giving the full details.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : My question is this...

MR. SPEAKER : Congress is condemned; Communists are condemned; he is giving a judgment in the shape of a supplementary.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is the Home Minister aware of the actual reality that prevails in Tanjore ? There are two reasons for the prevailing state of affairs there. One is that the mirasdars are controlled by the party in power in Delhi. I do not have any grievance against the central organisation here, but their branch organisation in Madras thought that by indulging in these things they could topple the State Government there. So in the interest of democracy, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether on principle he would see that within his party some kind of decency and decorum is observed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Instead of asking a question, he has given some wrong information. He has said that some of the landlords are Congressmen. My judgment of the whole situation is that landlords as a class have no political party affiliation. Really speaking, they always try to get the support of the government in power. I can only say that at the present moment in Madras, the D.M.K. is the Government in power.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The first man who was murdered in the incident, Shri Pakkirisamy, was a D.M.K. man. Because of that, the D.M.K. people set fire to huts and 42 Harijans died. Shri Ramamurti made a statement the other day that the landowners mostly belonged to the D.M.K. Is it a fact or not ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : He did not make such a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is misquoting at this age—very bad.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the forum where we can prove one thing or the other.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : It is a matter of shame for the whole country that a few members here are indirectly trying to justify this massacre by putting the entire blame on the shoulders of the labourers

saying that they belong to a party which has no faith in parliamentary democracy. Even before this ghastly incident, three leaders of the labourers were butchered in the same district. In view of this, do Government consider this as a calculated and deliberate plan of the landlords to put down the growing organisation of the labourers in this country ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think I should express an opinion on matters which are before the Inquiry Commission and the court. This would not be fair.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 484, Shri Berwa.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This is a good sign. I hope it remains with the Home Ministry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is the Naga area of Manipur.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He still won't take 'Nagaland' with him.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is willing but it is not given.

Kidnapping of Villagers by Naga Hostiles

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*484. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four Naga Villagers were kidnapped by the armed gang of Hostiles in Mao Sub-division following their refusal to pay taxes and rations during the third week of December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that another gang of kuki and Mizo hostiles kidnapped two non-tribals on their failure to give a ransom of Rs. 500 each in Barabekra in Jiribam and Sub Division; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to protect the lives of the faithful Nagas from the hostile Nagas ?

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

(b) On 15.11.1968 about 100 Mizo-Kuki hostiles kidnapped three persons from village Sekjang in Tamenglong Sub-division. One of them escaped from their custody the same day. Two others are reported to be in their custody and a ransom of Rs. 500/- has been demanded.

(c) Police have registered two cases which are under investigation. To counter such activities operations by the Security forces has been intensified.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं अभी कुछ दिन पहले नागालैंड में होकर आया था, वहां पर हमारे राज्य की तो कोई बात भी नहीं करता, वहां, पर नागा विद्रोहियों से लोग इतने डरते हैं कि अगर वह एक आदमी बाजार में आता है तो चार सिपाही भाग जाते हैं, इतना वहां पर एक डर बैठा हुआ है, आतंक छाया हुआ है, चारों तरफ। 42 करोड़ रुपये साल हम खर्च करते हैं और 4 लाख की जनता है। लेकिन अब तक भी वह हमारे काबू में नहीं आते क्योंकि हमारी सरकार दिन पर दिन उनसे वादे करती जाती है, उनको सिर पर चढ़ाए जाती है। इसका कोई नतीजा निकलता नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दूर-दूर बसे हुए गांवों में देश भक्त नागा हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा हम कर नहीं सकते, विद्रोही नागाओं को पकड़ नहीं सकते और हम इतनी गश्ती लगा नहीं सकते जिससे कि उनकी रक्षा कर सकें तो जनसंघ के 1967 के सुझाव के अनुसार क्या आप सबको एकत्र करके एक गांव में रखकर उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में सुरक्षा प्रदान कर सकें, इसके उपर सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no such proposal.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अब तक जितने विद्रोही नागाओं ने देशभक्त नागाओं को सताया है या कत्ल किया है या लूटा है उनमें से कितने नागाओं को भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम में पकड़ कर दण्ड दिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would require notice for that.

श्री श्रीचन्म गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज समाचार पत्रों से यह पता चल रहा है कि हजारों बागी नागा चीन में जाकर शस्त्रों की शिक्षा लेते हैं और वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर फिर वापस वर्मा सीमा से जबरदस्ती वहां पर घुसने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। उनके इस जबरदस्ती घुसने में उनकी आसाम राइफल्स के साथ मुठभेड़ भी पिछले दिनों में हुई है। उसमें कितने ही आसाम राइफल्स के लोग गायब बनाये गए हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने इस प्रकार के लोग हैं जो शस्त्रों की शिक्षा चीन में लेकर आए हैं ? कितने उसमें से यहां पर घुस पाए हैं और कितने घुसने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ? उनकी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है जिससे बफादार नागाओं को यह विद्रोही नागा आतंकित न कर सकें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Really speaking this question does not relate to the question asked. Even then I would like to offer some information. I do not want to refuse any information. We are told from time to time certain information about Nagas who went to China for getting armed training and arms in the last two years. I can mention some figures approximately, I do not want to be held down to these figures. Roughly about 4,000 Nagas left Nagaland for getting training from the Chinese, out of which roughly about 900 to 1,000 people have come back in the course of last year. Out of the remaining 3,000, about 2,000 have entered Burma, and most of them have poised themselves on the border of Burma and India to try to enter India. Security forces have been resisting this, and watching this area very carefully, and for the last six months they have not been able to enter, but the latest information is that a group of about 100 people have entered India, and it is probably this group which had the encounter with the Assam Rifles.

AN HON. MEMBER : More than 2,000.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am giving the figures according to my information, you can give your information.

In that encounter it is difficult to say how many casualties were imposed on the other side, but on our side three persons were wounded, six persons were missing, out of which one body has been found, a dead body.

SHRI SWELL : I greatly appreciate the frankness of the Home Minister, but his statement has confirmed some of the worst fears under which I have been labouring. Reports that have been coming from Nagaland have been most disturbing. In the last few days the reports are that the Nagas who have been trained in China have succeeded in getting into the Mao subdivision of Manipur and other parts of Nagaland in batches. Then, on the 3rd of this month the Chief Minister of Nagaland made a most startling statement which any Chief Minister can make. He said that the Chinese trained Naga guerillas with sophisticated arms and equipment were massing in and around Kohima town. It is not only a question of clashes in the border; it is the massing of Chinese trained Nagas around Kohima which is the headquarters of the State of Nagaland. Reports yesterday and today are that there have been clashes on our border in the Tuen Sang area of the Indo Burmese border and a thousand of these Nagas are massed from the northern tip of Tuen Sang district to the southern tip of Manipur. In view of all these things, may I know from the Government—because the Ministers of Home Affairs and of External Affairs are concerned whether the Government is going to place a full statement in the House with regard to the situation in Nagaland.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I may not be able to answer this question because I can give the information that I have. If it is a question of making a full statement the hon. Member may direct his question to the External Affairs Ministry.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाह : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा मारे जाते हैं या जिनका अपहरण किया जाता है उनके परिवार के लोगों

को क्या आप कुछ सहायता देते हैं या और कौन कौन सी सहायता आप देते हैं ?

दूसरे, अभी आपने बताया जो मुठभेड़ हुई उसमें हमारे आदमी कितने मरे, उनके कितने मरे यह नहीं बताया। लेकिन उनका जो प्रयास है, घुसने का वह बराबर जारी है, वह निरन्तर घुसते चले आ रहे हैं। अब तक 900 ऐसे व्यक्ति आ चुके हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ उनमें से कितनों को आपने ग्रेस्ट किया है और कितनों पर मुकदमा चलाया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Encounters take place from time to time and I doubt whether we shall be able to give detailed information about the other side. But I am sure that the casualties from the police forces have been properly compensated.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I have been hearing the replies that were given by the hon. Minister in reply to questions by hon. Members. I want to know whether the hon. Home Minister feels that these are the repercussions as a result of the smallness of the States.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think so.

श्री राम गोपाल सालबाले : मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा विद्रोहियों के प्रति क्या आपने अपनी सुरक्षा सेनाओं को ऐसा आदेश दे रखा है कि उनके साथ सख्ती न करें जिसका यह परिणाम है कि बहुत छोटी जनसंख्या को दबाने में और इन विद्रोहियों का दमन करने में आप नाकामयाब हो रहे हैं ? हालत यह है कि आज नागा विद्रोही नागालैंड में आकर वहाँ के दुकानदारों से चन्दा वसूल करते हैं खुले घाम और आपकी सुरक्षा सेवाएँ उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर पातीं। इसका क्या कारण है ? आपने इस प्रकार के संकेत दे रखे हैं या वह अपने आप ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the Nagaland situation has been discussed here so many times and certainly we are aware of the activities of the hostile Naga organi-

sation with whom we are dealing for the last so many years. If I can risk my own assessment of the problem, I think at the present moment the civil administration is on top of the situation as has been demonstrated by the recent general election held in Nagaland.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We understand that there is a dual command in this area—the military command and the border security force. In view of the deteriorating conditions, has he given authority to the commanding officer there to take such action as is necessary when something like this happens within this area? Or does it mean that we have military in certain area but they are debarred from taking action. That is why I want to know whether the Government have come to any decision regarding giving authority to the military personnel also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member should know one thing: that there is something like a civil administration there. The Nagaland Government is there. Naturally, in that area, the authority of the civil administration must have supremacy. I have no doubt about it. But as far as the operations of the security force are concerned, there are no two commands; there is only one command, and that command is the command of the army.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In view of the deteriorating conditions, it happens that there is sometimes dual authority.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like the hon. Member to take certain facts from me. There may be the border security force but they are under the army there. *(Interruption).*

MR. SPEAKER : It is one command.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that recently about 250 Chinese-trained Naga hostiles entered this country via the Mao division of Manipur and your security force could not take any action against them? (b) : Is it not also a fact that at present the theatre of operation by the Naga hostiles has been shifted to the Mao

division of Manipur which is under your direct control and, if so, what steps have you taken to see that it does not extend to the Mao sub-division of Manipur?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as part (a) of the question is concerned I have certainly given some information that a group of Chinese-trained Naga people have entered Nagaland and it is that particular group which clashed with the Assam Rifles. About the other point, I think I will require separate notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vasudevan Nair raised a point that the first name of the questioner in Question No. 483 could not be Mr. Janardhanan. I have got it verified; it was not; Mr. Janardhanan; it was Shri Muthuswami. It is a mistake. It was Mr. Muthuswami who was the questioner. I am very sorry. I have got it verified.

Now, let us proceed to the Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Beri Commission Report

+

S.N.Q. 6. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Beri Commission Report on the Jaipur Police Firing has been submitted to the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the main recommendations of this report have come to the notice of the Government of India;

(c) whether the Beri Commission has strongly criticised the unjustified firing in Jobri Bazar, Jaipur; and

(d) the steps to be taken by the Government of India to prevent further recurrence of such Police excesses?

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

(d) State Government is examining the report. It is for the State Government to take appropriate action in this behalf.

SHRIN K. SOMANI : In view of the fact that this is a wholly unjustified firing which had taken place when Rajasthan was under President's rule two years ago by design and the connivance of the Central Government, a fact which you have very meaningfully and significantly commented upon yesterday at the Rotary Club, (*Interruption*), and in view of the fact that the report of the Beri Commission which has brought to book the guilty officers and policemen has been referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh by the Rajasthan Government so that more than one State Government is involved, may I know what particular steps the Government of India are going to take to bring to book these people who are guilty and who have been found guilty by the Beri Commission and in view of the complexity, may I know whether the report of the Beri Commission would be placed on the Table of the House ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member can certainly have a copy of the report which has been placed on the Table of the Rajasthan Assembly. It is a public document. If he wants to have a copy of it, he can certainly have it. A public document need not be placed on the Table of this House. Now, in this matter, the State Government is examining the report. The Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan has discussed this report.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Two months.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not responsible for it. Let us hope that they will take some action about it as quickly as possible.

SHRI HEM BARUA : How can one State Government take action against the police of another State Government unless the Centre co-ordinates it ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I have raised the point but it has not been answered by the Home Minister. More than one State Government is involved. The firing and the appointment of the Beri Commis-

sion were during the President's rule, and therefore, now the Central Government cannot step aside and abdicate its responsibility and authority and say nothing can be done.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has completely misunderstood the facts. When the police force of Uttar Pradesh was involved in it, the Rajasthan Government in this matter will consult the Uttar Pradesh Government and not the Central Government. (*Interruption*)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It was under President's rule.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a fact. The hon. Member has again misunderstood it. When the firing took place it was an elected Government that was functioning in the State. There was no President's rule at that time.

SHRI RANGA : What about the point raised by the hon. member from Assam about those people who were brought from other States and with whom the Beri Commission had found fault ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that the Rajasthan Government will negotiate with the UP Government and it will not go through the Central Government.

SHRI RANGA : It is because of the good offices lent by the Government of India through the Governor at that time that police from some other State was deputed. It is the responsibility of the Government of India.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the Acharya is a little patient with me, I will convince him. When the firing took place, there was no President's rule.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Mr. Somani said, when the Commission was appointed, there was President's rule. (*Interruption*)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The main brunt of my question is this. When the Beri Commission was appointed, the State was under President's rule.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, no.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not said that. I said, when the incident took place, about which an enquiry had to be made, there was no President's rule. After that, the President's rule came. But it was the State Administration which appointed the Commission. It is not a Central Government decision. Now when the report has been received, there is a proper Government functioning there. When certain police forces were deputed to UP, they were not deputed by President's rule. They were deputed by the UP Government. Now the Rajasthan Government will certainly consult the UP Government in this matter.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The enquiry began with an Additional District Magistrate. Under instructions from the Government of India, this was referred to a judge of the High Court. The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court took a definite undertaking from the then Government which was ruling the State in the name of the President that whatever findings and recommendations of the Beri Commission would be released, they would be accepted *in toto*. Otherwise, no High Court Judge is going to sit upon it if his findings are going to be scrutinised by any Deputy Secretary or any executive authority. Now, two months after the report has finally come out and has been submitted to the Government of Rajasthan, the present Government is trying to get out of that responsibility and says, it is none of our business. May I know whether, in the interest of future enquiries in this country into public affairs, he would advise the Rajasthan Government to accept *in toto* the recommendations, as per the firm commitment made?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is none of my business to advise the State Governments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I do not think the Home Minister will be able to get away from it as easily as he wants to; Either he is ignorant or he is deliberately trying to mislead the House. The facts of the case are very clear. This Commission was appointed when the State was under the President's rule and the Governor was acting under the advice of the Central

Government. In that situation, a specific undertaking was given to the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court that whatever be the findings of the commission, they will be accepted *in toto*. Now the Home Minister has just now said, it is for the State Government to take action. It is very funny. I would refer to the debate in the Rajasthan Assembly recently where the Home Minister of Rajasthan said that because the commission was appointed at a time when Rajasthan was under President's rule, it is none of their business. It is on record. Shri Damodar Lal Vyas, Home Minister, has said clearly on the floor of Rajasthan Assembly that because the Rajasthan Government at that time was under President's Rule it is not their business. The Centre says that the State will do and the State says the Centre will do. The only thing that the Beri Commission has done is to completely expose them. Firing was resorted to and everything was done with the connivance between the State Congress Party, the Governor and the Central Government. I want to ask a very plain question. In view of the circumstances, will the Central Government ask the Rajasthan Government, firstly, to explain to them why under these circumstances the Rajasthan Government is not prepared to accept the findings *in toto* and secondly, are they prepared to ask the Rajasthan Government that all the findings have got to be implemented? A directive must go from the Centre. Unless a directive goes from the Centre they are not going to abide by the recommendations of the Commission.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has expressed an opinion in this matter. What can I do? I do not understand...

SHRI RANGA : It is a question of honour of the Union Government. You have given your word.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not given any word anywhere.

SHRI RANGA : The Union Government has done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, he is not answering properly. He is evading the issue.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय से आप जवाब दिलवाइये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not evading the issue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You murder democracy and you do not want to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसी धीस नहीं चलेगी । मंत्री महोदय सीधे यहां पर जवाब दें ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am on my legs now. I am repeating what I said earlier. If the Minister's answer is not satisfactory the hon. Member who put the question will have to get up and point out that the answer is not satisfactory.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not allowing anybody to speak when I am on my legs. Even Shri Madhu Limaye has to sit down and follow some rule.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चोरी की चोरी ऊपर से सीनाजोरी । मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलवाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I cannot answer you. I can answer Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta or Shri Madhu Limaye but not Shri Kachwai. I was saying that if the Minister's answer is not satisfactory the hon. Member who has put the question must get up and say that. Then there will be some order in the House and the Minister can answer. Instead of that if a dozen hon. Members get up and shout who can understand them? Neither the Minister nor the Speaker can understand their grievance. Here, Shri Patodia put a supplementary and the Minister answered. Immediately Shri Kachwai, Shri Berwa, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and a dozen others got up and started shouting. Hon. Member who shouts cannot have the monopoly. It must be broken same day. In this House

every Member has equal right. If the Member who has put the question gets up after the answer has been given and says that the answer is not satisfactory I can understand that. I can also understand the leader of his party getting up and supporting the Member's grievance. If the whole House, if all hon. Members like Shri Kachwai Shri Berwa and others want to help the Member the Member himself goes in the background.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I stated that the Beri Commission finding has only confirmed the situation that prevail at that time,—that there was connivance between the Central Government, State Congress Party and the Governor—and it has stated that the police firing was completely unjustified. In view of that, may I know whether the Central Government is prepared to give a directive to the State Government to accept these recommendations *in toto* and, secondly, whether the Central Government is prepared to ask for an explanation from the State Government why they are not prepared to accept these recommendations *in toto*?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can tell the hon. House what, really speaking, hurt me. I was charged of evading an answer. I may tell this hon. House that this is, as a matter of fact, a short notice question. If I wanted to evade an answer, I could very well have refused to answer the question. But my attitude was not to evade an answer; my attitude was to give information to the House. You can certainly disagree with me, you can criticise me—I have nothing to complain about that—but you cannot charge me with an attitude of evading information, when I am giving information.

Coming to the question, as I said, the State Government is examining the report and it is expected that the State Government will take a decision. I will be glad if they accept the recommendations of the Commission. But when the State Government is examining the report, where is the question of giving a directive? That is the only small point I am making. About the other State Governments, even if information is asked, the question of State autonomy is brought in. But if it is a Congress Government then there is no question of State autonomy?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The question of directive arises because it was the action of the Governor who is a representative of the Centre. Secondly, Shri Damodar Lal Vyas very clearly stated on the floor of the State Assembly two or three days ago that they are not prepared to accept what was committed by the previous government. It is on record for all to see.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not seen the report. Without seeing that report I cannot make any comment. But I hope that no responsible person would make such a statement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has made that statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tapuriah.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, you should look to this side also.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to go by the list of printed names here ; your name is not there.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The printed names are giving the trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : I am following the established practice. The names are called according to that order. Even before that list is exhausted, an hon. Member whose name is not at all there, gets up and says that he should be given an opportunity. I cannot do that because that would be going away from the principle which we have followed so long. Today it so happened that all the questions have been put only by the opposition ; I could not turn the other side at all. Does it mean that I do not want to give opportunity to them ? No, not at all. It only means that questions were given notice by this side, so far as today is concerned.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : During the last two months two very significant things have happened in the country which have a direct bearing on the sordid case of collusion between the Central Government and the various State Governors—one is the result of the elections in West Bengal and the other is the Beri Commission Report, which has again condemned that collusion. Those who have seen this

inquiry commission report and those who have watched the Rajasthan affair during February-March 1967 have no doubts in their minds about the present government of Rajasthan. They have no doubts at all that the present government which is functioning in Rajasthan, about which the Home Minister said that they are competent to take action, this is not a legitimate government sired by the people of Rajasthan. I do not know how to describe an indecent act in decent words ; so, I do not know what language to use about this government, but it is definitely not a legitimate government. Only ten days back the Prime Minister had said on the floor of the House—let the opposition co-operate with us in setting things right. We are prepared to co-operate, but only on a clean slate.

To create that clean slate and to clean the dirt that is existing there, will this Government, in an effort to cleanse the State and to take our co-operation, ask the Chief Minister, Shri Sukhadia, to resign and ask for the dismissal of the Government and for a mid-term poll ? We are not asking for the creation of *status quo ante* or for putting up the Opposition there ; we are brave enough to go to the polls. Will they ask for their dismissal and for a mid-term poll ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member certainly is entitled to his own opinion : I have no quarrel about it. Only the other day we were discussing and discussing rightly the right of the State Legislature to decide the fate of the Government there.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : That was denied by you at that time,

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Only because there is the Congress government in Rajasthan and not the Swatantra government, are we going to change the principles of democracy now ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We are not changing it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय
सदस्य श्री तापुरिया ने कहा है कि वह एक

वैधानिक सरकार नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वैधानिक से उनका तात्पर्य क्या था। अगर वहाँ स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट होती तो क्या होता? यहाँ सारे मामले को राजनीतिक पहलू से रखा जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस बात को नजरअन्दाज कर रहे हैं कि कम से कम तीन या चार उप-चुनावों में यह अच्छी तरह सिद्ध हो गया है कि किस तरह से राजस्थान में सामन्तवाद और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को गहरा धक्का लगा है। वीसा और कई दूसरे उप-चुनावों में यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और जनसंघ के मेम्बर गये थे वह एक एक करके कांग्रेस के साथ भा गये हैं।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से प्रजातन्त्र को समाप्त करने के लिए वहाँ सामन्त-वादियों और सेठों की साठ-गाठ से पड़यन्त्र किया गया था और किले में बन्द करके विधायकों को रखा गया था। स्वयम् महारानी गायत्री देवी के राज प्रासाद में विधायकों को रखा गया था और ज्योंही उन्हें मौका मिला वह कांग्रेस के साथ हो गये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गोली काण्ड हुआ उसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और राजा महाराजाधों का गठ-बन्धन है। अगर उनकी अवैधानिक हरकतें न होती तो राजस्थान में यह फायरिंग न होती। यह राज्य का अन्दरूनी मामला है, और वहाँ की जनमत से स्थापित सरकार इस मामले पर गौर कर रही है, इसलिए वहाँ इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to answer. Shri Meena.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Have you allowed a discussion of this question.

MR. SPEAKER : No; that is why there is no answer.

श्री भीठा लाल शीना : देश भर में अधिकांश राज्यपालों की इस प्रकार की कार्यविधि चल रही है। जो जनतांत्रिक दृष्टि से जनतंत्र के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक हैं। राजस्थान के अन्दर ज़िरोपी सदस्यों की संख्या

92 होते हुए भी आप को मालूम है कि किस तरह से डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द की साजिश से कांग्रेस सरकार बनाकर निर्दोष जनता पर गोली चलाई गई। इस प्रमाण में मैं श्री हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय के शब्दों को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“राजस्थान का राज्यपाल रहते हुए खास कर पिछले चुनाव के अन्त में नयी सरकार बनने के समय जो साहस कांग्रेस निष्ठा और दृढ़ता का परिचय उन्होंने दिया उसी के फल-स्वरूप आज राजस्थान में कांग्रेसी सरकार बन पाई है। भले ही उसका प्रत्यक्ष गठन हमारे वर्तमान राज्यपाल के समय में हुआ हो परन्तु इसकी नींव बाबूजी ही पहले डाले गये थे। उन्होंने उन्हीं दिनों मुझे इस का भीतरी रहस्य बना दिया था। और मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ कि वे यदि इतनी दृढ़ता नहीं दिखाते तो कांग्रेसी शासन राजस्थान से समाप्त हो गया होता।”

इस तरह की बात उन्होंने की है फिर जनता पर गोली चलाई गई। अब मैं गृह-मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान का वक्तव्य पढ़ता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि :

“इस आयोग की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में हुई थी...तत्कालीन सरकार ने कोई वादा किया था तो इस सरकार के लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि वह उसे माने।”

जब जनता के राज्य में भी कोई जज के फैसले को न माने, जजों के ऊपर विधान सभा में और बाहर कीचड़ उछाले, तब कौन जज इस तरह की एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये भविष्य में तैयार होगा? उत्तर प्रदेश में इसी तरह हुआ, राजस्थान में हुआ, दूसरी जगहों पर भी हो सकता है। मैं आप के जरिये से गृह-मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट में जैसी सिफारिश की गई उस को मान कर कि उन अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जावे या नहीं। राजस्थान सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, अपितु उन की पदोन्नति की है, अगर इस तरह से रिपोर्ट की अवहेलना करना तथा राजस्थान सरकार को इस फैसले को नहीं मानना है तब 1100 रु० रोज का बचाव के लिये बकौल रख

कर क्यों इन्क्वायरी करवाई गई। अगर इस तरह से होता रहा और निर्दोष जनता पर गोलियां चलती रहें तो इस का परिणाम बहुत भयंकर होगा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have answered the issue. As I said, the State Government is examining and considering the report. I have nothing to say.

श्री भीठा लाल मीना : रिपोर्ट को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। मैं इस को सभा-पटल पर रख दूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a public document. Anybody can go and get it in the bazaar. If it is allowed to be placed on the Table of the House, the whole thing will have to be put in the proceedings. (*Interruptions*).

श्री भीठा लाल मीना : मैं इस की केवल दो लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a public document which is available in the bazaar. It need not be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir; it is very seldom that the Central Government allows an inquiry by a judicial body whenever shootings take place. In Rajasthan, under very strange circumstances and situations, the Central Government agreed to refer the matter to a judicial inquiry. Now that the report has come, is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to persuade or request or do whatever is necessary to see that the promise or the understanding given earlier is put into practice and that the verdict of a judicial inquiry is implemented?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not propose to take a legalistic view. The law cannot be forgotten. When the Commission was appointed, though there was the President's Rule, naturally, the appointment of the Commission was done by the State administration. (*Interruption*) Even when there is the President's Rule, the State Government does not cease to exist. This is one thing we must understand.

Whether it is elected Government or whether the authorities there ultimately take the power, indirectly, from the Parliament is a different matter. But the State Government exists; the State Government functions. It is that State Government which has appointed the Commission. Now, where the State Government is functioning, is it possible for me to commit myself to anything? When the State Government is examining and considering the report, how can I make any commitment here. I will be glad if they implement the recommendations. This is all that I can say about it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह रिपोर्ट राजस्थान प्रसेम्बली में डिस्कस हुई थी। वहाँ पर राजस्थान सरकार ने दो बातें कहीं। एक तो यह कहा कि जब एन्क्वायरी बैठी तब वहाँ गवर्नर का रुल था। दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि जो रिकमेन्डेशन्स हैं उन में दो तीन बातें हैं प्रयात मिलिटरी ने फायरिंग की या नहीं, और मिलिटरी सेंटर के नीचे है। तीसरी बात यह कही कि वहाँ ५०० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों की पुलिस गई थी और राजस्थान सरकार उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकती। अगर मिलिटरी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी है तो केन्द्र कर सकता है। जब एन्क्वायरी हुई तब वहाँ गवर्नर्स रूल था। हमारे गृह मंत्री के कहने से वहाँ एन्क्वायरी हुई और एक कमिटिमेंट किया गया। मैं आप की आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर का कमिटिमेंट क्या था। वह इस तरह से कहते हैं कि :

"The Governor of Rajasthan has conveyed to the Chief Justice of the State High Court an assurance that report of Justice Bhagwati Prasad Beri in regard to the police firing in Jaipur on March 7 would be accepted *in toto* by the Government. The assurance was demanded by Chief Justice C. S. Dave when the Government approached him for appointing a Judge of the High Court to conduct the inquiry into the firing. The Chief Justice has sought the assurance in according with the decision taken at the Conference of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of the State High Courts in the country

with a view to maintaining honour and prestige of the judiciary”.

जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का यह एतराज है कि गवर्नर का कमिटिमेंट हमारे लिये बाइंडिंग नहीं है, तब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नर राज्य करता है तब उस का बजट पार्लियामेंट पास करती है, इस लिये जिम्मेदारी पार्लियामेंट की है, राष्ट्रपति की है। इन सर्कमस्टान्सेज में जब कि आपकी कमिटिमेंट थी, जब कि गवर्नर राज्य के समय में वह कमेटी सेट-अप हुई थी और जब मिलिट्री और दूसरे राज्यों की पुलिस के खिलाफ वहाँ की सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकी—उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है इन्होंने नोकांफिडेंस के मोशन के समय यह कहा था कि हालत ऐसी थी कि असेम्बली चल नहीं सकती थी, गड़बड़ होने वाली थी—

“The story of concentrated service stone pelting towards the Gulab Band, the RAC verandah and towards the verandah near Partanion-ka-Rasta's mouth by a concentrated group of thousands of people is false. The police parties were not besieged, as alleged. There was no firing of any gunshot towards Bhanwar Singh and Umar Singh from the side of the public...”

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब आपकी जिम्मेदारी है, जब आपने हाई कोर्ट जज को एशोरेंस दी थी, आपका कर्तव्य है कि आप राजस्थान सरकार को डाइरेक्टिव दें कि वह इस चीज को माने। अगर वह नहीं मानती है तो क्या सरकार सुल्ताइया सरकार को डिस्मिस करेगी? अगर नहीं करेगी तो क्यों नहीं करेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Government cannot give any direction in such matters.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक प्रश्न से व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता था, अब उस को इस प्रश्न से मिला देता हूँ, जिससे समय बचेगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He has not answered to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered. You have repeated the same question which was but by Mr. Somani.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have read out certain things. What is his reaction to those?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

Mr. Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को इस प्रश्न से मिला देता हूँ.....

SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH : No point of order during Question Hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्वेश्चन आवर नहीं है, काल-एटेंशन है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is Short Notice Question. No point of order please. Please ask a question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दोनों को मिला देता हूँ, इस से समय बचेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों मिलायेंगे तो I will have to rule it out. दोनों न मिलायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सही संबंधानिक स्थिति असल में यह है कि जब गोलीकांड की जांच के लिये यह जज-कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया, तब राज्य सरकार के सारे अधिकार, गवर्नर की सारी सत्ता धारा 356 के अंदर राष्ट्रपति ने अपने हाथ में ली थी। 356 (1) (ए) में यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है। कि राष्ट्रपति—

“may assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor...”

इस लिये ये इस जिम्मेदारी से भाग नहीं सकते हैं। मेरे प्रश्न के दो हिस्से हैं—पहला हिस्सा यह है—क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राजस्थान के एक बड़े कांग्रेसी नेता श्री हरि-

भाऊ उपाध्याय के इस लेख की ओर गया है—
जिसके एक दो वाक्य पढ़कर मैं आपको
सुनाऊंगा—

“राजस्थान का राज्यपाल रहते हुए, खास
कर पिछले चुनाव के अन्त में, नई सरकार
बनाने के समय जो साहस, कांग्रेस निष्ठा और
दृढ़ता का परिचय बाबू सम्पूर्णानन्द ने दिया,
उसी के फलस्वरूप आज राजस्थान में कांग्रेसी
सरकार बन पाई है, भले ही उस का प्रत्यक्ष
गठन हमारे वर्तमान राज्यपाल के समय में हुआ
हो, परन्तु इस की नींव बाबू जी ही पहले डाल
गये थे। राजस्थान में कांग्रेसी बाबू जी की इस
अंतिम कांग्रेस सेवा को कदापि नहीं भूल सकते।
कहना होगा—वास्तव में उन्होंने प्राणपण से
अपनी कांग्रेस निष्ठा सिद्ध कर दी है।”

गवर्नरों का असली स्वरूप क्या है, अध्यक्ष
महोदय, उस का इस से पता चलता है। मेरे
प्रश्न का एक हिस्सा यह है कि इस लेख के
बारे में और इस के तथ्यों के बारे में उन को
क्या कहना है?

मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा हिस्सा है—क्या
राजस्थान के एडवोकेट-जनरल ने राजस्थान के
चीफ जस्टिस को एक पत्र के द्वारा यह आश्वा-
सन दिया था कि जांच आयोग की जो रपट
आई है, जिसके प्रमुख राजस्थान के एक जज
थे, उस पर पूर्णतया अमल किया जायेगा।

मेरे प्रश्न के ये दो हिस्से हैं—धारा 356
को मदेनजर रखते हुए जवाब दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards
the constitutional aspect of the president's
rule in a State, it is a matter of interpreta-
tion. Certainly, powers are assumed but
that does not mean that the State Adminis-
tration or the State Government as a
constitutional entity ceases to exist. That
is my only point. As far as this article or
letter of Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya is
concerned, I have not seen that ; I do not
know whether it is Shri Haribhau
Upadhyaya's statement or somebody else's
statement which my hon. friend is
reading...

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये क्या
कह रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ये हमारी नीयत
पर सन्देह कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Can the
hon. Minister doubt it when the hon.
Member is saying that he is reading from
Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya's statement ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर
मेरी बात गलत है तो मैं सदन से माफी मांग
लूंगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो इन को मेरी
बात पर सन्देह नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not
completed my answer. I said that I did
not know whether it was a statement by
Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya...

श्री रवि राय : क्या आपको कुछ मालूम
नहीं है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Why should
the hon. Member not allow me to complete
my answer ? I do not know whether that
was Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya's statement.
But if at all it is his statement, then I
think he should explain it. How am I
supposed to explain it ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एडवोकेट जनरल के
बारे में जवाब नहीं आया।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About the
Advocate-General, certainly I shall get the
information. At the present moment, I
have not got the information.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, you must
direct him to lay it on the Table of the
House.

श्री रवि राय : आपको कुछ मालूम नहीं
है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने
कहा है कि वे जानकारी प्राप्त कर के देगे, वे
चाहता है कि वह सदन की टेबल पर रखें और
वह पत्र भी रखें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is quite evident from the various supplementary questions put by many hon. Members that this House is agitated over this, because assurances were given by the hon. Home Minister at that time...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : By the Governor.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Assurances were given by the Governor at the instance of the Centre. This was referred to a High Court judge and a judicial inquiry was ordered. It is quite evident now that the Rajasthan Government are not going to implement the report because they cannot bring to book the culprits. If the Rajasthan Government do not implement the report, may I know whether the Union Home Minister will use his discretion and direct the State Government to implement the report ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no right of using my discretion in the matter, but I have expressed my desire that I shall be glad if they implement it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If they do not do it ?

SHRI SONAVANE : It is a hypothetical question.

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SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I seek your prctetion or rather guidance ? The Governo has constituted a particular committee ..

MR. SPEAKER : What does the hon. Minister want me to do ? Dismiss the Home Minister because he cannot dismiss the State Government ? How can that be done ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You can pull him up.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I pull up anybody ? He has already said that he will be very happy if it is implemented. If it is not implemented, what he will do is something which he cannot say now. He has categorically said that he will be very happy if it is implemented. That means that he agrees with what the hon. Members

say. If still, questtons are asked, what he will do if it is not implemented, then it is like asking something embarrassing, which I would not like to say here.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The Governor had appointed this commission as a delegate of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is going into the legal points.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : We should not forget that.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad that at least one Congress Member has risen to put a supplementary question.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He did that as Governor and as the head of the State also. He might have committed himself for that particular position. Meanwhile, a popular elected Government has come into the picture. Only the other day we had a discussion about the discretion of the Governor. May I know whether it is open for the Governor to disregard the advice of the Cabinet and implement this particular report ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : These are all hypothetical situations. The State Government are still examining it. Therefore, there is no occasion for the Central Government to give any advice to the Governor at the present moment.

श्री ब० ना० भार्गव : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि विपक्षी दल ने संवैधानिक तरीका अपनाने के बजाय भ्रान्दोलनात्मक तरीका अपनाया, इसी कारण जनता गुमराह हुई और यह सब झूठा ?

SHRI NATH PAI : May I ask whether any authority or anybody is responsible for fulfilling the commitments or assurances given during President's rule ? Is there any authority and if so, which is that authority ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Ultimately, it is certainly the authority of the State Administration on behalf of which the whole administration does something ;

the local elected body or the Legislative Assembly is ultimately the authority in this matter.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : सुल्हाड़िया सर-कार ने जयपुर के जोहरी बाजार को जलियान-वाला बाग बना दिया था। जब गवर्नर ने जज को ब्राइवासन दिया तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी से उन्होंने सलाह ली थी ?

तीन घण्टे तक वहां गोली चलती रही। जोहरी बाजार के सारे व्यापारी दुकानें छोड़ कर चले गये थे। उनका सारा सोना चाँदी तथा जेवर कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने लूट लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इन मंत्रियों और वहां के कांग्रेसी नेताओं की इन कार्रवाइयों की पुलिस द्वारा जांच करायेगी और अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया है तो उनकी सम्पत्ति को कुर्क करायेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no information about this matter.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am happy that the Home Minister concedes that the State should have every autonomy in their own sphere, and I am also glad that the Home Minister concedes the point that the commitment given to the Chief Justice of the High Court should be honoured. Here, the point is that the Centre on their part feel that the commitment has been made by the State, and the State Government on their part feel,—from what Shri D. N. Patodia has brought to light—that it is a commitment of the Centre and not their commitment. It seems to be a constitutional ambiguity with regard to this particular point, namely whether this commitment is that of the Centre or of the State Government. With regard to the honouring of this commitment, the Centre is also willing to do that, and the State is also willing to do it...

AN HON. MEMBER : The State is not willing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : None is willing to do it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Home Minister has said that this was done by the Centre...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I had not said that...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : May I know whether any clarification of the Constitution was sought by the Centre in this regard? In regard to honouring this commitment, may I know whose responsibility it is constitutionally?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I explain the constitutional position then it will be said that I am taking a legalistic view of it. But certainly I must do that now. In this matter, the commitment is the commitment of the State Government and the authority to enforce that commitment lies with the legislature and not with the Central Government. This is not a matter in which and direction can be given.

श्री रवि राय : इस पर बहस करने की इजाजत दीजिये।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैंने नियम 377 के मातहत मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस दल के बहुमत को ले कर एक नोटिस दिया था। वहाँ पर जिस नए चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कसम ली है, वह असम्बन्धी नहीं बुला रहे हैं। मैंने प्रार्थना की थी कि इस प्रश्न को सदन में उठाने दिया जाए.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any hon. Member now. Not a word will be taken down.

SOME HON. MEMBERS (**)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We want a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter. He may write to me. Why should he shout here?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accumulation of Cases in Courts

*485. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported statement of Mr. Justice J. C. Shah, Judge of the Supreme Court of India, last December that if the number of accumulated cases now on the files of the Courts continued to increase at the present rate, there is danger of the whole Judicial System of India breaking down ;

(b) if so, the complete picture of the existing position including the causes of accumulation ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring the situation to a normal level ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have seen the reported statement of Shri Justice J. C. Shah which appeared in a local English daily, dated 15th December, 1968.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-333/69.]

Large-Scale Exodus of Engineers

*486. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large-scale exodus of Engineers out of India recently ;

(b) if so, their number and the countries to which they have migrated ; and

(c) how many Engineers have left after appointment in technical collaboration projects sponsored by the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Information regarding Indians who leave the country is not collected by professions or by educational category. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether there has been a large-scale exodus of engineers out of

this country recently and their number by country of migration.

No Death Sentence during Gandhi Centenary Year

*487. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for not awarding death sentence in the Gandhi Centenary Year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, in connection with the 'Gandhi Centenary Year' it has been decided that in respect of death sentences awarded by Courts, the President would exercise his prerogative of mercy in the case of all prisoners against whom the death sentences have been awarded on or before the 12th November, 1968 and commute the death sentence in each case to one of imprisonment for life.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में कोटे का निर्धारण

* 488. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री राम चरण :

क्या यह कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में मद्रास और पंजाब के उम्मीदवारों को उनके शिक्षा के माध्यम के आधार पर बरीयता दी जाती है और उत्तर प्रदेश के उम्मीदवारों की, उनका शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी होने के कारण, उपेक्षा की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या देश के सभी नागरिकों को रोजगार के समान अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनसंख्या के आधार पर कोटा निर्धारित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

केन्द्रीय सरकार के निदेशों को क्रियान्वित न किया जाना

* 489. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री बि० ब० सिंह :

श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री स० चं सामन्त :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री क० लक्ष्मण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनेक निदेशों को पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित नहीं किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित न किये गये निदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त राज्य सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही केवल अपना प्रतिष्ठित्व बनाये रखने के लिये की थी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री वसन्त राव शिंदे) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुच्छेद 250 या 257 के अधीन केरल सरकार को कोई निदेश देने का अवसर नहीं आया ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Lawlessness in Kerala

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

(a) whether reports regarding the

illegal actions and lawlessness in the Kerala State were received during the months of December, 1968 and January, 1969 formally and informally ;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-intervention by the Government of India and thus letting the people of that State suffer ; and

(c) whether any reports from public bodies and individuals belonging to that State were received by Government and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (c). Government have received representations from some individuals and organisations in Kerala about some alleged acts of violence and lawlessness in Kerala in the months of December, 1968 and January, 1969.

(b) Representations containing specific allegations were forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action under the law. No further action beyond this was called for.

Extension or Reappointment of Class I Officers in Ministry of Home Affairs

*491. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which extension had been given to class I Officers of his Ministry who were to be retired at the age of 58 during 1968, and their names ;

(b) the number and names of class I Officers of his Ministry who retired at the age of 58 and were reappointed during 1968 ; and

(c) the reasons for their extension or reappointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-334/69.]

हिंदी भ्रशुलिपिक परीक्षा

* 492. श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या गृह कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी भ्रशुलिपिकों की भर्ती के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का एक परीक्षा लेने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह परीक्षा कब होगी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के उन युवकों को जो केवल हिन्दी भ्रशुलिपि में कार्यकुशलता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और अंग्रेजी भ्रशुलिपि नहीं जानते उनको सरकार द्वारा रोजगार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या देश में सभी युवकों को समान रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का विचार हिन्दी भ्रशुलिपिकों का एक अलग सेवा संवर्ग बनाने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) चूंकि योजना वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में भी कार्य करने के लिये प्रशिक्षित करने की है, अतः हिन्दी भ्रशुलिपिकों की नई भर्ती करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। तदनुसार मार्च, 1968 में मन्त्रालयों/विभागों को सलाह दी गई थी कि तदनन्तर हिन्दी भ्रशुलिपिकों, हिन्दी टंककों के असंवर्गीय पद निमित्त नहीं किये जाने चाहिए और हिन्दी में कार्य करने की आवश्यकताएं हिन्दी भ्रशुलिपि। हिन्दी टाईपिंग में प्रशिक्षित ग्रेड II भ्रशुलिपिकों और लिपिकों से पूरी की जानी चाहिए।

ग्रामीण मार्ग समिति

* 493. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को ग्रामीण मार्ग समिति का प्रतिवेदन किस तारीख का प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हो रही है ?

संसद कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री रघु रमैया) : (क) 24-4-68।

(ख) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इन्वप्रस्थ भवन, नई दिल्ली में 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई घटना

* 494. श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

क्या गृह कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को इन्द्र-प्रस्थ भवन में प्रवेश करने वाले पुलिस कर्म-चारियों द्वारा कर्मचारियों के साथ किये गये वास्तविक व्यवहार के ब्यौरे के बारे में उप आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार जिस नतीजे पर पहुंची है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को श्री ए० एस० रामचन्द्र राव द्वारा जांच का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ङ) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री बलराम स्वामी राव बलराम) : (क) और (ख). 15 नवम्बर, 1968 को तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 121 को दिए गये उत्तर तथा 18-12-1968 को बहस के समय सरकार की ओर से बताई गई स्थिति की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। सरकार ने उप-आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार किया है और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को उन परिस्थितियों की जांच करने को कहा है जिसमें श्री अर्जुन सिंह की मृत्यु हुई थी। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के उन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिनके आचरण पर आयुक्त के प्रतिवेदन में प्रतिकूल व्याख्या की गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) सरकार उचित रूप में पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा पुलिस दलों को पुलिस को लोक सेवा के लिए एक प्रभावी साधन बनाने के लिये प्रशिक्षण देने के सभी सम्भव कदम उठा रही है।

West German Credit for Construction of Vessels

*495. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany has offered credit worth Rs. 60 crores to finance the construction of some vessels for the Indian Shipping Companies at the West German Shipyards ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the arrangements will be advantageous to India in terms of average interest and repayments period ;

(c) if so, how far this West German offer will help India in developing its Shipping tonnage ; and

(d) what is the percentage of our exports on Indian Vessels and to what extent it will increase by the utilisation of the West German Credit ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) For a purchase of ships, during 1968-69 West Germany has extended a total credit of DM 92.4 millions (Rs. 17.325 crores), of which DM 30 millions is to be inter-Governmental credit and DM 62.4 millions is to be Suppliers' credit.

(b) The Governmental credit is repayable by the Government of India in 25 years including an initial grace period of 7 years and carries interest at 3% per annum. In the case of the Suppliers' credit, the average period of repayment is 8 years after delivery of the ships and the rate of interest is 5½% per annum. Both the credits taken together would involve an average repayment period of 16½ years which compares favourably with normal Suppliers' credits for ships entailing a repayment period of 6-8 years. Similarly, the average rate of interest for these two credits taken together comes to 4½% p. a. which is lower than the normal rate of 6% applicable to *ad hoc* credits for ships.

(c) These credits will enable 6 ships of about 1.03 lakhs DWT to be acquired for the Indian merchant fleet.

(d) During the year 1967-68, the percentage of India's exports carried in Indian vessels was about 16.58%. The addition of these six ships to India's overseas fleet will result in a larger share of India's exports and imports being carried in Indian ships but it is not possible to estimate the increase in terms of percentage, particularly for exports alone.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक

*496. कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय में विभिन्न संकायों (फैकल्टीज) में कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं तथा विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) हिन्दू और मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या और प्रति-शतता कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ संकायों में गैर-मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) ये प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल-पर रख दिया गया है ।

वर्तमान शिक्षा वर्ष के दौरान विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों की संख्या :

	मुस्लिम	हिन्दू	अन्य	जोड़
	सं० प्रतिशतता	सं० प्रतिशतता	सं० प्रतिशतता	
विद्यार्थी	4,385 65.0	2,273 33.7	84 1.3	6,742
अध्यापक	522 76.0	161 23.4	4 0.6	687

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Department had hoped to achieve by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Yes Sir.

Tourism during Fourth Plan

*497. SHRI. K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether there exist differences of opinion between his Ministry and the Planning Commission regarding the allocations for tourism during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, what are the different views ; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report published in the "Hindustan Times" of 4th January, 1969 at page 4 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). While a Working Group placed the minimum requirement of the Department of Tourism for the Fourth Plan as Rs. 40.34 crores, the Planning Commission decided that on account of financial constraints no more than Rs. 25 crores could be allotted to the Department. The plans of the Department had to be cut accordingly. This will undoubtedly affect the target of 600,000 tourists a year which the Tourist

Airports/Airstrips in Andhra Pradesh

*498. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of airports and airstrips in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration for the expansion of the existing airports and airstrips in that State and for the construction of new ones ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There are ten aerodromes and airstrips in the State of Andhra Pradesh, of which eight are under the control of the Civil Aviation Department.

(b) to (d). A new terminal complex at Begumpet is under construction at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs. The work of strengthening the main runway at this aerodrome at a cost of Rs. 33.38 lakhs has also been sanctioned.

Construction of a new aerodrome at Tirupathi has been included among the Fourth Plan schemes of the Department. A proposal to construct a new terminal complex at Vijayawada is also being considered.

केरल सरकार द्वारा कर्मचारियों का फिर से रखा जाना

*499. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल सरकार ने उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों के कारण नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया था, फिर से रख लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केरल सरकार की यह नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति तथा राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध नहीं है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Display of Route Numbers on D.T.U. Buses

*500. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many D.T.U. buses do not display the Route Number prominently or sometimes write with chalk only which can hardly be seen by the waiting passengers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to redress grievances of the passengers ?

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

(a) It is not a fact that many D.T.U. buses do not display route numbers prominently. In special cases where diversion of buses from normal routes has to be resorted to in the interest of traffic clearance and maximum vehicle and crew utilisation, black-boards indicating route numbers and destinations written with chalk have to be used.

(b) Action is taken by the Undertaking against conductors who fail to display destination boards.

Paradeep and Haldia Ports

*501. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the strong protest against the negligence of the Paradeep Port for the sake of the Haldia port; and

(b) if so, the reasons for neglecting either of the ports for the sake of the other ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). In January, 1969, a section of the Press in Orissa referred to the apprehensions expressed in certain circles that the development of Paradip Port was being adversely affected due to the development of Haldia. There is no basis for such an apprehension. The development of these two ports is being planned taking into account the traffic potential of each of these ports and the hinterlands they serve.

Development of Chandod, Gujarat

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

(a) whether Government propose to develop Chandod, a place of scenic beauty on the river Narmada, in Baroda District of the Gujarat State ;

(b) the names of the places on the river Narmada in Gujarat, which can be developed as river holiday resorts :

(c) whether Government propose to formulate programme for the development of river holiday resorts on the river Narmada in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in the Fourth Five-Year Plan therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). In view of strictly limited resources, the Central Government is not in a position to develop any of these places.

(b) Shuklatirth, Kabirwad, Gora and Malsar.

(d) Does not arise.

Ship from Yugoslavia for Laccadive Islands

*503. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of the ship being built in Yugoslavia for use in Laccadive Islands; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be handed over and put into service ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The keel of the vessel was laid on 1st March, 1968. The delivery of the vessel in Yugoslavia is expected by 31st December, 1969. It is expected to be put on service by March, 1970.

Reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates

*504. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to scrap some provisions laid down by his Ministry's Memorandum of July, 1968, providing for reservation at 12½ per cent and 5 per cent respectively, for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in promotions in service where the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken decision in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have passed orders, providing reservations at 12½% and 5% of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in promotions made on the basis of competitive examination limited to Departmental candidates, within or to Class II, III and IV services/posts where the element of direct recruitment does not

exceed 50 per cent and in promotions made by selection, in or to Class III and IV services/posts, where the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50 per cent, after careful consideration. The Government do not see any reason for revising these orders.

Modernisation of Ports

*505. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to modernise ports to handle bigger ships;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be undertaken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an Experts Team of the International Association of Ports and Harbours had observed that the existing facilities are not being fully utilised; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). Facilities are already being developed at a number of ports for handling bigger ships. The Fourth Five-Year Plan development programme which is under consideration has also been framed keeping this recruitment in view.

(c) and (d). A Team of Experts from the International Association of Ports and Harbours made certain general observation in their report that with few exceptions the existing port facilities are not being used to their potential. This observation is however, not borne out by facts as the general utilisation of berths in our country is much more intensive than a Western Countries. Notwithstanding this, efforts are being made to further maximise the use of available facilities by improved drafts; cargo handling methods, night navigational facilities etc.

Mechanised Handling of Cargoes and Separate berths at ports

*506. SHRI MUHAMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps

taken by the Port authorities in India for introducing mechanised handling of cargoes at ports and provision of separate berths for handling bulk cargoes such as grain, fertilizers, machine parts and medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-335/69*]

इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित प्रदर्शनी

*507. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर', नई दिल्ली ने एक प्रदर्शनी आयोजित की थी जिसमें प्राचीन पुस्तकें तथा मानचित्र प्रदर्शित किए गए थे ;

(ख) क्या इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर ने कलकत्ता स्थित राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय से दिल्ली के प्राचीन मानचित्र मांगे थे ; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय ने इन मानचित्रों को देने से इंकार कर दिया था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इंडिया इंटरनेशनल सेंटर ने दिल्ली शहर के 1900 से पहले के नक्शों की सूची तथा उसकी फोटो प्रतियां मांगी थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Anti-India Propaganda by Indian News Agencies

*508. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Indian news agencies, in co-operation with other international agencies, are carrying on propaganda in India against the interests of the country ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained and will be furnished subsequently.

चौथी योजना में नये इंजीनियरी कालेज तथा पालीटेक्निक

*509. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में देश में कितने नये इंजीनियरी कालेज और पालीटेक्निक खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में शिक्षा व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ताकि देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल किया जा सके ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अधीन कोई नया इंजीनियरी कालेज अथवा पालीटेक्निक खोलने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) इंजीनियरों और तकनीशियनों में वर्तमान बेरोजगारी का मुख्य कारण उद्योग में मंदी और आयोजना प्रायोजना का आस्थगन है । चौथी आयोजना अवधि में इस स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है ।

तकनीकी शिक्षा के स्तर और कोटि में सुधार के लिए पालीटेक्निक डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों का विविधीकरण करने तथा उद्योग द्वारा प्रेषित तकनीशियनों के प्रशिक्षण को क्रियात्मक रूप से अभिविध्यास करने का प्रस्ताव है । चतुर्थ आयोजना में पाठ्यचर्या का विकास, अनुदेशात्मक सामग्री तैयार करना, तकनीकी अभ्यासकों का पूर्व-सेवा और सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण, संकाय विकास, उद्योग में व्यावहा-

रिक प्रशिक्षण जैसी सभी योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

Division of U. P. and Bihar

- *510. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
 SHRI RAM CHANDRA
 J. AMIN :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
 JHA :
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
 NATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan suggesting division of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ; and

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

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

(b) The question whether new States should be formed by separation of certain areas from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar was considered in the past and the entire issue has been settled with the enactment of the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. Government do not propose to reopen this issue.

Demands of All India Secondary School Teachers Federation

3014. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demands of the All India Secondary School Teachers' Federation have been considered ;

(b) if so, whether their demands for guarantee of payment of salaries in the first week of every month, parity in dearness allowance with their counterparts in Government schools and parity in pay-scales have been accepted ;

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir, a communication on the subject has been received from the General Secretary of the Federation on 9th instant.

(b) and (c). These are the concern of the State Governments with whom the Federation may find it more practical to take up the matter.

Service Conditions of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

3015. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have come to any conclusions regarding improvement in the terms and conditions of services of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1959, have since been amended to enable the Chief Justice or the Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to travel also in a standard gauge saloon while travelling on duty and to take with him in the saloon one relative without payment.

It has also been decided to allow High Court Judges on appointment to the Supreme Court to carry forward leave earned by them as High Court Judges for a period not exceeding four months in terms of leave on half allowances, subject to certain conditions. A Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 was accordingly introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th November, 1968, which is pending consideration.

The High Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules are being amended to entitle a Judge on retirement and the members of his family to travelling allowance to proceed to the place of his residence after retirement and for trans-

portation of his personal effects at Government cost up to a certain limit.

Some other measures are also under consideration.

Tourist Centres in Gujarat

3016. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of tourist centres in Gujarat ;

(b) the facilities provided for the tourists in those places and proposed to be provided at other places of tourist interest ; and

(c) the programme for the tourist development in Gujarat during 1968-69 and in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

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

(a) A list of important tourist centres in Gujarat is given below :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Baroda | (7) Gir Forest |
| (2) Ahmedabad | (8) Bhavnagar |
| (3) Rajkot | (9) Palitana |
| (4) Jamnagar | (10) Junagadh |
| (5) Dwarka | (11) Somnath |
| (6) Porbandar | |

(b) Tourist Centres in Gujarat with details of facilities provided by or with the help of Central Government are given below :

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

(c) Construction of a Guest House at Sabarmati Ashram has been taken up during 1968-69.

It is tentatively proposed to provide facilities in the Ahmedabad complex during the Fourth Five Year Plan, including a "Sound and Light" Spectacle at Sabarmati.

Charges Paid by Air India in Foreign Currency

3017. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India pays all landing, technical and other charges in the currency of the country where such charges accrue ;

(b) if so, the amount of the charges which the Air India had paid last year, country-wise and charge-wise ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all foreign Airways pay us in rupees for landing, technical and other charges ;

(d) if so, the amount paid by them last year, company-wise and charge-wise ; and

(e) the reasons for not insisting on payment in foreign currency for such charges ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. All landing and technical fees are paid by Air India in the country concerned out of their earnings in that country.

(b) A statement indicating the amounts paid by Air India during the financial year 1967-68 is given in Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—336/69].

(c) Yes, Sir. All foreign airlines pay the Civil Aviation Department in rupees for landing, technical and other charges.

(d) A statement indicating the amounts paid by them in 1968, is given in Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—336/69].

(e) Such charges accrue in India and are therefore paid in rupees.

Freight Carried by Indian Airlines Corporation

3018. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL** :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) the freight carried annually during the last three years by the Indian Airlines

Corporation with weight and value in rupees ;

(b) the number of passengers carried annually by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the last three years with amount of fares collected every year ;

(c) the total annual wage bill paid during the last three years with breakdown of payments to pilots, engineers, air hostesses and to six other principal categories of workers ;

(d) the overall annual expenditure during the last three years and the profits or losses during this period year-wise ;

(e) whether reasonable efforts are made to improve the financial picture by operational efficiency ; and

(f) if so, the salient features of the improvement plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT- 337/69].

(e) and (f). The working of the Corporation is under constant review and necessary steps are taken to economise on expenditure, to streamline the procedures and to carry out such measures as are necessary to increase the efficiency of operation. Action has already been initiated for the modernisation and augmentation of the aircraft fleet. Training is imparted to various categories of employees for improving their efficiency.

महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटक आवास-गृह

3019. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अलग-अलग तथा संयुक्त रूप में किन-किन स्थानों पर पर्यटक आवास-गृहों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक आवास-गृह के निर्माण पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) आवास-गृह में एक दिन ठहरने के

लिए एक पर्यटक को कितना धन खर्च करना होता है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). लोक सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जा रहा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-338/69]

महाराष्ट्र में होम गाई

3020. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में होमगाइडों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है और क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार का विचार उसमें वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). 28 फरवरी, 1969 को महाराष्ट्र में 28,636 शहरी तथा 29,999 ग्रामीण होम गाई ये और महाराष्ट्र सरकार का लक्ष्य 30,000 शहरी तथा 30,000 ग्रामीण होम गाई के लिए था। इस लक्ष्य में किसी वृद्धि के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

3021. श्री गं० च० बीसित : क्या मीरहन तथा परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के लिए नियत की गई पूरी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य के राजपथों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के विकास के लिए कुछ धनराशि नियत की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग और मौजहून तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है अतः अपेक्षित जानकारी देने का अभी समय नहीं आया है ।

(ग) अनुमानतः सूचना अंतर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों और ग्रामीण सड़कों जिनके लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता अनुदान दिये जाते हैं, के लिए 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दिये गये ब्राबंटनों के बारे में अपेक्षित है । चूंकि राज्य सरकार को पहले ही दी गई राशियों के अंतर्गत 37.82 लाख रुपये की राशि जिसकी उसे आवश्यकता है, आ जाती है, अतः अंतर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के खर्चों के लिए केन्द्रीय भाग के रूप में 1968-69 में उसे किसी भी राशि के भुगतान किये जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है । 1967-68 और 1968-69 में ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय भाग के रूप में 38.82 लाख रुपये की राशि की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

जिला गजेटियर तैयार करना

3022. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दस वर्षों में भारत के सभी जिलों के गजेटियर तैयार करने तथा उनको प्रकाशित करने के बारे में 1965 में निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड जिले का गजेटियर इस बीच तैयार कर लिया गया है तथा उसे प्रकाशित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्त बर्हान) : (क) भारत सरकार ने इम्पिरियल और जिला गजेटियरों को संशो-

धित करने का निर्णय 1955 में किया था । किन्तु, कार्य वास्तव में 1958 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था, जब केन्द्रीय गजेटियर्स यूनिट की स्थापना की गई थी । परन्तु, गजेटियरों के प्रकाशन को, 1961 की जनगणना के आंकड़े उपलब्ध होने तक स्थगित रखने का निर्णय किया गया ।

(ख) और (ग). पूर्वी निमाड जिला गजेटियर का प्रारूप राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार किया गया था और प्रकाशन के लिए दिसम्बर, 1966 में केन्द्र द्वारा उसका अनुमोदन किया गया था । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार ने इसे छपने के लिए भेज दिया है और इसके शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित होने की सम्भावना है ।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में मध्य प्रदेश संवर्ग के अधिकारी

3023. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश संवर्ग के कुछ अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन नियुक्तियों के लिए इनका चयन किस तरीके से किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या उनका चयन राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों पर किया जाता है अथवा उनके परामर्श से ?

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

(ख) व (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार में अखिल भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति उनकी उपयुक्तता, तथा वरियता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन ऐसे अधिकारियों में से की जाती है, जिनके नाम राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिए सुझाती हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी

3024. श्री नं० ७० बीकित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी जीविका के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या का पता लगाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सहायता दी जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि कुछ स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी वित्तीय कठिनाईयों का सामना कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार उन्हें वेन्शन, वित्तीय अनुदान, भूमि अनुदान, पुनर्वास-श्रृंखला इत्यादि के रूप में सहायता देती है। व्यक्तिगत रूप में उनकी कठिनाईयों के मामलों में ग्रह मंत्री के स्वेच्छा-अनुदान से भनावर्ती वित्तीय अनुदानों द्वारा भी सहायता दी जाती है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से सहायता पाने वालों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। गृह मंत्रालय के स्वेच्छाअनुदान से अब तक 123 व्यक्तियों को सहायता दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में नये जिले

3025. श्री नं० ७० बीकित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कुछ मंत्री छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के जिलों के पुनर्गठन द्वारा कुछ नये जिले बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे उस क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ; और

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

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

Harassment of Refugees, Retired Military and Ex-I.N.A. Personnel in New Delhi

3026. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some refugees, retired military personnel and personnel of the Azad Hind Fauj are earning their livelihood by carrying business in repairing and servicing of automobiles as tenants/occupants of garages and spaces of the premises of M/s. Sobha Singh and Sons, (Private) Ltd., Sujana Singh Park, New Delhi, with the permission of the former Chief Commissioner of Delhi, for twenty-two years ;

(b) if so, whether they are being harassed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Police now and, if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There are a number of workshops in the said premises. There is no evidence if the persons concerned are refugees/retired military personnel/personnel of Azad Hind Fauj and/or that they were permitted by the former Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

(b) There is no harassment. Some of these persons have been prosecuted under sections 156 and 121 of the Punjab Municipal Act for creating insanitary conditions and for running workshop without a licence.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The matter is being examined.

Dispute Between Kandla Port Trust and Plot-Holders of Kandla Port

3027. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether there is any dispute between the Kandla Port Trust and the Plot-holders of the Kandla Port regarding payment for the plots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no dispute as regarding the dues payable for plots as these are based on lease deeds. However, representations were received by the port Trust regarding payment of graded penalty ranging 25 per cent to 200 per cent provided in the lease deeds for delay in payment of dues from two months to two years. The Board of Trustees on the Kandla Port Trust have considered the representations and have proposed certain amendments in the lease agreement which are under examination. In the mean time the Port Trust Board allowed 90 per cent remission in penalty charges if arrears of dues were paid upto 31st December, 1968. The Board later extended this facilities upto the 28th February, 1969.

New Shipping Device

3028. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Visakhapatnam has recently fabricated a new device called bulbous-bow, which would enable the Shipping Corporation to save considerable amount of foreign exchange by applying the new cadget to each shipman by it ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new device ; and

(c) the annual saving in foreign exchange to the Corporation and to the country as a whole that is likely to accrue on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A bulbous-bow is a projection at the stem of a ship below the water line. The Hindustan Shipyard limited prefabricated a bulbous-bow according to the line drawings supplied by the Shipping Corporation of India for being fitted on to its ship "Vishvabhakti" built by the Shipyard.

(b) The Shipping Corporation is the first Indian shipping company to fit bulbous-bow on an Indian built vessel. The weight of the bulbous-bow is about 10 tons. Based on model test results, the bulbous-bow is expected to provide a saving in power to the extent of 13 per cent at constant speed or alternatively an increase in speed by 0.65 knot at the same power. It also increases the buoyancy of the vessel which is expected to increase the dead-weight of the ship by about 80 tons.

(c) The estimated annual saving resulting from the provision of this device in a ship will be about Rs. 80,000/-. The foreign exchange component of the saving will depend upon the sector on which a ship fitted with the device is employed.

दिल्ली में पान के पत्तों पर बिक्री कर

3029. श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि पान के पत्तों की बिक्री 30,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक हो जाती है, तो दिल्ली में उन पर बिक्री कर लिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें पान के पत्तों को बिक्री कर से पूर्णतया मुक्त करने की माँग की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये भ्रम्यावेदन कब प्राप्त हुए थे और सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय में यह निर्णय दिया है कि पान के पत्तों पर बिक्री कर नहीं लिया जा सकता ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से पान के पत्ते की बिक्री-कर से छूट दी गई है किन्तु 'तैयार पान' के लिये छूट नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन को 'तैयार पान' के व्यापारियों से दिसम्बर, 1968 में और 1967 के शुरू में इस माल को बिक्री कर से छूट देने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। मामले की परीक्षा की गई थी और यह निर्णय किया गया कि पान के व्यापारियों (पान के पत्ते के अलावा) के सम्बन्ध में कर-योग्य व्यापार को 10,000 रु० से बढ़ा कर 30,000 कर दिया जाय। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 14 जून, 1968 को इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी किये गये थे। दिल्ली प्रशासन का यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे उत्तरी क्षेत्र के लिए बिक्री कर संबंधी क्षेत्रीय परिषद के समक्ष 'तैयार पान' को पूरी छूट देने के प्रश्न को उठावें।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान।

Law and Order in University Campus

3030. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellors of the U. P. Universities recently passed a resolution that maintenance of law and order in the University campus is the State responsibility ;

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

(c) what are the other recommendations and what action Government taken on them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c) : A statement giving recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference of U. P. Universities held at Lucknow on January 3 and 4, 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-339/69.]

These recommendations primarily concern the Government of U. P./State Universities in U. P. However, in respect of recommendation No. 1 under "Financial matters" a meeting has since been held and the U. G. C. and the State Government have agreed on a basis for payment of grants for development schemes of the State Universities accepted by the Commission. The recommendation No. 4 under "Law and Order Problem in the Universities" is being examined separately.

Undercutting in Official Air Fares by Foreign Airlines

3031. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of late it has been suspected that due to some foreign Air lines indulging in undercutting official airfares on certain routes particularly on those routes which carry emigrant traffic, there has been diversion of traffic from Air India-resulting in loss of Foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the extent of undercutting and consequential loss of Foreign Exchange suffered by the Air India during the year 1968 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance had carried out, a raid on the premises of a West Asian Air Line suspecting that it was indulging in malpractices of the type referred to in part (a) above.

(d) if so, with what result ; and

(e) the permanent measures, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such malpractices ?

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

(a) There are reasons to believe that certain airlines have been undercutting official air fares on certain international routes, particularly in regard to emigrant traffic between India and the United Kingdom. This leads to diversion of traffic from the services of Air-India, resulting in loss of revenue to Air-India and foreign exchange to the country.

(b) The precise extent of such malpractices cannot be determined unless specific cases are proved. It is therefore not possible to estimate the loss of foreign exchange on this account.

(c) Yes, Sir. The premises of certain foreign airlines as well as their travel agents at Delhi and Bombay were searched by the Enforcement Directorate on 16th April 1968.

(d) As a result of searches, some, incriminating documents were seized, on the basis of which enquiries are in progress.

(e) The following steps have been/are being taken :

- (i) The International Air Transport Association has an Enforcement Agency which watches such malpractices and where evidence is available, takes penal action against the offenders.
- (ii) Where such malpractices involve offences against Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Directorate of Enforcement takes preventive and punitive action.
- (iii) As the malpractice is largely prevalent in emigrant traffic, a concessional fare for emigrants between India and the United Kingdom has been established. Only the national carriers of the two countries viz. Air-India and British Overseas Airways Corporation are entitled to offer this reduced fare. This has the effect of attracting emigrant traffic to these two airlines, thereby preventing loss of foreign exchange.

विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों/प्राशुलिपिकों के नये पद बनाना

3032. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) क्या हिन्दी के बड़े हुए कार्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी

अनुवादकों, हिन्दी प्राशुलिपिकों तथा हिन्दी टंककों के कुछ नये पद बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से श्रेणीवार कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किये जायेंगे और ये पद किन-किन मन्त्रालयों में आरक्षित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). 23-3-1968 को हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि हिन्दी प्राशुलिपिकों तथा हिन्दी टंककों की कोई भर्ती न की जाए तथा हिन्दी कार्य की आवश्यकताओं को नियमित सेवाओं के उन प्राशुलिपिकों तथा लिपिकों द्वारा पूरा किया जाय जो हिन्दी प्राशुलिपि/हिन्दी टंकण जानते हैं। 28-11-68 को ये हिदायतें भी दी गई हैं कि हिन्दी सहायकों की कोई भर्ती न की जाय तथा उसकी बजाय प्रत्येक कार्यालय में आवश्यकता के अनुसार हिन्दी अनुवादक नियुक्त किये जायें। इन नियुक्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण से सम्बन्धित सामान्य नियम लागू होंगे। मन्त्रालयवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

निम्न श्रेणी के लिपिकों को हिन्दी प्राशुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण

3033. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बेली शंकर शर्मा :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल से निम्न श्रेणी के कितने लिपिकों ने अब तक हिन्दी प्राशुलिपिकों का प्रशिक्षण सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के जिन कर्मचारियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और परीक्षा पास कर ली है, क्या उन सबको आशुलिपिकों के पद पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक उनके पदोन्नत किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ङ) किन-किन मंत्रालयों में आशुलिपिकों के पद आरक्षित हैं ;

(च) जिन मंत्रालयों में आशुलिपिकों के पद आरक्षित नहीं हैं, उनमें ये पद कब तक आरक्षित किये जायेंगे ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). बयालीस निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों ने अभी तक केन्द्रीय सचिवालय, सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल से हिंदी आशुलिपि का पाठ्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उनमें से चार अनुसूचित जाति के हैं।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रशिक्षण का यह उद्देश्य नहीं है कि निर्धारित परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के पश्चात् इन व्यक्तियों को आशुलिपिकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जायगा। इसलिए इन व्यक्तियों को आशुलिपिकों के रूप में नियुक्त करने के लिए अवधि का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) से (छ). अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आशुलिपिकों के ग्रेड में आरक्षण, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर सीधी भर्ती करते समय इस सम्बन्ध प्रसारित सामान्य आदेशों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मन्त्रालय में हरिजनों की नियुक्तियाँ

3034. श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री ६० रा० परमार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय में विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ करते समय हरिजनों की पूर्णतः उपेक्षा की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या निर्देश जारी किये हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मन्त्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में सरकार ने भारत सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न पदों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए रिक्तियों के आरक्षण के लिए अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। जहाँ तक इस मन्त्रालय का संबंध है इन अनुदेशों का उचित रूप से अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

Institute of Chemical and Industrial Technology in Gujarat

3035. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists a demand for setting up a separate Institute of Chemical and Industrial Technology for training technicians and engineers in the Gujarat State ; and

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

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

(b) The Gujarat State Plan does not include any provision for setting up institutes of chemical engineering and chemical technology.

A new chemical engineering institute has, however, been set up at Nadiad with the donations given by a charitable foundation. Another registered society has been formed for setting up a Gujarat Institute of Chemical Technology at Ahmedabad.

The requirements for technical manpower, particularly for chemical industry, are being studied. Depending upon the assessed demand, Government will examine

the question of expanding training facilities in this field.

Demands of District Bar Association Chandigarh

3036. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Courts at Chandigarh have no Bar Room ;

(b) whether the five storeyed court building has no lift ;

(c) whether the District Bar Association has sent any representation regarding these demands ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) A Bar Room was provided in the District Courts. This was, however, not utilised by the Bar and was then converted into a Court Room.

(b) The building is only three storeyed and has no lift.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Chandigarh Administration are examining the demands.

History of National Movement

3037. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on writing the history of National Movement ;

(b) the names of prominent historians who have been entrusted with this task ; and

(c) the work published by them so far and the ones that have been undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) An amount of about Rs. 11 lakhs, including cost of printing, has been spent so far on writing the History of Freedom Movement, of which an amount of Rs. 67,000 has been recovered from the sale proceeds.

(b) The work has been entrusted to Dr. Tara Chand and a Committee, consisting

of the under-mentioned historians, has been set up to advise him in this work :—

1. Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri
2. Prof. Mohd Habib
3. Prof. K. K. Dutta
4. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
5. Dr. N. R. Ray.

(c) Volume I and Vol. II of the History have so far been published. The third and the last Volume is under preparation.

Allotment of Shops in Nehru and Shastri Markets in Chandigarh

3038. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandigarh Administration is not charging any rent for the shop plots which that given to the occupants of Nehru and Shastri markets ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Shops and Establishment Act, Sales Tax Act and other Acts are not enforced in these markets ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that some people have accepted illegal gratifications in the allotment of plots in these markets ;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted regarding these complaints and, if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the criterion adopted for the allotment of plots in the above mentioned markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No rent is being charged from the occupants of these markets.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes. But the allegations could not be substantiated.

(e) No regular allotments have been made in these markets. The shopkeepers have occupied the sites and built temporary constructions thereon without permission.

Naxalite Movement in Punjab

3039. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some students arrested in the State of Punjab during the recent students' agitation have stated to the police that many Naxalite units are working in the State of Punjab and that many students have joined them ;

(b) whether some objectionable posters and literature have been recovered from the arrested students ;

(c) whether the students have also disclosed the names of active underground workers of the Movement ;

(d) whether the above reports have been confirmed by the State Government ;

(e) whether Government have verified the veracity of the reports through their own services ; and

(f) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (f). According to information received from the State Government, two students arrested during the recent student agitation in Punjab were found in possession of some Maist literature and some other documents. During interrogation they disclosed certain activities of some extremist student leaders. Two cases have been instituted in connection with specific incidents of violence and are under investigation.

Rural Roads in Bihar

3040. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Union Minister of Transport and Shipping had in an address to the people of Bihar, given some favourable indication regarding the development of rural roads in that State ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

पादरी फेरर के विरुद्ध जापन

3041. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फेरर बहिष्कार समिति ने अपने एक जापन में पादरी फेरर पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि उसने महाराष्ट्र में 70 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके 30,000 लोगों को ईसाई बनाया है और 284 किलोग्राम डाइनेमाइट एकत्र किया है ; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

देशान्तर्गत जल परिवहन व्यवस्था संबंधी भगवती समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3042. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देशान्तर्गत जल परिवहन व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी भगवती समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति ने क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की हैं; और इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). समिति ने अभी अपना कार्य पूरा नहीं किया है। उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ?

Law and Order in Delhi

3043. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 8th January, 1969, a foreign couple was relieved of cash near the Airlines Office, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the 24th October, 1968 four armed men raided a house in the staff colony on the T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli and decamped with gold ornaments and cash ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to stop the deteriorating conditions of law and order situation in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A report was lodged with the Delhi Police that a foreign couple was relieved of cash on Jan Path on 6th January, 1969. The case is under investigation.

(b) A report was lodged with the Delhi Police that on the night between 23rd/24th December, 1968, four armed men raided a house in the staff colony on the T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli and decamped with gold ornaments and cash. The case is under investigation.

(c) The crime situation in Delhi is reviewed from time to time and necessary preventive and other measures are taken by the Administration in accordance with law. Known bad characters are kept under surveillance and patrolling is intensified in affected areas.

Departmental Promotion Committee in Education Ministry

3044. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Departmental Pro-

motion Committee for Gazetted Officers in the Technical Division of his Ministry has not met and for what reasons ;

(b) at what frequency the said Committee is required to meet ;

(c) what is the number of Gazetted Officers whose interests have been affected or jeopardised because of the Committee having not met ; and

(d) the reasons for not taking any action for either activating the Committee or making any other arrangements for regularising Departmental Promotions as and when they are due ?

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

(a) The last meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee (Senior) was held on the 28th November, 1968, and that of the Departmental Promotion Committee (Junior) on the 11th September, 1962. The reason for not convening the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee (Junior) subsequently is that some proposals to modify the Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Education Officer (Technical) have been under consideration.

(b) According to the latest instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, a select list should be valid for one year and, in any case, the select list should cease to be in force on the expiry of a period of one year and six months or when a fresh list is prepared whichever is earlier. The meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee should thus normally be held once every year.

(c) One.

(d) Due to administrative reasons, the meetings of the Departmental Promotions Committees could not be held as often as was necessary. However, steps are being taken to ensure that in future the meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees are held at regular intervals of about a year.

बैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

3045. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सुरज मान :

श्री नारायण स्वकृष्ण वर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है, इस आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी बिक्री से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई और ;

(ख) भविष्य में इस आयोग द्वारा किस प्रकार के प्रकाशन निकालने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) शायद माननीय सदस्यों का आशय आयोग द्वारा अपने प्रकाशनों पर किये गये खर्च से है। उस आधार पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—340/69]

(ख) आयोग की योजनाएं ऐसे कुछ विषयों शब्द कोष परिभाषात्मक शब्दकोष श्रेण्य ग्रंथ के अनुदान आदि का प्रकाशित करने की हैं, जिनको हमारे विश्वविद्यालय शायद इस समय हाथ में लेने की स्थिति में न हों। किन्तु भविष्य के कार्यक्रम के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। क्यों कि यह अभी तक विचाराधीन है।

Revision of Air-Fares and Freight Rates

3046. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India/Indian Airlines are contemplating to revise the air-fare/freight rates ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) There is no such proposal at present, except for promotional fares by Air-India, subject to I.A.T.A. Regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Students Studying in Foreign Countries

3047. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Indian students in foreign countries, country-wise, and the subjects in which they are specialising ;

(b) the number of such students who have over-stayed abroad ;

(c) the reasons for their overstay ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) A statement of Indian students abroad, country-wise and subject-wise is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT-341/69]. State-wise break-up is not available.

(b) and (c). Information is not available.

Pak Nationals in Andhra Pradesh

3048. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who have settled in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years ;

(b) the number of persons out of them who have extended their period of stay ;

(c) the number of persons out of them who have returned to Pakistan ; and

(d) the number out of them to whom notices have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The number of Pakistani nationals who came to Andhra Pradesh during the five years from 1964 to 1968 was 6402. Of them, 5 were granted settlement facilities, 254 were granted extension of stay, 5994 returned to Pakistan and 43 were served with quit notices. Of the 43 persons, who were served with quit notices, 9 returned to Pakistan on service of such notices, 33 were deported and the remaining 1 filed a writ petition which pending in the High Court.

**Irregularities in the Education
Departments**

3049. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have prepared a scheme to end Irregularities committed in the Education Departments ;

(b) If so, whether Government have in this regard directed that Ministers and officials should not head the various Selection Committees of the Education Ministry ;

(c) what are the Selection Committees which will come under this order ;

(d) whether his Ministry has reconstituted the various Committees ; and

(e) if so, how far it will help the ending of Irregularities ?

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. It is for the State Governments to see that irregularities are not committed in their Education Departments.

(b) Yes, Sir. A directive has been given that the Ministers and officials of the Ministry should not head selection Committees.

(c) the Selection Committees constituted by the Ministry which deal with mainly the award of scholarships.

(d) These Selection Committees are constituted for specific selections and the directive is kept in view when doing so.

(e) It is hoped that it will have the desired effect.

स्वतंत्र राज्य क्षेत्र के लिये आन्दोलनों/मांगों
पर प्रतिबन्ध

3050. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अन्दर किसी भाग को पृथक् करके एक स्वतंत्र राज्य बनाने की माँग अथवा आन्दोलन को गैर कानूनी तथा संज्ञेय अपराध घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नागाओं तथा मिजो लोगों द्वारा विद्रोह और काश्मीर में जनमत संग्रह मोर्चों के आन्दोलन को सरकार द्वारा अब तक गैर कानूनी घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जैसा कि गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियाँ (निवारण) अधिनियम की धारा 2 (एफ) में परिभाषित है, गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों में भाग लेना उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक प्रज्ञेय अपराध है ।

(ख) मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत पहले ही एक अवैध संस्था घोषित किया गया है । नागालैंड तथा काश्मीर में घटनाओं पर बराबर नजर रखी जाती है तथा कानून के अन्तर्गत जैसी कार्यवाही आवश्यक होगी, यथासमय की जाएगी ।

Foreign Hand behind Communal Riots

3051. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4518 on the 13th December, 1968 regarding foreign hand behind communal riots in India and state :

(a) whether facts have since been ascertained from the State Government ; and

(b). If so, the steps Government are taking to ensure public security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (a) and (b). According to information available from the State Governments ruling of

slogans like "Pakistan Zindabad" or parading of the Pakistani flags are not features of communal incidents in the country. However, in one incident in Bidar (Mysore) on March 15, 1968, some miscreants are reported to have shouted slogans like "Pakistan Zindabad" "Kashmir belong to Pakistan" Information from Jammu and Kashmir is awaited.

State Governments are vigilant and are taking appropriate action under the law to deal firmly with incidents of communal violence.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों में होटलों के लिये ऋण

3052. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने कुछ प्रमुख पर्यटन केन्द्रों में अच्छे होटल खोलने के लिये ऋण देने की कोई योजना बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण दिए गए हैं ; और ?

(ग) क्या कुछ पर्यटन केन्द्रों में अभी तक ऐसे होटल नहीं खोले गये हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। स्कीमों के ब्यौरे को 15 नवम्बर, 1968 को प्रश्न संख्या 890 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखा गया था।

(ख) अभी तक नहीं।

(ग) बहुत से पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर अच्छे होटल आवास की व्यवस्था अभी पर्याप्त नहीं है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय संबंधी कानून

3053. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में विधेयक को जिसको सभा में पेश करने

का सरकार का प्रस्ताव था सभा में लाने में विलम्ब के कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रिमण्डल में मतभेद हो जाने कारण इस विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप में नहीं दिया जा सका ; और

(ग) यह विधेयक सभा के सामने कब तक लाया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण, सरकार द्वारा देश में जनता के विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले नेताओं के ऐसे उपबन्धों के बारे में विचार मालूम करने की इच्छा है, जिन्हें अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक में उपयुक्त रूप में शामिल किए जा सकें।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) विधेयक को संसद में यथाशीघ्र पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पादरी फेरर के बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को प्रधान मंत्री का पत्र

3054. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को एक पत्र भेजा था जिसमें पादरी फेरर को आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कार्य करने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को यह पत्र उस समय मिला था जब कि आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही थी पादरी फेरर को उस राज्य में कार्य करने की अनुमति दी जाये अथवा न दी जाये ; और

(ग) एक विवादास्पद व्यक्ति के बारे में

किसी राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ऐसा पत्र भेजा जाना कहां तक उचित है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

केरल सरकार द्वारा मामले वापस लेना

3052. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में न्यायालयों में निर्णय-धीन मामले वापिल लेने के केरल सरकार के निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार के साथ कोई पत्र व्यवहार किया गया है ;

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

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णयों के प्रति केरल सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गये अवहेलना के रवैये को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार विचार कुछ नये निर्णय करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). केरल सरकार को बताया गया था कि यहां एक राज्य का उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह अपने कार्यकारी अधिकार का प्रयोग इस प्रकार करे कि संसद द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों का पालन सुनिश्चित हो तथा मामले वापस न लिये जायें ताकि संसद द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों के प्रभाव वैधिक प्रभाव निरर्थक न हों । फिर भी, केरल सरकार ने अनिवार्य सेवाएं (अनुरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1968 से उत्पन्न मामलों को वापस लेने के कदम उठाये हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बन्धित विभाग तथा काबिलवत कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और विन्डसर प्लेस के बीच दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बस सेवा

3056. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और विन्डसर प्लेसके बीच बस सेवा की व्यवस्था न किये जाने क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघु रमैया) : नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और विन्डसर प्लेस पहले ही कनाट सर्कस होकर बस सेवाओं से जुड़े हुए हैं । विन्डसर प्लेस के लिए बस स्टाफ ईस्टर्न कोर्ट के पास स्थिति है क्योंकि विन्डसर प्लेस बहुत व्यस्त यातायात चक्कर है जो बस स्टाप के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है । दिल्ली परिवहन के अनुसार नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और विन्डसर प्लेस के बीच एक सीधी बस सेवा चालू करने के लिए प्रयाप्त यातायात नहीं है और न तो उपक्रम को सीधी सेवा के लिए सफर करने वाली जनता से अभी तक कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है ।

गोरखपुर में 'जय गुरु देव' शिबिर

3057. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5825 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में 'जय गुरु देव' शिबिर के बारे में राज्य सरकार से अब तक जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार सन्त तुलसी

दास जी उर्फ जय गुरु देव उर्फ चिरोली वाले बाबा जिला मथुरा, कृष्ण नगर स्थित चिरोली सन्त आश्रम के निवासी हैं। उन्होंने 28 से 30 अक्टूबर 1968 तक गोरखपुर में राजघाट में एक शिविर का आयोजन किया था तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ अन्य जिलों में उपदेश भी दिये थे। कई विषयों पर उपदेश देने के प्रतिरिक्त इन्होंने श्रोताओं को, बताया जाता है, अपने-अपने मतों के पूर्ण महत्व को समझने की सलाह दी थी और कहा था कि वे अपने को किसी ऐसे राज-नैतिक दल को न दे जो सत्य के मार्ग का अनुसरण न करते हों।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के आदेशों का सभा पटल पर रखा जाना

3058. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 22 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1784 के उत्तर सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सदस्यों के अनुरोध पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के आदेशों की प्रतियाँ कों सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के प्रश्न की जाँच कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और क्या उक्त आदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). यह पहले ही 9-8-1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3344 तथा 22 नवम्बर, 1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1784 के उत्तर में बताया जा चुका है कि केवल उन्हीं सावधिक आदेशों और नियमों की प्रतियाँ जो विधि के अन्तर्गत विधान मंडल के सम प्रस्तुत करनी होती हैं, संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं जब अख्येद 356 के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई उद्घोषणा के आधार पर राज्य विधान मंडल की शक्तियों का प्रयोग संसद द्वारा या संसद के अधिकारी के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। ऐसे नियमों तथा आदेशों की प्रतियाँ सदन के

सभा पटल पर पहले ही रख दी गई थी जब अनुच्छेद 346 के अंतर्गत किसी राज्य के संबंध में उद्घोषणा लागू थी।

Aerodrome at Baroda

3059. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on regrading and strengthening the aerodrome at Baroda in Gujarat has been delayed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed and when the air-service will be resumed ?

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

(a) and (b). The work of regrading and strengthening the runway at Baroda is now expected to be completed by the end of April, 1969 instead of December, 1968 as planned earlier. The set back in the progress is due to the fact that during the monsoons the subgrade soil of the runway had got heavily waterlogged, and sufficient time had to be allowed to allow it to dry before the bitumen carpet could be laid.

(c) Indian Airlines propose to operate a service Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad with HS-748 when the runway at Baroda is ready.

Air-Strip near Surat

3060. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Flying Club at Baroda and its Branch at Surat have approached the Government of India for extending an Air-strip near Surat, and

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

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

(b) Indian Airlines are carrying out a detailed traffic survey. The question of

of including the scheme in the Fourth Plan proposals of this Ministry is being considered ; but will depend upon the results of the survey and the availability of funds.

Union Territories

3061. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Union Territories were initially designed as temporary arrangements only ;

(b) whether any time-schedule has been contemplated for progressively doing away with the Union Territories ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Union Territories, which are included in the First Schedule to the Constitution, came into existence for different reasons and under different circumstances. For so long as these reasons and circumstances continue to exist they have to retain their present status. Government have not drawn up any time-schedule for altering their present status.

Sea Plane Service between Mainland And Laccadive Islands

3062. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of paucity of land for purposes of building an air strip in Laccadive Islands, Government have got any proposal under consideration for providing the sea plane service between the Mainland and the Island ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति

3063. श्री राम स्वरूप बिजौरणी :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या यह कार्य मन्त्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5275 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्रोही नागाओं से विस्फोटक और अन्य तोड़ फोड़ के कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये ग्यारह व्यक्तियों के बारे में जांच कार्य अब तक पूरा हो गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के. एस. रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). असम सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

आयों का मूल स्थान

3064. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आयों के मूलस्थान के बारे में विश्व के इतिहासकारों में बहुत मतभेद है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से इतिहासकारों का विश्वास है कि आयों का मूलस्थान भारत है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस ऐतिहासिक तथ्य का भारत के भूत, वर्तमान और भविष्य से सम्बन्ध है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस विषयादास्पद विषय के बारे में ठीक निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिये सरकार विद्वानों की एक समिति नियुक्त करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

और यदि हाँ, तो यह समिति कब नियुक्त की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० ली० राव) : (क) से (ग). समय समय पर विभिन्न विद्वानों द्वारा इस विषय पर विभिन्न मत प्रकट किए गए हैं। उनमें से कुछ भारत को आर्यों का मूलस्थान समझते हैं। इसका आवश्यक रूप से भारत के वर्तमान और भविष्य से सम्बन्ध होना जरूरी नहीं है।

(घ) से (ङ). इस विषय के निर्णय के लिये विद्वानों की समिति नियुक्त करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। हमारे पास शिलालेख आदि जैसे ठुठिहीन आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिससे मामले का इत्थर या उधर निर्णय हो सके इसलिए इस मामले को अपनी खोजों के आधार पर मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विद्वानों पर ही छोड़ देना ठीक होगा।

Shipbuilding Units

3065. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that private ship-building units are facing a crisis as orders are being placed abroad for ship-building :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the private units had offered to merge to form a big yard to fabricate ocean-going ships if the Government placed sufficient orders ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting this suggestion by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The Indian Shipping Companies are allowed to place orders abroad for the construction of ocean-going ships only after taking into account the capacity of existing Shipyards in India both in the public and private sectors.

(b) No such proposal has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

UNCTAD Conference on Shipping

3066. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the positive results of the Fourth Committee of the UNCTAD Conference on shipping aspect in India ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : As a result of the deliberations and recommendations of the Fourth Committee, the UNCTAD II passed a number of resolutions on shipping matters affecting developing countries including India. These resolutions related to—

- (i) Establishment of consultation machinery in the field of shipping.
- (ii) Freight rates and Conference Practices.
- (iii) Terms of Shipment.
- (iv) Development of Merchant Marines of developing countries.
- (v) International legislation on shipping.

The effect of these resolutions and the extent to which they have been implemented by the developed countries is proposed to be assessed at the forthcoming meeting of the Committee on Shipping in Geneva in April, 1969.

Rail-cum-Sea Traffic

3067. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the revival and expansion of Sea-cum-Rail arrangement for carriage of cargoes ; and

(b) whether the Rail-cum-Sea traffic has tremendous scope of development on a much larger scale in view of reservations of coastal trade and integrated Railway system ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The National Shipping Board has made a detailed study of coastal shipping and has come to the conclusion that

the dry cargo movement on the coast which, after reaching the peak figure of 40.77 lakh tonnes in 1962, had come down to about 23.17 lakh tonnes in 1967, could be increased to about 30.50 lakh tonnes if a minimum quantity of 7.5 lakh tonnes of coal is reserved on a long term basis for carriage by the rail cum-sea route from the Bengal-Bihar coalfields through Calcutta to various coastal destinations, so as to provide balanced traffic in both directions i.e. to and from Calcutta. This recommendation is now under examination by Government.

महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

3068 श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1968-69 में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के विकास के बारे में कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और 1968-69 के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि मांगी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1968-69 में राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों के विकास की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं प्रस्तुत की है। उक्त वर्ष के प्रस्तावों में राज्य सरकार ने 134.84 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव किया है जिस में से 74.84 लाख रुपये चाबू निर्माण कार्यों के लिये और 60.00 लाख रु० नये निर्माण कार्यों के लिये है। इन बजट प्रस्तावों के विपरीत राज्य सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों के लिए उक्त वर्ष के लिए 105.01 लाख रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान प्रस्तावित किया है जिस में 95.13 लाख रु० चाबू निर्माण कार्यों के लिए और 9.88 लाख रु० नये निर्माण कार्यों के लिये

है। इन प्रस्तावों की जांच करने के बाद 1968-69 के संशोधित अनुमानों में राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों के चाबू निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 60.40 लाख रुपये की राशि और राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग संख्या 3 और संख्या 4 को सशक्त करने वाले निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 50 लाख रुपये की राशि अर्थात् कुल मिला कर 110.4 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Assistance for Development of South Indian Languages in U. P.

3069. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to U. P. for the development of South Indian Languages during the Third Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the Progress made in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIV. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Concession to Indians coming from East Africa

3070. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to give certain concessions to the Indians who have come from East Africa ;

(b) if so, the main concessions given to them ;

(c) whether any other help has been given to them ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain concessions relating to import trade control regulations are granted to those Indians who come from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania for permanent settlement in India.

The following are the main concessions given to them :

- (i) the import of one motor car/motor cycle for each family ;
 - (ii) all bonafide personal belongings ;
 - (iii) jewellery upto Rs. 16,000 (Rupees sixteen thousand) for each family ; and
 - (iv) stock-in-trade upto Rs. 16,000 free of duty.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

तमिलनाडु में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति की क्षति

3071. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में समाचार प्रसारित करने के समय में परिवर्तन किये जाने के कारण तमिलनाडु में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा किये गये उपद्रवों के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति को हुई क्षति का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के उपद्रवों को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) विद्यार्थियों द्वारा किये गये आन्दोलन के समय रेल-सम्पत्ति को 16,913 रु० की क्षति होने का अनुमान है। डाक तथा तार विभाग को हुई क्षति के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें सतर्क हैं और कानून के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही कर रही हैं।

Andaman Special Pay

3072. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3371 on the 9th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government servants aggrieved by the

terms "persons recruited from the mainland", "staff locally recruited in future" and "existing local recruits" have represented for the revision of the earlier decision by the Andaman Administration in regard to the stoppage of Special Pay and other matters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Some employees of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration have submitted representations through the local Administration against their being treated as local recruits and their representations are being examined by the Administration.

Survey of Staff Employed in Education Ministry

3073. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was made of the staff employed in his Ministry during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff was found, class-wise and what policy has been adopted about it, whether it is proposed to retrench the staff or to absorb them otherwise ;

(c) how many additional bands were employed by his Ministry during the period from 1st April, 1968 to 30th June, 1968, class-wise and how many new posts of Gazetted Officers were created during the period ; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with Minister, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, etc., for which sanction has not been obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Surveys were however made during 1965-66 and 1966-67 and reports were received in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for different categories of staff.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-342/69.]

(d) NH.

Running of Lotteries by Corporations of Big Cities

3074. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Corporations of the big cities of India, namely Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras propose to run lotteries to raise funds for their development ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that they have received a proposal from the Bombay Municipal Corporation to conduct lotteries for raising funds for development schemes. The proposal is under consideration of the State Government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that they have not received any proposal from the Corporation of Madras to run lotteries.

The request of the Delhi Municipal Corporation for permission to organise lotteries to raise development finances, is under consideration of the Central Government.

Information from the Government of West Bengal is still awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Allegation against Central Government for bringing about Fall of Opposition Ministries in States

3075. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether allegations have been made that the Central Government had brought about the fall of Governments in the States run by the Opposition parties ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government are aware of the views of some political parties in this regard.

(b) The Central Government had nothing to do with such developments.

Inter-State Council for Centre-State Relations

3076. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI YAJNA DUTT
SHARMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestions made by the former Chief Justice of India, Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, that an Inter-State Council should be created to consider Centre-State issues has been examined ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has also demanded the formation of such a Council ;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(c) and (d). There are already several forums for Centre-State consultations, such

as, the National Development Council, the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Zonal Councils and other numerous functional conferences and Committees of Ministries. The Study Team on Centre-State Relations set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission has dealt with the question of setting up of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 of the Constitution. The report of the Study Team is at present under the consideration of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Government are awaiting their recommendations.

Policy Regarding Ex-Cadre Posts

3077. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-cadre posts are continued to be held by the same officer for unlimited period ;

(b) if so, the reason why they are allowed to continue beyond two years as admissible under the rules ; and

(c) whether it does not deny chances to other deserving officers and if so, why Government do not lay down a clear-cut policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Posts under the Central Government are required to be filled in accordance with the recruitment rules framed for each post. Accordingly, where the relevant recruitment rules provide for filling up of a post by deputation, the rules usually specify the period of deputation also. The tenure of deputation varies in each individual case depending upon the requirements of the ex-cadre post as also the requirements of the parent service/post from which the officer is sent out on deputation, which depend again on the cadre strength, the staffing position and other administrative exigencies. In exceptional circumstances, however, where the public interest so demands, the tenure of an individual officer in the ex-cadre post may be extended with the consent of the lending authority.

Advertisements by Air India and I.A.C.

3078. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation spent Rs. 6,03,887, that is Rs. 47,137 more than the Air India, in the year 1967-68 for advertising in English and language newspapers ;

(b) the reasons why I.A.C., a monopoly concern, had to spend more than the Air India which has to operate in a highly competitive field ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the I.A.C. often takes up large advertising space in big newspapers to persuade them to comment favourably about the working of the I.A.C. ; and

(d) the amount of money paid for advertisements in the year 1967-68 to each of the papers, namely, the Hindustan Times Indian Express, Times of India, Free Press Journal, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Patriot, Hindustan Standard, National Herald and Hittvada ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though the Indian Airlines have practically a monopoly of domestic air transport, it is necessary for them to promote air traffic, both in passenger and in cargo, to maintain healthy public relations and encourage the flow of foreign tourists to the country. Air-India is more concerned with attracting traffic from outside India and addressing its publicity outside India.

(c) No, Sir. The sole consideration is commercial publicity.

(d) The amounts paid for advertisements to the papers during the year 1967-68 are given below :

Hindustan Times (1 edition)	Rs. 39,453.00
Indian Express (7 editions)	Rs 60,446.00
Times of India (3 editions)	Rs. 38,231 00
Free Press Journal (1 edition)	Rs. 10,752.00
Amrit Bazar Patrika (1 edition)	Rs. 29,781.13
Patriot (1 edition)	Rs. 12,658.00
Hindustan Standard (1 edition)	Rs. 10,415 00
National Herald (2 editions)	Rs. 4,066 00
Hittvada (1 edition)	Rs. 760.00

Manpower Journal

3079. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of copies of the Manpower Journal published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in each issue ;

(b) the number of copies of the journal sold by the Institute ; and

(c) the number of copies supplied free to various persons/agencies and the names and addresses thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). There have so far been 13 issues of the Manpower Journal published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. The information, on the total number of copies published, the number of copies sold, the number of copies supplied free to various persons and agencies and the current complimentary copy list is given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/69] In addition approximately fifty copies are exchanged for the publications of various organisations in India and abroad.

Institute of Applied Manpower Research

3080. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of studies carried out by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research during the year 1968 ;

(b) the amount spent by the Institute on these studies ; and

(c) the amount realised by the Institute from the sale of these studies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Thirtyone studies were carried out by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research during the year 1968. Out of these, five were completed during the year and twentysix were in progress.

(b) The three main functions of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research are research, training and consultancy. The sanctioned budget estimate (recurring

expenditure) for the year 1968-69 of the Institute is Rs. 8.59 lakhs. It is very difficult to identify that part of the expenditure incurred by the IAMR which could be related solely to its research activities.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,081.75 has been realised by the sale of copies of three of the completed reports.

Employees of Institute of Applied Manpower Research

3081. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of the employees of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in each grade/category ;

(b) the number of such employees in 1962 when the Institute was set up ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to check this abnormal increase in the staff strength ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the sanctioned and actual strength of the staff of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, as on 31st December, 1962, 31st December, 1964 and 31st December, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-344/69].

(c) The Institute was set up in 1962 with only a skeleton staff. Additional posts were sanctioned during the next two years as the scope and tempo of work in the Institute increased. It will be seen from the statement that there has been very little increase after December 1964.

Condoning of Break in Service of Assistants

3082. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of break in service of Assistants reverted in 1950-51 in the then Department of Supply has been condoned ;

(b) if so, whether this benefit was given to all affected persons ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Department of Supply had made a number of reversions of Assistants in 1950-51. In one of the cases they specifically certified that had the assistant been declared quasi-permanent at the relevant time, he would not have reverted from the post of Assistant in 1951. On the basis of that certificate the reversion orders in his case were set aside and consequential benefits allowed to the individual concerned. In 21 other cases, it was not feasible for that Department to review the vacancy position as existed then at such distant date and categorically state in each case that the reversion was not in accordance with the "Instructions for Retrenchment." Hence, the benefit given in one case could not be extended to other cases.

पटौदी के नवाब के विवाह के उपलक्ष में स्वागत समारोह में पुलिस का प्रबन्ध

3083. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 जनवरी, 1969 को पटौदी के नवाब के विवाह के उपलक्ष में स्वागत समारोह के अवसर पर प्रबन्ध करने के लिये दिल्ली पुलिस के लगभग 500 अतिरिक्त सिपाहियों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध की गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 4 जनवरी 1969 को डूप्लेक्स रोड, नई दिल्ली पर पटौदी के नवाब के विवाह के उपलक्ष में स्वागत समारोह में अन्य व्यक्तियों में राष्ट्रपति कुछ कैबिनेट मन्त्री, राजदूत तथा विशिष्ट व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे। उस समय अतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिये सामान्य सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध तथा अन्य आवश्यक प्रबन्ध पुलिस द्वारा किये गये थे। इस उद्देश्य के लिये वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के

निरीक्षण में दिल्ली पुलिस के 48 कर्मचारियों का एक दल तैनात किया गया था।

मन्त्रियों तथा संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के विदेशों के दौरे

3084. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1968 के मन्त्रियों तथा संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के विदेशों के दौरों सम्बन्धी अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 766 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या IL—345/69]

भारत-पाकिस्तान विमान सेवा

3085. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सनिक उद्घ्यन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को दोनों देशों के बीच अर्सनिक विमानों की उड़ानों के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सनिक उद्घ्यन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जुलाई, 1968 में भारत सरकार ने राजनयिक प्रणाली के माध्यम से दोनों देशों के बीच नागर विमान सेवाओं के पुनः चालू करने के लिये बातचीत प्रारम्भ करने का अपना प्रस्ताव दुहराया। पाकिस्तान सरकार से अभी कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विद्रोहियों के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ों में वफादार नागाओं का मारा जाना

3086. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3546 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच आसाम सरकार से विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा वफादार नागाओं की हत्या सम्बन्धी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक जानकारी एकत्र न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसे कब तक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). आसाम सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 69 वफादार मित्रों मारे गये और 185 वफादार नागरिकों का अपहरण किया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में क्राइस्ट सेना

3087. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह बात मालूम करने के लिये जांच की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों ने एक 'क्राइस्ट सेना' नामक लड़ाकू दल का गठन किया है । जिसमें अर्सेनिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस विषय में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि जिला रायगढ़ की तहसील जसपुर में 'क्राइस्ट सेना' का गठन ध्यान में आया है किन्तु ऐसी सूचना नहीं है कि उसके सदस्यों को कोई सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये

3088. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या देश में 1 जनवरी, 1965 से (राज्यवार) कितने पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये पकड़े गये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में अभियोग चलाया गया और कितनों को दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को वापिस पाकिस्तान भेजा गया और कितने भारत में जेलों में हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). 1 जनवरी, 1965 से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/प्रशासनों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुरतकालय में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या LT—346 '69]

बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा पांडीचेरी के विषय में सूचना संबंधित सरकारों/प्रशासन से प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Indian Economic Service

3089. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL

DEVGUN :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARN :

SHRI SURENDRANATH

DWIVEDY :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI VALMIKI

CHOUDHARY ।

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Economic Service has been constituted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have granted permission to the Institute of Economic Growth to train candidates for the Indian Economic Service ; and

(d) if so, whether, after training of these candidates, they would be interviewed by the Union Public Service Commission for absorption in the regular services ?

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

(b) The Indian Economic Service is a Central Civil Service, Class I, and comprises the following grades :—

Grade I	Director	Rs. 1300-60-1600-100 1800.
Grade II	Joint Director	Rs. 1100-50-1400.
Grade III	Deputy Director	Rs. 700-40-1100- 50/2-1250.
Grade IV	Assistant Director	Rs. 400-400-450 30- 600-35 670-11B- 35-950.

The service was constituted with effect from 1-11-1961.

The authorised strength of the Service as on 15th June 1968 was as under :

Grade I	—	18
Grade II	—	23
Grade III	—	116
Grade IV	—	348

		505

Source of recruitment

Grade I.

Not less than 75% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority from amongst Grade II officers with a minimum of 3 years' service in that Grade.

Not more than 25% of the vacancies

in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. The essential qualifications for direct recruitment are (i) Second Class Master's degree in Economics or Statistics or Agricultural Economics or Commerce and (ii) ten years' experience of Research/Investigation in Economics and/or Commerce or Economic Statistics. The candidates for direct recruitment shall preferably be below 50 years of age on the first day of January of the year in which closing date of the advertisement falls.

Grade II.

Not less than 50% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority from amongst Grade III officers a minimum of 6 years of service in that Grade. Not more than 50% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. The essential qualifications for direct recruitment are (i) Second Class Master's degree in Economics or Statistics or Agricultural Economics or Commerce (ii) Eight years' experience in Research/Investigation in Economics and/or Commerce. Candidates for direct recruitment shall preferably be below 45 years of age on the first day of January of the year in which the closing date of the advertisement falls.

Grade III.

Not less than 75% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority from amongst Grade IV officers with a minimum of 4 years' service in that Grade. Not more than 25% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. The essential qualifications for direct recruitment are (i) Second Class Master's degree in Economics or Statistics or Agricultural Economics or Commerce and (ii) Five years' experience of Investigation/Research in Economics and/or Commerce.

Age limit for direct recruits are : below 35 years of age and above 25 years of age on the first day of January of the year in which the closing date of the advertisement falls.

Grade IV

Not more than 25% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by selection of officers with a minimum of 4 year's service serving under Government in Economic posts recognised for the purpose by the Controlling Authority in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Not less than 75% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through an open Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. The minimum educational qualification for direct recruitment is a degree with Economics or Statistics as a subject.

The age limits for direct recruitment are : not less than 21 years of age and not more than 26 years of age on the first day of January of the year in which the examination is held.

(c) The Government of India have requested the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, to impart training, in accordance with a programme laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the I. E. S. probationers, appointed to Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service on the basis of an open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1967.

(d) Being members already of a regular service, they would not be required to be interviewed by the Union Public Service Commission for absorption to their present grade, viz, Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service.

Major Ports Enquiry Committee

3090. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Major Ports Enquiry Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri Venkataraman, has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, its principal recommendations on the Paradeep Port ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

3091. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special programmes of work are to be taken up this year for the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations ; and

(b) the total expenditure proposed to be incurred on such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : A statement giving the information is attached herewith.

(b) The budget provision proposed for 1969-70 is rupees one crore.

STATEMENT

Constructive programmes on which Mahatma Gandhi laid emphasis are being re vitalized and will be implemented throughout the country by the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary through the agency of its various sub Committees and by the State Gandhi Centenary Committees. The special programmes planned by the National Committee for the centenary are primarily the following :

(i) Gandhi Darshan

An international exhibition known as 'Gandhi Darshan' projecting Gandhiji's life, message and philosophy will be held at Raigat Samadhi, Delhi, from the 2nd October 1969 to the 22nd February 1970.

(ii) Seminars

17 Seminars have been held in Universities on the theme "Relevance of Gandhiji for our time" so far. Similar Seminars will be held by other Universities and educational institutions during the year. An international seminar on Gandhiji will be held by the National Committee in India in January-February 1970. UNESCO has decided to hold an international symposium in Paris in October 1969 to discuss the subject "Truth and Non-Violence in Gandhi's Humanism".

(iii) Gandhi Centenary Abroad

Foreign countries have been invited to participate in the observance of the Gandhi Centenary. A large number of

books and publications by and on Gandhiji, photographs, film strips, tape records of Gandhiji's speeches and 350 Kits Casting small portable exhibitions about Gandhiji have been and are all being shipped to foreign Countries for this purpose. Prints of the film "Mahatma" are also being sent abroad for exhibition. The question of sending abroad 2 or 3 large size exhibitions on Gandhiji is being examined.

(iv) *Bibliography*

A comprehensive bibliography of whatever has been written so far by Gandhiji or about Gandhiji in every language of the world is being compiled.

(v) *Mass Contact*

In order that Gandhiji's message and teachings reach every home in the country, camps for mass contact have been held and a large number of calendars, badges, pictures, folders etc. have been and are being distributed on an all-India basis.

(vi) *Media of Mass Communication*

In order to disseminate information regarding Gandhiji's life and message, the AIR is broadcasting speeches, talks and other programmes on Gandhiji. The Press Information Bureau is releasing articles and photographs to the Press and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is distributing badges, diaries, calendars, etc. Twenty titles of books on Gandhiji are planned to be brought out during the Centenary Year and several thousand copies of two books "Message of Mahatma Gandhi" and "Lessons from Gandhiji" are being distributed free. The 30,000 feet film "Mahatma" has been released and commentaries are being dubbed in the various regional languages. A series of other films on Gandhiji's relevance to India's life today are under preparation.

(vii) *Social Programmes*

Under social programmes, the main emphasis is on Bhangi Mukti and Prohibition. The State Governments have been requested to amend the municipal bye-laws so that no new construction is allowed without the provision of water-borne latrines. Camps and conferences, including one seminar, have been held to create a favourable social climate for Bhangi Mukti. Work has been and is being undertaken to

influence public opinion in favour of prohibition.

(viii) *Constructive Programme*

To create an appropriate climate for the successful implementation of the triple projects of promotion of Khadi, Bhoodan, and Shanti Sena, two camps for training Shanti Sainiks have been held, several folders and book-lets to popularise gramdan and other constructive activities have been brought out, and a mobile exhibition of pictures from "Vedas to Vinoba" will be displayed.

(ix) *National Integration*

In order to promote national unity and integration, an anthology of selections from the literature in each of the Indian languages with historical review of 3000 words for each language and an article on Gandhiji's view on national integration has been brought out. National Integration Samities established in universities and public undertakings are continuing activities for organisation of symposia, study circles, exhibitions, dramas, cultural programmes, exchange of visits between students of different universities, lectures on literature, history and culture of regions other than those in which the Samities are located, etc.

(x) *Welfare of Women and Children*

As the Gandhi Centenary Year is also the birth centenary of Kasturba Gandhi, it is being celebrated as the Ba-Bapu Centenary. Sub committees for welfare of women and children have been formed in almost all the States to promote suitable activities. Orientation camps have been held in several States, and in Andhra Pradesh, funds are being collected to construct a Ba-Bapu Bhawan in every district. Work is being done for removal of untouchability, setting up balwadis etc.

(xi) *Basic Amenities for Human Livliug*

It is proposed to undertake operations for providing drinking water wells in at least one lakh villages by the 2nd October 1970. Volunteers will be enlisted to survey the places requiring drinking water facilities. Offers for digging 25,000 wells have been received from various voluntary organizations and a technical committee has been set up to assist in the programme.

Publication of Propaganda Literature of Russian Embassy at Delhi and Calcutta

3092. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Age Printing Press in Delhi, publishes most of the English Books, periodicals and other propaganda literature of the Russian Embassy and also similar Bengali literature of the same Embassy through the Kalantar Press in Calcutta owned by the same party ;

(b) what are the different literatures and their volumes published by these two presses and the profit earned for that by these presses ; and

(c) whether such profit-making relations with Foreign Embassies are likely to influence the internal politics of India and, if so, whether Government would take steps to stop such business of the Indian political parties with Foreign Embassies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information available with Government, some of the information bulletins issued by the USSR Embassy in New Delhi in English and Hindi are printed at New Age Printing Press. These include the Soviet Review, the Youth Review and the Soviet Land (in Hindi). According to information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, the Kalantar often reproduces Soviet publications on different themes. The amount of profit earned by the two presses on account of printing of such literature is not known.

(c) Unless the printing undertaken by any press attracts any provisions of law it is not possible to take action against any press for merely undertaking printing work for the Embassies.

Scholarships to Students by All India Council of Sports

3093. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) on what talents the selections will be made of students for the 500 scholarships offered by the All India Council of Sports ;

(b) who will be the recommending authority for initial and final selections ;

(c) whether these scholarships will be on a State-wise basis ; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to speed up the selection and how are the selectees to be trained to specialise themselves in a particular sport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). The proposal is to award fifty fresh scholarships a year on All-India basis to students proficient in the field of games and sports. Details are being finalised.

लद्दाख में एक कालेज का खोलना

3094. श्री कुशोक बकुला : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख में तुरन्त एक कालेज खोलने और वहां के हकीमों को हिन्दू चिकित्सा पद्धति में प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु एक आयुर्वेदिक कालेज खोलने की मांग गजेन्द्रगढ़कर आयोग के समक्ष रखी गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). आपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Electrification on the Vellore Airport

3095. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to electrify the Vellore Airport has been dropped by Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). As the Vellore aerodrome is being used only for cross country training flights by the Madras Flying Club, it is not considered necessary to provide electricity at this stage.

American Christian Mission Society in India

3096. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the American Christian Mission Society has got its Headquarters in India and has been taking more than normal interest in the political and social life of the people in India and it has its own Intelligence gathering unit in India and it is causing a drain on India's foreign exchange by dealing in U. S. dollars ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the activities of the said Society in India ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2165 on March 7, 1969.

Development of Minor Ports

3097. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOWDHARY :

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

(a) the number of minor ports selected for development by the Centre during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the total investment proposed on their development ;

(c) the reasons for the selection of these port ; and

(d) the exact nature of the development schemes to be undertaken at these ports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The executive responsibility for the development of minor ports vests in the State Governments concerned. As decided at the National Development Council at its meeting on 13.6.1968, certain well defined minor ports development schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The schemes to be taken up are yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Government concerned.

Air Agreement with Thailand

3098. SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether a new Air agreement between Thailand and India has been signed in Bangkok in the month of January, 1969 ;

(b) the reasons for discontinuing of the Air service previously ; and

(c) the decision arrived at in the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A new Air Transport Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand was signed in Bangkok on 14th January, 1969.

(b) The air services between India and Thailand were discontinued from 1st November 1967, as the Air Services Agreement between the two countries was terminated, on the expiry of one year after notice to that effect was given by the Government of Thailand.

(c) The Agreement provides that the airlines designated by the Government of

Thailand may operate not more than seven frequencies per week in each direction to or through New Delhi and Calcutta on the specified route. Reciprocally, the airlines designated by the Government of India may operate not more than seven frequencies per week in each direction to or through Thailand on the specified route,

Bringing out of Comprehensive and Exhaustive Dictionary by Kashi Nagar Pracharini Sabha

3099. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kashi Nagar Pracharini Sabha for bringing out a comprehensive and exhaustive Dictionary with words of all Indian Languages ;

(b) whether Government have approved the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry.

UNESCO Project in India

3100. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a top official of the UNESCO visited India in the month of January 1969 ;

(b) the main suggestion made by the visiting official for the development of the UNESCO projects in India ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to his suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, visited India from 22nd December 1968 to 1st February, 1969.

(b) During discussions with the Deputy Director-General, the progress of the various Unesco sponsored Projects under

implementation in India was reviewed and agreement was reached regarding the line of action to be taken to expedite their execution. The Deputy Director-General specifically suggested the following :—

(i) The Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, may be given an autonomous status.

(ii) The existing agreement under which the Government of India pays for the rent of Unesco's Regional Centre for Science and Technology for South Asia in New Delhi may be continued until such time as Government is able to provide office accommodation for the Centre. The Deputy Director-General also requested that the Government may raise their grant for this purpose from the existing figure of Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 54,000/- per annum, being the increased rent for the new premises of the Centre.

(c) The suggestions are being examined by the Government.

Contract with West German Hoteliers to Start Modern Hotels in India

3101. SHRI MANGALA THUMADAM :
SHRI B. K. DAS
CHOWDHUYY :
SHRI CHENGALRARA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKER :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether any new contract was signed with some West German Hoteliers to start some modern Hotels in the country ?

(b) the steps taken so far to start an International Tourist Hotel at Kovalam (Kerala) ; and

(c) whether the Central Government

propose to have the German collaboration project to start in Kovalam ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to construct a complex of tourist cottages for international tourists at Kovalam.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of Bombay Port

**3102. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan programme for the development of Bombay Port has not been finalised yet ;

(b) if so, the time by which the plan is likely to be finalised ; and

(c) the main features of the development projects that are being envisaged for inclusion in the Master Plan ?

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

(b) By the end of June 1969.

(c) It is premature to furnish this information.

A R C Study Team's Report on Union Territories

3103. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Union Territories has recommended the setting up of a separate Service Board for Himachal Pradesh and Delhi for Class II and posts below it as well as the setting up of a special Finance Commission for the Union Territories ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these proposals ?

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

(b) The report is being examined by the Government.

Amendment of Union Territories Act, 1963

3104. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Union Territories has suggested the amendment of the Union Territories Act, 1963 ;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has been considered by Government ; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the said Act in the light of their suggestion ?

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

(b) and (c). The report is being examined by the Government.

Change-over of Medium of Instruction to Regional Language in Orissa

3105. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received by now from the Orissa Government for facilitating the change-over in the medium of instruction to regional language ;

(b) if so, when this proposal was received ; and

(c) the amount of money given to Orissa for the production of University-level books in regional language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The proposal was received on 11th February, 1969. The matter is under further correspondence

with Orissa Government for revision of their proposal.

Development of Paradeep Port

3106. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second stage development of the Paradeep Port has been finally considered by now ; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated expenditure therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the first stage development programme of Paradip Port, and iron ore berth with ancillary facilities was provided. Further development of the port is being considered as part of the Fourth Five Year Plan programme which is being formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission. Pending this, certain improvement works such as capital dredging to enable the port to handle ships of upto 60,000 DWT and construction of additional residential buildings have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of about Rs. 230 lakhs.

दिल्ली की एक महिला अधिवक्ता का अपहरण

3107. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली निवासी एक महिला अधिवक्ता का अपहरण किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस महिला अधिवक्ता ने अपने अपहरण की सम्भावना के बारे में पुलिस को पहले ही सूचना दे दी थी ; और

(ग) इस मामले के वास्तविक तथ्य क्या हैं और इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) 16.17-1-69 की रात को दिल्ली पुलिस की एक महिला

अधिवक्ता के पिता द्वारा एक रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई गई जिन्हें संदेह था कि उनकी पुत्री का अपहरण किया गया है। दूसरे दिन प्रातः आगरा के एक होटल में महिला अधिवक्ता का पता लगा लिया गया। दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा इस सिलसिले में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

महिला अधिवक्ता ने दिल्ली पुलिस को यह सूचित नहीं किया था कि उसके अपहरण की सम्भावना है।

Lotteries Run by State Governments

3108. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the States which are running lotteries since the last four years upto 30th December, 1968 and the profits earned by the State Governments and the Income-tax or any other taxes paid by them to the Central Government ; and

(b) the States which are contemplating to start lottery schemes in their States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Governments of Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Rajasthan U. P. and West Bengal organised State lotteries during the period in question. Although the Governments of U. P. and West Bengal organised lotteries in December, 1968, the first draw of their lotteries was held in 1969.

As regards the profits earned by the Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan and the taxes paid by them the required information is awaited from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

As reported by them, the profits earned by the Governments of Haryana and Punjab are as follows :

Haryana	—	Rs. 7.61 lakhs
Punjab	—	Rs. 17.23 lakhs

The Governments of Haryana and Punjab have not paid any taxes to the Central Government in this behalf.

(b) The Governments of Assam and Maharashtra have decided to organise State lotteries.

विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारी

3109. श्री मोलानाब मास्टर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री डी० सी० पावते और डा० जी० एम० रेड्डी (उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय) द्वारा कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में अपने प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय करने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दोनों प्रतिवेदनों में की गई सिफारिशों की क्रियान्वित में विलम्ब होने के कारण विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों में रोष बढ़ रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी समितियों की नियुक्ति से पहले विदेश पदों में यह स्पष्ट नहीं करती है कि वे देश की अधिक वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति भी ध्यान में रखें ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) पावते समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा की गई थी और उन्हें डा० डी० एम० रेड्डी की अध्यक्षता में पुनर्गठित समिति के पास उन पर और आगे विचार करने तथा अपनी अन्तिम सिफारिशों की वित्तीय जिम्मेदारियों को तैयार करने हेतु भेज दिया गया था। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा समिति की रिपोर्ट विश्वविद्यालयों के पास उनकी टिप्पणियों के लिये भेज दी गई थी। अब तक 21 विश्वविद्यालयों के उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं। अधिकतर विश्वविद्यालयों से उत्तर आ जाने के बाद ही आयोग निर्णय लेने में समर्थ हो सकेगा।

(ख) न तो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में और न ही भारत सरकार में ऐसी कोई धारणा विद्यमान है।

(ग) अपनी सिफारिशें करते समय समिति द्वारा, देश में आर्थिक स्थिति समेत सभी संबंधित तथ्यों पर विचार किए जाने की संभावना है।

Rural Communications in Mysore

3110. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the central assistance given to the Mysore State for the construction of rural communications during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) the allocation proposed to be made for rural communications during the next year of the Fourth Plan (State-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 19.27 lakhs is provided for the Central share of the expenditure incurred/to be incurred by Government of Mysore on the construction of Rural Roads during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

(b) After the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, the allocations for the Central share of the expenditure for Rural Roads will be determined.

Clothing Allowance to Constables and Head Constables

3111. SHRI SHARDANAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5270 on the 20th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the year and date of the order according to which Constables and Head Constables are being paid the clothing allowance in the Intelligence Bureau ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Constables and Head Constables working in the States in such branches are given the clothing allowance ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-payment of such allowance in the Intelligence Bureau so far ?

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

(c). In accordance with rationalised terms deputation laid down by the Government on 18.2.1961, the deputationist Head Constables and Constables in the Intelligence Bureau are entitled and paid a uniform allowance of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 40/- per annum respectively w.e.f. 1st March, 1961 provided they furnish a certificate that necessary uniform has been maintained throughout the period for which the uniform allowance has been claimed.

The State Governments provide free uniform and/or give clothing allowances as per the regulations in force in the State.

Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme

3112. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have written to the State Governments requesting them to furnish information about the factual position on the setting up of machinery envisaged in the Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise position of the Scheme and the details thereof ?

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

(b) Information about the details of the Emergency Relief Organisation set up by the Status/Union Territories, as supplied by them, is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—347/69].

Financial Assistance for Development of Tourism in Mysore

3113. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Mysore Government for substantial financial assistance for the development of Tourist activity in the State ;

(b) whether any new hotels are being constructed in the Mysore State in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has started construction of a five-star class hotel in Bangalore. The hotel will have a capacity of 200 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore and is expected to be completed in 1970.

जम्बो जेट और सुपरसोनिक विमानों का प्रयोग

3144. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रवि राय :

डा० कर्ण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या अगामी कुछ वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमान सेवाओं में जम्बो जेट तथा अन्य सुपरसोनिक-विमानों का प्रयोग आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारतीय हवाई अड्डों पर पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो भारतीय हवाई अड्डों पर उनके लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) : बोइंग 747 (जम्बो जेट) विमान का 1969 के अंत तक वाणिज्यिक सेवा के लिए परिचालन आरम्भ हो जाने की आशा है, परंतु भारतीय हवाई अड्डों में से होकर उसका परिचालन 1971 से किये जाने की सम्भावना है। सुपरसोनिक विमानों के अभी अगले कुछ वर्षों तक परिचालन आरम्भ होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत को अथवा भारत में से होकर जम्बो जेट विमानों का परिचालन आरंभ करने के समय तक दिल्ली, बम्बई,

मद्रास और कलकत्ता के चारों अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों का, उम्हें अपेक्षित स्तर तक लाने की दृष्टि से, विकास करने के प्रश्न की श्री जे० आर० डी० टाटा की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा जांच की गयी है। समिति की अंतिम रिपोर्ट अभी मिलनी है, परन्तु समिति की अंतरिम सिफारिशों के आधार पर काफी तकनीकी छानबीन तथा उसके साथ जुड़े हुए वित्तीय प्राक्कनों का कार्य किया जा चुका है, एवं मंत्रालय की इससे सम्बंधी चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में पहले ही उपयुक्त वित्त व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है।

Fire Fighting Equipment at Airports

3115. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI P. RAMAMUTRI ;
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA ;

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

(a) whether there are a number of aerodromes in the country where there are no standard fire fighting equipments ;

(b) if so, which are those aerodromes ; and

(c) the reasons for not providing the required equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) : All aerodromes have been provided with fire-fighting equipment, but at 39 aerodromes, as as per list statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-348/69] the equipment has proved to be below the requirement in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation because of the rapid introduction of bigger and more sophisticated aircraft which tend to make existing fire-fighting equipment obsolete by ICAO standards. As suitable indigenous crash fire tenders are not yet available in adequate numbers, and in the context of the present difficult foreign exchange position, it has not been possible to meet the requirements at the aerodromes to the

fullest extent. An order for 25 crash fire tenders is expected to be placed soon and more will be acquired during the Fourth Five-Year Plan with a view to cover the deficiency as far as possible.

Multi-Language Typewriter

3116. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a multi-language typewriter which can type English as well as regional language has been invented in India ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a note of this invention ; and

(c) whether Government have considered the use of this typewriter for the purposes of national integration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No such invention has so far come to the notice of the Ministry.

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

Fire Fighting Equipment at Nagpur Airport

3117. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of fire fighting equipments at Nagpur Airport ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this had adverse effect on the running of the night-air mail service ; and

(c) if so, arrangements proposed to be made for providing adequate fire-fighting equipments ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Between 29.11.1968 and 24.1.69 the standard Crash Fire Tender was out of commission. But alternative arrangements were made by providing a 30/34 gallon foam extinguisher on trailer towed by another vehicle which kept the night air mail service going without interruption.

The night air mail services was interrupted and cancelled at Nagpur only on the night of 21.1.1969 for mail planes from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras as the alternative arrangement was inadequate, although the Delhi-Nagpur link operated on that night too. This was the only case of interruption

(c) The unserviceable Crash Tender has since been repaired and put into Commission. Another Crash-Fire Tender has also been added.

Noting in Hindi in Central Secretariat and Delhi Administration

3118. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of files, if any, in which the noting is done entirely in Hindi in the Central Secretariat and the Delhi Administration :

(b) at this rate, when is it expected that work will be done completely in Hindi ; and

(c) the reasons why Government should not investigate that by making Hindi the official language, its development as a link language has been prejudiced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The collection of the required information by referring to individual files will involve much time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) The Official Languages Act, as amended, permits the use of the English language in addition to Hindi for all the official purposes of the Union without any time limit.

(c) Government do not agree that Hindi having become the official language of the Union its development as the link language has been prejudiced. The question of any investigation does not arise.

Measures for Prevention of Corruption

3119. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why prominent notice boards announcing that forms for complaints to the Vigilance Commissioner are available with designated officers in almost all offices, institutions including hospitals, and public enterprises like Transport and Electricity, and that the name of the complainant will not be divulged, if so, desired, are not displayed ;

(b) whether such forms will be printed and kept readily available ;

(c) whether there are any arrangements that the Vigilance Officer should study and report on all offices; institutions and enterprises by a roster, in respect of the method and men involved in corruption and, if not; what other preventive steps exist ; and

(d) the reasons why the State Governments are not also addressed to conform to the changes made by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No forms are prescribed for complaints nor is it necessary to prescribe any standard forms for making complaints to the Central Vigilance Commission, since it is the substance and not the form of the complaints that is important. The facts may also vary from case to case.

(c) The Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Officers review procedures and methods obtaining in their departments and steps are taken to plug loop holes which afford scope for corruption. A Vigilance programme of anti-corruption work in selected departments and offices is drawn up every year.

(d) The State Governments have their own Vigilance organisations. The recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption were brought to the notice of the State Government.

Unemployed Engineers, Graduates and Licentiates

3120. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of engineers, graduates and licentiates turned out last year ;

(b) the total number of unemployed out of them ;

(c) the reason why no plans and calculations have been made to absorb them ; and

(d) the reason why they should not be put on special duty to survey and estimate the missing links on existing roads and rural communications and subsequently employed as funds permit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) It is estimated that approximately 17,000 graduates and 26,000 diploma holders passed out during 1968 ;

(b) It is not possible to state the number unemployed out of those who have passed out.

(c) and (d). In May, 1968, Government decided to adopt a series of measures of creating employment opportunities for engineers. A statement containing the measures to be adopted was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 138 answered on 26th July, 1968. One of the measures to be adopted was the commencement of preparatory and investigatory work in connection with the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan Projects. As scope for such work exists mainly in the case of irrigation and road projects which fall within the State sector, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have written to the State Governments urging that early action be taken in this matter.

Accommodation for Students on Tour to Delhi

3121. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements that are made for the accommodation of teams of students on tour to Delhi and other important places ;

(b) the reasons why hostel accommodation of schools and colleges is not made available to such students during the vacations ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to publicise this and other attraction of different places to students and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government also propose to consider the appointment of a Board for such tourism consisting of representatives of students, institutions and the Ministries of Tourism and Railways and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Government realise that accommodation at Delhi and at other places of tourist interest for teams of students on tour is very inadequate, but on account of limited resources they are not in a position to do much in the matter. It is, however, proposed to help in the construction of Youth Hostels at selected places during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) Delhi University allows use of its hostels by visiting students during the vacation period as and when approached for the purpose. Regarding other places, the information is not readily available but the matter obviously rests within the discretion of the management of the institutions concerned.

(c) Details about places of tourist interest and different kinds of accommodation available at each place are given in the tourist literature issued by the Department.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Harassment of M.Ps on account of Traffic Restriction on Republic Day

3122. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 26th

and 27th January, 1969, the Members of Parliament and the members of their families, living on the Gurdwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi, were not allowed to go home from the eastern direction ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Police caused them lot of inconvenience and put unnecessary harassing questions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such incident has come to the notice of Delhi Police.

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

Grants to Asiatic Society, Calcutta

3123. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total Government aid and grants given to the Asiatic society, Calcutta, during the last three year, year-wise ; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to increase the quantum of aid and grants to this Society ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The total aid given by the Ministry of Education during the last three years is Rs. 20,000/- and the year-wise up is given below :—

1966-67	} Nil
1967-68	
1968-69	Rs. 20,000/-

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Tourist Lodge at Malda (West Bengal)

3124. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the share of the Central Government, if any, in the total expenditure incurred on the construction of the Tourist Lodge in Malda (West Bengal) ;

(b) the total cost of construction of the lodge ;

(c) when the construction work was completed ; and

(d) how many tourists with all the normal facilities can stay there at a time ?

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

(a) Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 5 lakhs.

(c) In December, 1968.

(d) Sixteen.

House Rent Ceiling of I A. S. Officers

3125. SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently raised the house rent ceiling limit of the I. A. S. officers ;

(b) if so the reasons thereof ;

(c) to what extent the ceiling limit has been raised ;

(d) whether the house rent ceiling limit for other categories of Government employers particularly of the non-gazetted employees, will be similarly raised ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Facilities at Tourists Lodges/Hotels at Digha in West Bengal

3126. SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities, if any, provided by the Central Government and West Bengal Government for the general public who intend to visit Digha, the sea-side resort in West Bengal ; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints from public that they cannot avail of the tourist lodges and hotels built by Government as these places always remain occupied by the Government officials ?

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

(a) The West Bengal Government has provided tourist facilities available to mem-

bers of the public at Digha, including accommodation for people of various tastes and income groups, transport, water supply, electricity and a canteen.

(b) No such complaint has been received by the Government of India.

Report of Hindi Salahkar Samiti

3027. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Hindi Salahkar, Samiti appointed by Government has been received ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Hindi Salahkar Samiti is not required to submit any report to the Government. Its functions are to advise the Government on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi for Official purposes. Since its reconstitution on 9-6-67 the Samiti has made a number of recommendations. 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. LT-349/69]

ग्यालियर में पर्यटकों के लिए होटल

3128. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटक विभाग पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए ग्यालियर में एक होटल खोलने की योजना पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूप रखा क्या है ; और

(ग) वह होटल वहां पर कब तक बन जायेगा ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री : (डॉ० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि ग्यालियर में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत एक होटल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है वहाँ एक मोटल बनाने का प्रश्न भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के विचाराधीन है। इसके बारे में अंतिम निर्णय बाजार विषयक सर्वेक्षण (मार्केट सर्वे) एवं निधियों की उपलब्धि पर आधारित पारस्परिक अग्रनाओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास में चोरी की घटनाएं

3129. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई पत्तन न्यास में, वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गाठ से, यदा कदा चोरी की घटनाएं हो रही हैं अथवा चोरों को यह कैसे पता चल जाता है कि कहां और किन-किन पैकेटों में मूल्यवान वस्तुएं रखी हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) : कुछ चोरियों के बम्बई पत्तन ट्रस्ट के कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गांठ से होने की सम्भावना से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। तथापि यह कहना सही न होगा कि डाक क्षेत्र में रहे हुए बंडलों में से किन किन पर बुरमूल्य वस्तुएं हैं यह केवल पत्तन ट्रस्ट के कर्मचारियों को ही ज्ञात था। जहाजों की माल सूचियाँ जिनमें माल का वर्णन होता है, पत्तन ट्रस्ट/पोत एजेंट/स्वामी और सीमा शुल्क विभाग के पास होती है। इसके अलावा जहाज मालिकों, एजेंटों, सीमा शुल्क विभाग, क्लियरिंग एजेंटों, नौभरकों, पुलिस, जहाज में साबुन छादि के विक्रेता, इत्यादि के कार्यकर्त्ता लगातार जहाज में और ट्रॉजितशेडों में आते रहते हैं जहाँ माल जमा किया जाता है और वे डाक में

पड़े हुए माल के प्रकार के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित कर सकते हैं।

(ख) डाक में टिकियाखोरी से सम्बन्धित श्रथवा उसका संदेह होने पर निम्नलिखित कार्य-वाही की जाती है :

- (1) कर्मचारी पर पुलिस द्वारा लगाये गये आरोपों का मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा निपटान होने तक उसे निलंबित किया जाता है।
- (2) यदि मामले के परिणाम स्वरूप सजा दी जाती है तो कर्मचारी को सेवा से अलग कर दिया जाता है।
- (3) यदि कर्मचारी आरोपों से बरी कर दिया जाता है तो उसे तुरन्त सेवा में पुनः लगाया जाता है। परन्तु यदि अभिलेख यह बताता है कि उस पर प्रथम दृष्टि में जांच मामला बनाता है तो विभागीय जांच की जाती है और उसके बाद जांच बोर्ड के निष्कर्षों पर निर्णय किया जाता है।
- (4) विभागीय बोर्ड की जांच उन मामलों में की जाती है जिनमें पुलिस संबंधित कर्मचारी पर मुकदमा (पर्याप्त सबूत के अभाव या किसी अन्य कारण से न चलाये लेकिन प्रशासन का यह विचार हो श्रथवा उसे सलाह दी जाती है कि ऐसी कार्यवाही आवश्यक है। यह प्रश्न की जांच की अवधि के दौरान संबंधित कर्मचारी निलंबित रहे या न रहे अधिकांश उस मामले के तथ्यों पर और इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति का काम पर बना रहना जांच में रुकावट डालेगा या नहीं।

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास

3130. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई पत्तन

न्यास के पास आयातकर्त्ताओं से ऐसे हजारों दावे आ रहे हैं जिनमें उन्होंने कम मात्रा में सामान मिलने के लिए भिन्न भिन्न राशियों के दावे किये हुए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बम्बई पत्तन न्याय ने इस कारण 1966-67 तथा 1967-1968 में कितने कितने धन का भुगतान किया है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) बम्बई पत्तन न्यास को आयातकर्त्ताओं से बड़ी संख्या में सामान जो उन्हें मिल रहा है उसमें कमी होने के दावे प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

(ख) 1966-67 और 1967-1968 में कमी पूर्ति के लिए किए गए बावों के लिए पत्तन न्याय द्वारा चुकायी गयी धन राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

1966-67	— 34,481.03 रु०
1967-68	— 48,529.22 रु०

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास में चोरियां

3131. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(फ) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से बम्बई न्यास पत्तन की विभिन्न गोदियों में चोरी की घटनाएं होती रहीं हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, वहां से कितने माल की चोरी हुई, और

(ग) भविष्य में चोरी की ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां -

(ख) बम्बई पत्तन ट्रस्ट के विभिन्न डाकों

से गत तीन वर्षों में चोरी हुए माल की वर्षवार मात्रा नीचे दी जा रही है :—

वर्ष	सूचित किये गये मामले	मामले जिनका पता चला	चुराई गई संपत्ति	बरामद की गई संपत्ति
			रु०	रु०
1966	396	274	7,18,412	5,96,816
1967	401	310	6,10,137	4,72,734
1968	641	428	18,88,541	14,58,237

(ग) पत्तन अधिकारी निश्चित अवधियों पर टिकियाचोरी को रोकने के लिए किए गए उपायों का पुनर्विलोकन करते रहते हैं तथा उन्हें और कठिन बनाते रहते हैं, टिकियाचोरी रोधी उपायों की देख रेख पत्तन पुलिस और पत्तन पहरा और निगरानी कर्मचारी करते हैं। जो टिकियाचोरी निरोधी उपाय पहले ही जारी है उनमें पत्तन क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने के लिए परमिट पद्धति, हाई पेरीमीटर दीवारें, ट्रांजिट बोर्डों में लाक-फास्ट को मशक्त करना, डाकों, जेट्टियों और याइों में रोशनी में सुधार और चलते-फिरते दस्तों का परिचालन इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

कुछ फाटकों पर पुलिस कर्मचारी रहते हैं। प्रवेश करने वाले तथा बाहर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा मोटर गाड़ियों की जांच की जाती है।

डाकों और समुद्र में रात दिन गश्त लगाई जाती है और समाजद्रोही तत्वों को पकड़ा जाता है। बार-बार गश्त लगाने के अलावा डाकों में अचानक सामान्य गश्त लगाई जाती है और जो बिना किसी बुद्धिमंत कारण के डाकों में पाये जाते हैं उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया जाता है और बिना इजाजत अंदर घुसने के आरोप में उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाता है। बिना वर्दी पुलिस सिपाहियों द्वारा गश्त लगाना भी बदमाशों को पकड़ने में सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है।

इस पत्तन पर टिकियाचोरी रोधी पत्तन समिति नियमित तौर पर बैठक करती रहती है जिससे स्थिति पर नजर रहे और जहां आवश्यक हो वहां नये उपाय मुद्राए जायें।

Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill

3132. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYNAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has made it known to the Kerala Government its views on some of the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill now before the State Legislature ;

(b) if so, the nature of views expressed ; and

(c) whether there is any truth in the press reports that the Centre has decided to withhold concurrence to the Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Approval of the Central Government to the Bill as introduced in the State Legislature has been accorded subject to some of its provisions being modified on the lines indicated to the State Government for safeguarding the interests of defence Personnel, religious and charitable institutions and plantations.

Dance Institutes

3133. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the Dance institutes run directly by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, in India and their names ;

(b) the number of teachers employed in these institutes and the details of their respective pay-scales ; and

(c) the amount of grants to these

institutes during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 institution-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) At present there is only one institution, viz., Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal which is being run directly by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. There is another institute named Kathak Kendra, New Delhi, in respect of which the Akademi took over full financial responsibility with effect from 1st October, 1964. The responsibility for its management, however, vests at present in the Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi.

(b) (i) *Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal*

Two Dance Gurus - One in the scale of pay of Rs. 165-15-475, and the other in the scale of pay of Rs. 125-7½-155-9-245-10-275.

13 teachers - Six teachers in the scale of pay of Rs. 125-7½-155-9-245-10-275 and seven teachers in the scale of pay of Rs. 110-4-150-4-170-5-200.

(ii) *Kathak Kendra, New Delhi*

Three Dance Gurus in the scale of Rs. 500-30-800 ;

One Teacher (Vocal) in the scale of pay of Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575 ; and

Three Teachers (two instrumental and one dance) in the scale of pay of Rs. 250-25-500.

(c) The amount of expenditure incurred on grant given to these institutes of the Sangeet Natak Akademi is as follows :

	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal	47,500	78,000
(ii) Kathak Kendra, New Delhi	1,82,000	2,00,000

Grants to Private-aided Schools of Manipur

3134. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manipur Government

follow the Tripura system of grant to the Private aided schools of Manipur ;

(b) whether the same system of grant is followed in the matter of grant to the Private Elementary Schools upto class VI ;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether the grant is found sufficient to run the exigencies of such Elementary Schools ; and

(d) if the grant is found insufficient whether Government propose to consider the extension of the same system of grant to these Elementary Schools upto class VI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No Sir, Manipur follows a different system of grant.

(b) No, Sir. Different systems of grant to elementary schools and Secondary Schools are followed in Manipur.

(c) Yes, Sir ; the grant is considered to be sufficient.

(d) Does not arise.

Crimes in Manipur

3135. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of armed robbery has suddenly grown in the town of Imphal during the last six months ;

(b) if so, Government's assessment of the situation and the elements involved in such cases ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). 4 cases of armed robbery were reported in the town of Imphal during the last 6 months. These incidents are considered to be isolated ones and do not indicate any specific trend in the crime situation. The cases registered in this connection are under investigation.

(c) Police patrols in the town have been intensified.

**Confirmation of Government Employees
in Manipur Public Works Department**

3136. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4474 of the 13th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of employees under the Public Work Department of the Government of Manipur declared quasi-permanent or permanent till date ;

(b) whether in accordance with the direction of the Government of Manipur to the Principal Engineer, Manipur as referred to in the reply aforesaid, it is expected to complete this work by 31st March, 1969 ;

(c) whether the work-charged employees are also included in the above categories of employees who are going to be declared quasi-permanent or permanent ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur have declared 140 employees as quasi-permanent and 77 employees as permanent under the Public Works Department. It is expected that all eligible employees will be declared quasi-permanent/permanent by the 31st March, 1969.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The terms and conditions of work-charged establishment in Manipur Public Works Department, recruitment rules etc. have not yet been finalised. The setting up of an ad hoc committee to scrutinise the service records of this category of employees is also being considered by the Manipur Government.

Work Pending in High Courts

3137. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number for First and Second Appeals and Writs now pending in High Courts, separately, for each High Court ; and

(b) the number of other matters arising

out of the above cases pending in each High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the required information in respect of each High Court as on 1st February, 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—350/69].

Unfair Practices Indulged in by Air-India

3138. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air-India has been charged with engaging in unfair and deceptive practices in foreign air services ;

(b) whether an amount of 25,000 dollars had to be paid to the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board as a compromise for settling the charges ; and

(c) the nature of the malpractices concerned and who was responsible for indulging in them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—351/69].

Dredging of Calcutta Port

3139. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the considerations on which Government have decided to bear 50 per cent of the expenses incurred annually for the dredging at Calcutta Port ;

(b) the amount required to meet this commitment ; and

(c) whether any direction has been given to the Calcutta Port authorities regarding the savings which will accrue in their budget as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The traffic of the Calcutta Port which stood at 11 million

tonnes during 1964-65 has gone down and is expected to be about 8 million tonnes this year. The deteriorating river conditions in the Hooghly have affected the drafts of ships and there has been no scope for increases in bulk traffic as at other ports. In spite of numerous upward revision of port charges during the last many years the Port has been incurring deficits continuously for the last few years and the reserves have been depleted considerably. The overall cost of dredging and maintenance has gone up from Rs. 74 lakhs in 1947-48 to over Rs. 74 crores now and the Debt Charges of the Port have also risen steeply. The finances of the Port of Calcutta were the subject of an enquiry entrusted to the late Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya in 1967. In the report which he submitted in July, 1968, he observed that unlike the position in any other Port in India, the location of Calcutta Port far away from the sea and the deteriorating river conditions had placed on the Port Commissioners a heavy financial burden, and recommended that the Port Commissioners were entitled to relief in this regard. After further consideration of the entire problem, the Government of India came to the conclusion that the Port Commissioners should be given a grant equivalent to 50 per cent of the expenditure on river dredging and river maintenance for a period of four years from 1968-69 to 1971-72.

(b) The Government of India grant to meet this commitment would amount to about Rs. 2'60 crores.

(c) Even after taking into account the Government of India, the revenue position of the Port is not expected to show any surplus during the current year or in the next year, viz., 1969-70. According to the revised Budget Estimates the financial year 1968-69 is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. one crore and the year 1969-70 is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 1'5 crores, after taking into account the grants from the Government of India.

Resettlement of Refugees in Kashmir

3140. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kashmir Chief Minister had sought finan-

cial assistance from Government during his visit to New Delhi in January last, for the resettlement of refugees from the Pakistan-occupied parts of Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the precise nature and extent of the problem as presented by the Kashmir Chief Minister and the demand made ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has sought financial assistance from the Government of India for the rehabilitation of 12,000 to 15,000 families. The rehabilitation cost is estimated by the Chief Minister about one crore of rupees. Government are examining the proposal in all its implications.

अल्पसंख्यकों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों को प्रतिनिधित्व

3141. श्री अशुन सिंह मदीरिया :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री व० रा० परमार :

श्री देवेन सेन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों में भंगियों तथा धानुक जैसे कुछ अल्पसंख्यक तथा अति पिछड़े लोगों को सरकारी नौकरी में प्रतिनिधित्व देने तथा उन्हें पदोन्नति देने के लिए कोई पृथक नियम बनाए है ;

(ख) क्या अल्पसंख्यकों के पिछड़ेपन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, सरकार सरकारी सेवाओं तथा उनमें पदोन्नतियों के मामले में किसी विशेष बहुसंख्यक जाति के एकाधिकार पर प्रतिबंध लगाने तथा विभिन्न जातियों के लिए सानुपातिक/समान प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विशेष नियम बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ;

(ग) क्या इन नियमों के अधीन अल्प-

संस्थकों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(घ) विद्यमान नियमों में यदि उपबंध है, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ). विद्यमान नियमों में सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं में आरक्षण के लिए सम्पूर्ण अनुसूचित जातियों तथा सम्पूर्ण अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए व्यवस्था है । अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के किसी विशेष सुचीबद्ध समुदाय के लिये और आंग आरक्षण के वास्ते कोई उपबंध नहीं है । किसी विशेष समुदाय के सापेक्ष पिछड़ेपन या किसी अन्य आधार पर सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों की किसी जाति अथवा जातियों को बहुसंख्यक या अल्पसंख्यक के रूप में मान्यता नहीं दी है । अतः इस संबंध में कोई विशेष नियम बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Teaching of Agriculture in Secondary Schools

3142. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan to encourage the State to introduce the Teaching of Agriculture as a subject in the Secondary Schools ; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education has no scheme in the central sector for teaching agriculture in secondary schools. Information regarding the position in the States is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Reservation for Backward Classes in Government Services

3143. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing a proposal to raise the percentage of reservation for the Backward Classes in Government services ;

(b) whether the State Governments have been consulted in the matter ; and

(c) if so, their reactions in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). There is no reservation in services/posts under the Central Government for any backward Classes other than Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes. The Question of raising the percentage of reservation for other Backward classes in Government services therefore does not arise.

अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों के बारे में गुरु गोलवालकर के विचार

3144. श्री एम० एस० जोशी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गुरु गोलवालकर के साथ साक्षात्कार के व्योरे की ओर दिलाया गया है जो बम्बई के एक मराठी दैनिक 'नवकल' प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त साक्षात्कार में उन्होंने कहा था कि अल्प-संख्यकों, हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों की समुचित अधिकारों की मांग देश के लिये विनाशकारी है ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने असुइयों की शुद्धि करने के लिये नये सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस साक्षात्कार के पश्चात् भारतीय समाज के कुछ वर्षों में उनके विरुद्ध प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ; और

(ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता के विरुद्ध विचार व्यक्त करने वाले सार्वजनिक भाषणों, लेखों तथा साक्षात्कारों के प्रकाशन पर सरकार प्रतिबन्ध लगाने अथवा कुछ कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

आसाम पुनर्गठन योजना की आलोचना

3145. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम पहाड़ी जिले में कुछ बँटकों में आसाम के पुनर्गठन संबंधी प्रस्तावों की कड़ी आलोचना की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आलोचकों का मुख्य तर्क तथा मांग क्या थी ; और

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

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). पहाड़ी जिलों के कुछ भागों में बँटकों की गई थी जिनमें आसाम के भीतर एक स्वायत्त राज्य के गठन की योजना का खण्डन तथा एक पृथक पहाड़ी राज्य के निर्माण की मांग करते हुए संकल्प पारित किए गये ।

(ग) सरकार समझती है कि एक स्वायत्त राज्य का निर्माण, जिसकी घोषणा पहले ही की गई है, न कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक पृथक राज्य का निर्माण, असम के पहाड़ी तथा घाटी, दोनों क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिये यथेष्ट रूप में हितकर होगा ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा बिमान द्वारा की गई यात्रा

3146. श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में हुए मध्यावधि चुनावों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों तथा प्रधान मंत्री ने बिमान द्वारा कुल कितने मील यात्रा की ?

(ख) इनमें से कितनी बिमान यात्राएं सरकारी खर्च पर की गई ;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसे भी मामले हैं जबकि

कोई मंत्री सरकारी काम से बिमान द्वारा किसी जगह गया हो और वहाँ से वह दिल्ली वापस आने की बजाय चुनाव अभियान पर चला गया हो ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). इस संबंध में ये आदेश हैं कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा चुनाव अभियान के संबंध में किये गये दौरे सरकारी दौरे न समझे जाय । अतः सरकारी खर्च पर ऐसी यात्राओं के लिये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । यात्राओं के व्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये सरकारी दौरे नहीं हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख जायगी ।

U. G. C. Team for Closure of Parapsychology Units in Rajasthan University

3147. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-member team of the University Grants Commission recently visited the Rajasthan University and passed strictures against the continuance of the Para-Psychology units of the University ;

(b) what is the assistance that the University Grants Commission gives to the University for these units ; and

(c) whether the University Grants Commission team has also suggested closure of these units and, if so, on what grounds ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR .V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission visited the Rajasthan University on the 19th and 20th April, 1968. The Committee in its

report has made certain observations on the functioning of the Para-Psychology unit.

(b) So far the University grants Commission has paid a sum of Rs. 45,000 to the University for the Unit.

(c) The Committee was of the opinion that there will be no advantage in continuing the Para Psychology Unit in its present form, as it will result in waste of resources and in alienating the sympathies of the academic community in India and abroad from Para-Psychology and also undermining its claim to being a scientific discipline.

Promotion of Cultural Tourism in India

3148. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought the assistance of an U. N. expert to aid and advise in promoting cultural tourism ;

(b) if so, the details of the plans drawn up for which the U. N. assistance has been sought ; and

(c) whether Rajasthan has been included in the said plan ?

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

(b) and (c). The U. N. Expert on Cultural Tourism, Dr. F. R. Allchin, is at present visiting major centres of archaeological and cultural interest in the country. He has already visited Jaipur, Udaipur and Ranakpur in Rajasthan. After completing his visits he will advise the Department how best to ensure their preservation and promote them as tourist attractions.

Central Government Permission to run Lotteries in States

3149. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether before starting State lotteries, the State Governments are required to seek the permission of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the States which have sought such permission and in respect of which the permission has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have permitted all states wishing to conduct State lotteries to do so subject to the condition that the tickets of such a lottery will not be sold in another State without the express consent of the Government of that State.

Inability of Indian Ports to handle bigger Ships

3150. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of adequate facilities, the Indian Ports are unable to handle bigger ships and are deprived of the benefit available to other countries of the world ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for want of many other adequate facilities at the Indian ports the incidence of freight charges on merchandise handled by Indian Ports is nearly the highest in the world for comparable distance ;

(c) if so, the extent of loss incurred by Indian Ports due to high incidence of freight ; and

(d) the steps that have been taken and improvements made in 1968 to remove the difficulties of the Indian ports and whether these facilities have been able to reduce the incidence of freight charges incurred on Indian merchandise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Since Independence, under the successive Five Year Plans, several improvements have been made at the Indian major ports so as to enable them to handle bigger ships and, in constructing new Ports, the aim has always been to provide increased drafts and improved facilities to the maximum extent possible. Shipping technology has been undergoing rapid changes in recent years and facilities at ports in several parts of

the world are being provided to meet these new requirements. This has brought about a need for further improvement of drafts at our Ports, particularly for handling bulk commodities such as oil, iron ore, foodgrains, fertilisers etc. In designing new facilities at existing ports and also in building new harbours, these requirements are kept in view.

(b) and (c). Incidence of freight charges on the commodities shipped to and from ports is dependent on many factors besides the facilities available at ports. Therefore, it is difficult to indicate to what extent the freight rates are kept high solely as a result of the state of port facilities at a given time. The higher incidence of freight does not cause any loss to Indian ports as the freight is a charge on the shipper and not on the port.

(d) The development of facilities at ports to meet the changing requirements of shipping is a continuous effort. Moreover, the programme for development of port facilities generally involve long lead periods for implementation. So far as the year 1968 was concerned progress was made on major improvement schemes such as the Bombay Dock Expansion Scheme, the Haldia Dock project, the Madras Oil Dock, an additional berth at Cochin etc. Approval has also been given to a number of new projects including the Visakhapatnam outer Harbour project designed to further improve the turn round of ships. In order to improve the turn round of ships and quicker handling of cargo, additions were also made to port floating craft, cranes, navigational aids, fork lifts, trucks etc. during 1968. As already stated, freight charges are fixed keeping various factors including port conditions in view. The Directorate General of Shipping has been keeping a watch on the freight rates in our export trade. As a result, certain additional charges levied by the Conference Lines have been abolished. The general question of securing reduction in freight rates on the basis of the improvements in port facilities is part of a continuous international effort by all the developing countries.

Abrogation of Article 370

3151. SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY :

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in deference to the consensus of the Lok Sabha as expressed during discussions on the Constitution Amendment Bill sponsored by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri purporting to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution to bring the state of Jammu and Kashmir at par with other States of the Union, Government propose to take any further steps for greater integration of that State with the Union ;

(b) if so, the details of such steps ; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In those discussions, there was general agreement with the Government's stand that further provisions of the Constitution should be gradually applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). During 1966, articles 81, 325, 326, 327 and 329 of the Constitution were applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, with suitable modifications : enabling direct elections to the House of the People from that State as in the rest of the country.

During 1967, the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Act, 1966, which amended article 324 of the Constitution, and the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Act, 1967, and entries 16, 18 and 19 of the Concurrent List were applied to that State.

During 1968, entry 72 of the Union List was applied to that State, in a modified form, in relation to appeals to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the State High Court in election petitions.

During the current year, article 248 and entry 97 of the Union List have been applied to that State, in a modified manner in relation to residuary powers of legislation.

बिहारी में कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां

3152. श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऐसे बच्चों को, जो राजधानी में पालीटेक्नीक तथा सामान्य शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, पिछले तीन वर्ष में मैट्रिक के बाद की छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई ; और

(ख) यदि कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भवत वर्मान) : (क) और (ख). किसी भी वर्ग के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की कोई भ्रलग योजना नहीं है ।

Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi

3153. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dispute between the Management and the employees of the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi has been finally settled ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The employees of the Vidyapeeth went on strike on January 30, 1969. One of their main demands was payment of salaries for three months which had fallen due. All arrears of salary were cleared on February 17, 1969 and the strike was withdrawn. The Vidyapeeth authorities are looking into the other demands of the employees.

Ban on Recruitment to Class IV Posts

3154. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY :

SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lately decided to ban recruitment of class IV Staff for one year and also to restrict recruitment to class III posts ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the extent of economy to be effected thereby ; and

(d) the number of class II and I posts proposed to be filled during the year, the additional expenditure to be incurred thereby and the economy to be effected by restricting recruitment to these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). In view of the imperative need for economy, Government have decided that, except in certain essential services, for a period of one year with effect from 7-3-1969, direct recruitment should be restricted to 50% (and in special cases to 60%) of the vacancies in class III and certain categories of class IV posts. In other class IV posts, like those of peons, jamadars etc, there would be no direct recruitment at all during this period. As orders have been issued recently, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the extent of economy to be effected as a result of the aforesaid decision.

(d) As would be seen from the above, no restriction has been placed in the matter of recruitment to class I and II posts. As such, the question of economy to be effected by restricting recruitment to these Classes of posts does not arise. No information is available as to the number of Class I and II posts proposed to be filled by Ministries/Departments etc., during the year and the additional expenditure to be incurred thereon.

Development of Indian Ship-Building Industry

3155. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the financial assistance available from U.S.S.R.,

West Germany, Japan and Yugoslavia, orders for cargo ships are being placed abroad instead of developing the Indian ship-building industry in the country.

(b) if so, the financial assistance received by Government from the said countries for the purchase of cargo ships during the last three years ;

(c) the country-wise number of cargo ships purchased by Government during this period ;

(d) the estimated amount proposed to be invested by Government for the purchase of such ships during the Fourth Plan period ; and

(e) the percentage of purchases proposed to be made by Government from the Indian Ship-building Industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No orders for the acquisition of ships have been placed in USSR, at any time and in Japan after the expiry of the Third Plan period. However, such orders have been placed in various other countries including West Germany and Yugoslavia. The Indian ship-building industry is already being developed to the extent feasible, but even when all the existing development plans materialise it will be necessary for quite some time to continue acquiring ships from abroad.

(b) and (c). During the three years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, the credit facilities available from West Germany and Yugoslavia have enabled the following orders to be placed for construction of ships in these countries :—

West Germany 2 ships of about 26,650 GRT costing Rs. 6.16 crores.

Yugoslavia 8 ships of about 3,29,000 GRT costing Rs. 43.60 crores.

(d) Government do not make any direct investment on the purchase of ships. However, they provide funds to the Shipping Development Fund Committee for granting loans to Indian shipping companies for acquisition of ships. The provision to be made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan cannot be indicated at this

stage as the Fourth Plan has yet to be finalised.

(e) No particular percentage of the total acquisition is ear-marked for Indian shipyards but the indigenous ship-building capacity, both present and anticipated, for the type of ships required is fully taken into account before ordering ships abroad.

Overseas Trade carried in Indian Ships

3156. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

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

(a) the present percentage of overseas trade of the country carried in Indian ships ;

(b) the estimated rise in the percentage of Indian trade by the end of Fourth Plan period ;

(c) whether Government propose to explore the possibilities of opening new routes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) About 15.5% during 1967-68.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the rise until the Fourth Plan is finalised.

(c) and (d) The National Shipping Board has set up a sub-committee to consider the question of introducing shipping services in new routes, particularly those covering developing countries. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Raising of Funds by States by Running Lotteries

3157. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing tendency

on the part of the State Governments to raise funds by issuing more and more series of lotteries ;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the question of desirability of collecting funds by way of lotteries in so far as this increases tendency of speculation ; and

(c) if so, Government's revised policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Some State Governments have taken steps to raise funds by floating lotteries.

(b) and (c). After taking all aspects of the matter into consideration, the Government of India have permitted all States wishing to conduct lotteries, to do so, subject to the condition that tickets of such a lottery will not be sold in other States without the express consent of that State Government.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology Surat

3158. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation/complaint against the authorities of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any action in the matter ;

(d) the total amount of money so invested by Government in this institution ; and

(e) whether Government would consider appointing a committee to enquire into the allegations made against the Directors of the College ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) A charter of demands submitted by the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional Engineering College Employees' Union, Surat to the Board of Governors of the college has been received.

(b) The main demands of the Union include construction of adequate housing

for Class III and Class IV employees, increasing the strength of Class IV employees, regular duty hours, promotion opportunities, supply of woollen uniforms, umbrellas, rain coats etc., overtime allowance special allowances for additional work enhancement of C P F contribution and gratuity rules, parity of payscales and allowances with Government employees, and educational allowance to children.

(c) Since the College is functioning as an autonomous body, the demands would first have to be considered by the Board of Governors of the College.

(d) The Central Government has provided the following funds to the College :

(i) Non-recurring grant	Rs. 65,95,000
(ii) Recurring grant	Rs. 19,61,500
(iii) Loans	Rs. 19,07,000

(e) The demands are under the consideration of the Board of Governors and, therefore, the question of appointing an enquiry committee does not arise.

Regional Research Institutes

3159. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attempts to pool resources and staff of specialised regional research institutes have been made ;

(b) if so, in what fields and with what result ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) There are two types of research institutes under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research :

(i) Institutes devoted to specialised areas of work such as food, leather drugs, glass and ceramics, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, roads, buildings and the like ; and

(ii) Regional Research Laboratories which are multi-purpose aimed at the utilisation of raw-materials and assistance to industrial development of a region. The Regional Research Laboratories in Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Jammu and Jorhat come under this category.

Measures taken to utilise the resources of these Laboratories in a coordinated manner are :

- (1) Directors of the laboratories meet in periodic conferences to discuss common problems.
 - (2) When the scientists visit laboratories, they discuss with their colleagues their problems.
 - (3) Group meetings of allied laboratories, are proposed to be held to discuss this matter in depth.
 - (4) Meetings are held to discuss overlapping areas.
- (b) The broad areas where co-ordination has been attempted are coals, minerals, medicinal plants, pharmaceuticals and drugs and chemicals leading to better understanding of inter-laboratory problems.
- (c) Does not arise.

कालीबंगा (राजस्थान) में खुदाई

3160. श्री प० ला० बाबुपाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीगंगानगर (राजस्थान) में स्थित कालीबंगा की खुदाई के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त जिला श्रीगंगानगर (राजस्थान) की तहसील हनुमानगढ़ के पास डबलीराठान के पास वाली येड़ी और तहसील सूरतगढ़ के ग्राम बाबुपालवाला चक 34 एस० टी० जी० में जो येड़ी स्थित हैं, उनकी खुदाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर पता लगायेगी कि ये येड़िया किस काल और अवधि की है और उक्त स्थानों के निवासियों को खुदाई के कारण जो मिट्टी अवधि धातुयें मिलती रहती हैं, उनका सम्बन्ध किस कालावधि से है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्रीमती जहानारा जयपाल सिंह) :

(क) खुदाइयों से इस स्थल पर बस्ती के दो काल प्रकाश में आए हैं। इनमें से पहला (काल 11) हड़प्पन (सी० 2300-1800 ईसा पूर्व) था। मिट्टी की ईंटों की बाहरी दीवार से घिरी

हुई निचली बस्ती वाला (काल-1) पूर्व हड़प्पन बस्ती (काल 11) के दो प्रधान भाग थे :—

(i) दुर्ग तथा (ii) नीचला शहर जबकि दुर्ग छोड़ी हुई पूर्व हड़प्पन बस्ती के स्थल पर, स्थित था, नीचला शहर इसके पूर्व में लगभग 40 एम० की दूरी पर बसा हुआ था। दुर्ग को बिल्कुल अलग-अलग नमूनों का किन्तु लगभग बराबर हिस्सों का था, जिनमें से प्रत्येक बाहरी दीवार द्वारा घिरा हुआ था। दक्षिणी अर्द्ध भाग में चार से छः तक मिट्टी की ईंटों के खूतरे थे। उनमें कुछ का धार्मिक प्रयत्न प्रार्थना इत्यादि के लिए उपयोग किया जाता होगा। किले के उत्तरी अर्द्ध भाग में सर्वश्रेष्ठ आवासीय भवन थे। नीचली बस्ती भी शायद घिरी हुई थी। उसके भीतर विशिष्ट पद्धति के हाउस ब्लॉकों के साथ उत्तर दक्षिण और पूर्व-पश्चिम में ग्राम रास्ते बने हुए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, हड़प्पन काल की श्मशान भूमि भी स्थित है। इस मौसम की खुदाइयों की एक प्रसाधारण खोज पूर्व हड़प्पन काल का स्थल है, जिसमें जुते हुए खेत नियमित हलों के निशानों से प्रदर्शित हैं।

(ख) इन टीलों की खुदाई के काम को हाथ में लेने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का इतिहास

3161. श्री प० ला० बाबुपाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के इतिहास को प्रकाशित करने का जो प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन था, उसे स्थगित कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की देखरेख में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समितियाँ तथा उप-समितियाँ गठित की गई थीं और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना तथा राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भक्त वशान) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । यह सच नहीं है ।

(ग) स्वतन्त्रा आन्दोलन के इतिहास के निर्माण पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अब तक लगभग 11 लाख रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं । किन्तु स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की 'परिचय-पुस्तक' (ह इज हू) की योजना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक लगभग 1.53 लाख रुपए ही खर्च किए हैं जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को दी गई 4,972 रुपए की सहायता भी शामिल है । स्वतन्त्रा सेनानियों की 'परिचय पुस्तक' (ह इज हू) के संकलन पर राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अभी तक 14,898 रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं ।

Establishment of Tourist Centre at Marvanthe

3162. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Marvanthe temple possesses the unique feature of being on a road which flows for two miles between the wide Koolur river and the sea ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the establishment of a Tourist centre at Marvanthe for which land was acquired after sanction in 1961 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Previously, the development of Karwar—Shravasthi—Marvanthe areas as a tourist centre was included in the Plan schemes of the Department of Tourism but with a severe curtailment in the Plan outlay it will not be possible to take up this work from Central resources. The Mysore State Government have, however, plans for developing this area.

Signing of A. R. C. Reports

3163. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports the Administrative Reforms Commission has so far submitted and if these include report regarding the State Administration ;

(b) whether the report on State Administration was not signed by two members (Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Maharashtra and Shri D. P. Mishra, ex-Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh), yet it purports to have been signed by them ;

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking or have taken to get the error corrected ; and

(d) whether Government would also send for originals of all the reports of A. R. C. so far submitted and check if they were really signed by members who are shown to have signed them, and lay a statement of their findings on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission has so far submitted ten reports to Government. These do not include a report on State Level Administration.

(b) and (c). The member is presumably referring to the report of the Study Team on "State Level Administration" appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission. This report was submitted to the Commission, not to Government. Among others, Sarvashri V. P. Naik and D. P. Mishra were members of this Study Team. The Commission states that Shri Naik did not sign the report, but sent his comments separately to the Commission. It also states that Shri Mishra could not find time to take part in all the deliberations of the Team and did not sign the report.

(d) The reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission are submitted to Government in original. All the reports of the Commission so far submitted to Government except that on "Problems of Redress of Citizens' Grievances" have been signed by all the members of the Commission. The report on "Problems of Redress of Citizens

"Grievances" was not signed by two members who were then abroad. Their concurrence to the report was however obtained by the Commission.

गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह

3164. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य बड़े-बड़े नगरों अर्थात् बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह मनाने का है ताकि जनता को इससे अवगत कराया जा सके और इस तरह परस्पर द्वेष को भी दूर किया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में, जो कि देश की राजधानी है, गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह का आयोजन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यों की राजधानियों में इन का आयोजन संबंधित राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। इस प्रश्न की जांच की गई है कि क्या दिल्ली में जिस आकार और विस्तार की गणतंत्र दिवस परेड होती है, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में वह बारी-बारी से की जा सकती है। पर ऐसे प्रबन्ध व्यावहारिक नहीं समझे गये क्योंकि प्रत्येक वर्ष इस संबंध में विभिन्न स्थानों पर व्यवस्था करने में क्रियात्मक कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

जिन्हें लोगों द्वारा पुल का उड़ाया जाना

3165. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 फरवरी, 1969 का यह समाचार सच है कि कुकी लोगों ने दिमापुर के निकट डाइनेमाइट से एक पुल को उड़ा दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 8 फरवरी, 1969 की रात को 15-20 सशस्त्र विद्रोहियों ने, सन्देह है जो कुकी थे, इम्फाल से लगभग 24 मील दूर इम्फाल दीमापुर सड़क पर काला पहाड़ गाँवा के उत्तर की ओर स्थित हेमिल्टन पुल के एक भाग को उड़ा डाला। सुरक्षा दलों ने इस क्षेत्र में अपनी कार्यवाहियाँ तेज कर दी हैं। यातायात तत्काल अन्य मार्ग को मोड़ दिया गया और 11 फरवरी को पुल पर फिर से शुरू किया गया।

राजस्थान सीमा पर पाकिस्तानियों की गतिविधियाँ

3166. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तानियों के संबंधी राजस्थान सीमा के माध्यम से अव्यवस्था रूप से भारत में घुस आते हैं और जासूसी करते हैं।

(ख) क्या हाल में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कितने ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी इसलिये जासूसी कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तानी सीमा से लगे हुए राजस्थान के क्षेत्र में गम्भीर सूखे की स्थिति है जिसके कारण वहाँ के लोगों ने अपने मकानों को छोड़ दिया है और पाकिस्तानियों ने उन खाली मकानों पर कब्जा कर लिया है।

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रियों को देश में अव्यवस्था रूप से प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाता है। फिर भी, सतर्कता बरतने के बावजूद, कुछ लोग गुप्त रूप से सीमा पार करने में सफल हो जाते हैं। उनका पता लगाने पर उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार की नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 20 फरवरी, 1969 तक ऐसे 15 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

केरल के महालेखापाल को धमकी भरे पत्र

3167. श्री मोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल के महालेखापाल को नक्सलबाड़ीवादियों से धमकी भरे पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें उनसे धन की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 को केरल के महालेखापाल श्री टी० एन० कुरियाकोस को एक गुमनाम पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें धमकी दी गई थी कि उन्हें कुछ ही दिनों में उनके घर से कार्यालय को जाने वाली सड़क पर मार दिया जायगा। उनसे धन की मांग नहीं की गई थी। केरल पुलिस द्वारा महालेखापाल की वैयक्तिक सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के सभी आवश्यक प्रबंध कर दिये गये थे।

Sales Tax Collections in Delhi and New Delhi

3168. SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Sales Tax collections in Delhi and New Delhi during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 by the end of December, 1968 ;

(b) the total estimated amount of the Sales Tax that was not collected during each period ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full collection of this tax ?

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

accounts are not maintained for the collection of sales tax in Delhi and New Delhi. However, the total collection of sales tax in Union Territory of Delhi is as follows :

1966-67	Rs. 1557.80 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 1804.06 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 1511.67 lakhs

(upto December 1968)

(b) The arrears of Sales Tax as on first April each year is as follows :

1966-67	Rs. 112.03 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 149.56 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 236.98 lakhs

(c) The following steps are being taken to realise the arrears expeditiously :

- (1) Certificates are issued to the Collector for recovery of overdue amounts as arrears of Land Revenue.
- (2) Penal action as provided in the Act is taken in cases of default.
- (3) Provision of demanding security is invoked in all cases where the financial position of the dealer is either unsound or he is reported to be indulging in tax evading activities.
- (4) Action for cancellation of the Registration Certificate is taken in case of dealers reported to be withholding payment of tax.
- (5) 'Joint Recovery Drives' are conducted twice in a financial year. During this period the Sales Tax Inspectors and Assistant Collector (Sales-Tax) jointly move together to contact defaulters of heavy amounts.
- (6) The Assessing Authorities are asked to study their Demand and Collection Registers weekly and discuss with their field staff the action to be taken for recovery of Arrears.
- (7) With a view to facilitate disposal of pending collection cases, an Assistant Sales Tax Officer has been invited with the power of Assistant Collector and 15 bailiffs have been appointed to effect recoveries.

Explosion in Cartridge Factory in Bhagal

3169. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an explosion in a Cartridge Factory at Bhagal, Delhi on the 12th December 1968;

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

(c) whether the factory is still working in this residential area ; and

(d) the compensation, if any, paid to the victims ?

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

(b) The local police have registered a case under Section 286 I.P.C. in this connection which is under investigation.

(c) The factory is still working in the same premises.

(d) A sum of Rs. 3400.00 was paid to the widow of the person who lost his life.

Study of Theory and Working of Coalitions

3171. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government's Political Wing has initiated studies in the theory and working of coalitions ;

(b) if so, the object thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs had made a rapid review of the nature and functioning of coalitions in India and other democracies. The object was to make for internal use a comparative survey and analysis of a major phenomenon in the sphere of government.

(c) No, Sir.

International Currency Racket

3172. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation unearthed an international currency racket involving Rs. 50 lakhs in Bombay in January, 1969 ;

(b) which two alleged members of the gang both Indians, were arrested and remanded ; and

(c) the details of the investigations made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation are investigating into cases registered in Bombay in connection with the alleged remittances of foreign exchange abroad against forged import licences etc. The following three persons have been arrested in this connection so far :

1. Shri Ramiah Rajan
2. Shri Krishan Jindal
3. Shri R. K. Jain.

The cases are under investigation.

Master Plan for Development of Bombay Port

3173. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan for the development of Bombay Port has not yet been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised ?

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

(b) By the end of June, 1969.

दिल्ली में औषध निर्माण (फार्मेसी) का स्नातक
उपाधि पाठ्यक्रम बाधू करना

3174. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा
युवक सेवा मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के
प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 5322 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969 से औषध निर्माण

का स्नातक उपाधि पाठ्यक्रम जिसके बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा था, प्रारम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नहीं हो, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). पाठ्यक्रम को सम्बन्धन प्रदान करने का प्रश्न दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विचाराधीन है। विश्वविद्यालय से अनुमोदन प्राप्त होते ही दिल्ली प्रशासन का पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Appointment of Messrs Steigenbergers
as Hotel Consultants**

3175. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Tourism Development Corporation is considering to appoint Messrs Steigenbergers as Consultants for designing, planning and management of the public sector hotels ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which the proposed consultants are being appointed ; and

(c) the reasons for appointing them when a number of competent and talented Architects and Designers are available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The whole question is still under examination and nothing has been settled, but in principle the India Tourism Development Corporation is considering the appointment of consultants. This is necessary because the hotel industry is a major industry which has still not received adequate broad-based technical development comparable to international management standards and it

is considered that this is essential. It will in no way affect the employment of competent talented Indian architects.

दिल्ली के पोलिटेकनिक संस्थानों के विद्यार्थियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा

3176. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के पोलिटेकनिक संस्थाओं में जिनमें महिला पोलिटेकनिक संस्थायें भी शामिल हैं; जहाँ औषध निर्माण की शिक्षा दी जाती है, कितने विद्यार्थियों को 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी गई; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं में संस्थावार, ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको निःशुल्क शिक्षा की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति अभी तक नहीं की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). सूचना अनुबन्ध में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—352/69]

Coastal Highways

3177. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of Coastal highways to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the total length of Coastal highways in Gujarat ; and

(c) the provision to construct highway in Gujarat during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The projects to be taken up and completed under the Fourth Five Year Plan can be indicated only after the Fourth Plan Allocations have been finalised.

Work however is in progress on the development of 761 miles long West Coast Road from Panvel on National Highway No. 4 in Maharashtra to Chalisseri on National Highway No. 47A in Kerala passing through Maharashtra, Goa, Mysore and Kerala States. It is a continuing Centrally aided project already in progress and the Central liability is limited to its development as an all-weather, single-lane, black-topped road.

In addition, the Government of India have approved the following works on the East Coast Road in the Madras State :

Name of work	Source of funds
(1) Construction of the missing link between Mahabalipuram and Markanam (25 miles).	A Central grant-in-aid of Rs. 16 lakhs was approved in 1966 to meet 50% of the cost of this work the balance being met by the State Government from their own resources.
(2) Construction of a bridge across the creek near Kovalam.	This work was approved in January 1967 for being financed from State Government's Central Road Fund Allocations Account at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Subject to the availability of resources, all these works are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat have been pressing for Central financial assistance for the development of a Coastal Highway connecting Baroda to Maliya along the Baroda-Cambay-Bhavnagar-Veraval-Porbandar-Okha-Maliya route. The total length of this road is 588 miles. A decision on the State Government's request can be taken only after the Fourth Plan has been finalised. Meanwhile, the Government of India have approved in May 1968 the proposal of the State Government for the construction of a section of the Baroda-Bhavnagar road, 22 miles long, between Bavaliari and Bhavnagar and of the debt of the expendi-

ture estimated at Rs. 47.23 lakhs to the allocations made to the State Government from the Central Road Fund.

Research Institutes in Textile Field

3178. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) how many Research Institutes are working in the Textile field in India ;

(b) what is the nature of assistance given to these institutions ; and

(c) whether the Textile and Allied Industries Research Organisation of Baroda is given any assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) There are six Industrial Research Associations and one Research Institute doing research in textile and allied fields. The statement giving the names is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-353/69.*]

(b) Financial assistance to the extent of 50% of expenditure is being provided to six Industrial Research Associations, while the Research Institute has been given grants for specific schemes by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C. S. I. R.).

(c) C. S. I. R. has given the following grant to the Textile and Allied Industries Research Organisation, Baroda :

Name of Scheme	Period of operation	Grant paid
1. TAIRO Auto-matic Silver Evener.	from 1-7-64 to 28-2-66.	Rs. 21,060.00
2. TAIRO Cotton Trash Analyser.	From February, 1966 to 31-7-1968.	Rs. 57,840.00

Remodelling of Palam Airport

3179. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the course of remodelling the Palam Airport, the Indian Airlines Corporation is executing some works in the terminal building at Palam ; and

(b) if so, the details of the works and whether open tender was called for the works and the total estimated cost for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. * KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Though the remodelling of the existing terminal building has been carried out by the Civil Aviation Department, Indian Airlines have undertaken the interior decoration and air-conditioning of the Domestic Lounge at their cost. The work relating to interior decoration was entrusted to the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation, a public sector organisation, while that relating to air-conditioning was awarded to Messrs. Voltas on the basis of limited tender invited by Indian Airlines. The likely estimate of cost to the Indian Airlines for the works is Rs. 16.15 lakhs.

Construction of National Highway in Orissa

3180. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Public Works Department worked as an agent of the Central Government for construction of National Highway from Baripada to Bhubaneswar in Orissa ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the contractors who worked on this project and have completed the work have not been paid their bills since the Centre has stopped paying the balance amount to the Orissa Government charged on further improvement of this portion of the road ;

(c) whether wages of some labourers have not been paid as a result thereof ;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-payment of the bills ; and

(e) the steps that Government are taking to resolve the matter at an early date ?

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

(b) to (e). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Renaming of Lohna Road Station

3181. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Railway Ministry in connection with changing the name of the Lohna Road Station to Bideshwar-dham on the North Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether his Ministry has responded to it ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : No Sir.

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

Development of Maithili Language

3182. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any specific plans for the development of the Maithili language ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). Under the scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the promotion of Indian Languages" all recognised Indian languages including Maithili are eligible to receive financial assistance for their development.

Financial assistance has so far been given for (i) Publication of Maithili dictionary, (ii) Publication of Maithili-English-Hindi dictionary, (iii) Publication of Maithili bibliography, (iv) Holding of All India Maithili Writers' Conference and publication of certain research papers read in that Conference.

Tourism during Fourth Five Year Plan

3183. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the total amount to be spent on tourism during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much of this amount would be spent on modernizing the old tourist centres and how much on the new ones ; and

(c) the specific amount and the places of tourism in Bihar on which money would be spent during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Plan outlay on Tourism is still to be finalised.

Correspondence Courses for Post-Graduate Degrees in Indian Universities

3184. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce correspondence courses for the post-graduate Degrees in Indian Universities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has accepted the proposal of Delhi University to start Correspondence Courses at Post-Graduate level in a few selected subjects. The details of the scheme are being worked out by the University in consultation with the Commission.

A similar proposal was made by the Kurukshetra University, but the same has not been accepted by the Commission.

Government have at present no other proposal to start correspondence courses for Post-graduate degrees under consideration.

Employment to Kerala People in Mysore State

3185. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mysore Government have given instructions that the Kerala people should not be given any job in any factory or any public sector institution in the Mysore State without making an enquiry about the character and the past history of the persons concerned ; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Government of India towards this step of the Mysore Government against the Kerala people ?

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

The matter is primarily the concern of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

ताजमहल, आगरा के आस-पास के क्षेत्र का विकास

3186. श्री अखिल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसन्निक उद्घरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू योजना की अवधि में आगरा स्थित ताजमहल के आस-पास के क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) उक्त विकास योजना का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या उनको इसका पता है कि दिसम्बर 1966 में ताजमहल और किले के बीच शाह-जहां बाग में स्व० पं० मोती लाल नेहरू की एक बहुत बड़ी सफेद संगमरमर की मूर्ति लगाई गई थी और यदि हां, तो क्या उस क्षेत्र को मंसूर के वृन्दावन गार्डन के समान बिजली प्रकाश, फव्वारों तथा फूल की क्यारियों से सजाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त क्षेत्र को कब तक सजाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मन्त्री डा० कर्ण सिंह : (क) और (ख). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, ताजमहल के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये निम्नलिखित दो योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई हैं :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) आगरे के किले की ओर जाने वाले नाले का सुधार | 42,000 रु० |
| (2) ताज महल के लिये पट्टा मार्ग | 40,000 रु० |

ये योजनाएं मंजूर हो चुकी हैं तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। उन के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि शाहजहां बाग में स्वर्गीय पं० मोती लाल नेहरू की एक बहुत बड़ी सफेद संगमरमर की प्रतिमा (स्टैच्यू) लगाई गई है। इस क्षेत्र का मैसूर के वृन्दावन बाग के सदृश विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

House-Breaking Incident in Defence Colony

3187. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts and house-breaking are on the increase in the Defence Colony, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the process of investigation is very slow with little or no result ; and

(c) the cases registered at Kotla Mubarakpur Police Station in this regard during the last one year and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 454 cases of theft and burglary were reported

at the Defence Colony Police Station (previously known as Kotla Mubarakpur Police Station) during the period 1.3.68 to 28.2.69 as against 565 cases reported during the preceding year.

(b) and (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—354/69].

Service Conditions of Universities' Staff

3188. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the service conditions of the staff working in Government Organisations and Central Universities are one and the same ; and

(b) if not, how are Universities different from the Government when they are run through the funds of Government and the salaries of the staff are regulated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. the Government Organizations and the Universities have their own salary structures.

(b) The Universities are governed by their Acts of incorporation and the statutes, ordinances, regulations, etc., framed thereunder. As such, the service conditions, including salary scales of the staff working in the Universities, are determined by the concerned authority of the University and not by the Government.

Indian Economic Service and Indian Engineering Service

3189. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the service conditions of the Indian Economic Service and Indian Engineering Service are the same as that of I. A. S. ;

(b) if not, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the salaries of the personnel employed in these Services are protected with the consideration to their previous professional experience and age in the case of the first two batches whose age limit is relaxed upto 35 years ; and

(d) whether the merger of the Grade

IV with Grade II and Grade III and Grade II with Grade I has been finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Service of Engineers is yet to be constituted.

(b) The Indian Economic Service is a Central Civil Service, Class I and comprises the following grades :

Grade I—Director—

Rs. 1300-60-1600-100-1800.

Grade II — Joint Director—

Rs. 1100-50-1400

Grade III—Deputy Director—

Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1250.

Grade IV—Assistant Director—

Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35 670-
EB-35-950.

The Service was constituted with effect from 1.11.1961.

The authorised strength of the Service as on 15.6.1968 was as under :

Grade I	—	18
Grade II	—	23
Grade III	—	116
Grade IV	—	348
		—
Total		505
		—

Recruitment and Promotion

Grade I—Not less than 75% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority from amongst Grade II officers with a minimum of 3 years' service in that Grade. Not more than 25% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

Grade II—Not less than 50% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority from amongst Grade III officers with a minimum of 6 years of service in that Grade. Not more than 50% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruit-

ment through the Union Public Service Commission.

Grade III—Not less than 75% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority from amongst Grade IV officers with a minimum of 4 years' service in that Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

Grade IV—Not more than 25% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by selection of officers with a minimum of 4 years service serving under Government in Economic posts recognised for the purpose by the Controlling Authority in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Not less than 75% of the vacancies in the Grade shall be filled by direct recruitment through an open Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission.

Probation : A person appointed to the Service remains on probation for a period of two years, at the end of which he is confirmed if considered fit for permanent appointment subject to the availability of substantive vacancies and permanent posts. The Government has the power to extend the period of probation as also of counting any period of service in posts carrying equivalent or higher responsibilities, or, in the case of promotees to any grade, any period of officiating service in that grade, for counting the probationary period of two years.

The other conditions of service in respect of matters for which no provision is made in the Service Rules are the same as are applicable from time to time to officers of Central Civil Services, Class I.

The proposed conditions of service for the members of the Indian Service of Engineers are contained in the Memorandum annexed to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 1751 in the Lok Sabha on 22.11.68. These are yet to be finalized in consultation with the State Government and the U. P. S. C.

(c) This does not arise as yet insofar as the Indian Service of Engineers is connected.

As for the Indian Economic Service, the upper age limit prescribed for candidates to the first two competitive examinations for recruitment to Grade IV of the Services is upto 35 years as against the normal upper age limit of 26 years. Government have not passed any orders for the protection of previous pay drawn by persons recruited to Grade IV of the Service through competitive examinations in the first two batches; however, the previous pay of Government servants will be protected to the extent provided for in the relevant rules.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Uniform for Police

3190. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattern of the Uniforms of the Delhi Police is being changed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same pattern throughout India as a measure of unanimity and integrity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the decision taken by Government on the recommendation of the Delhi Police Commission, a Committee has been set up to review the pattern and scale of uniform of various ranks of Delhi Police. The report/recommendations of this Committee are awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenue Records in Chandigarh

3191. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Revenue entries/records have recently been started to be written in Urdu instead of Punjabi which was being used till few months back in the areas of Hindi and Punjabi regions of the Joint Punjab and now forming part of the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this change ;

(c) whether the effected change has the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs since it represents a major change in policy ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the *status quo* is proposed to be maintained ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) *Status quo* is being maintained.

College Students Hostel at Balasore, Orissa

3192. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have recommended a scheme to the University Grants Commission for building a 500 bed College student Hostel at Balasore, Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the U. G. C. has sanctioned the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of Telangana Safeguards

3193. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which the "All Party Accord" was reached on the 19th January, 1969 with respect to Telangana Safeguards in Hyderabad ; and

(b) the terms of the above "Accord" and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government in the wake of the agitation in the Telangana area for proper implementation of the safeguards, the Chief Minister convened a meeting of

leaders of all political parties of the State Legislature on 19th January, 1969 to consider the measures for ensuring effective implementation of the Telangana safeguards. The leaders unanimously agreed on various measures to be taken to redress the grievances voiced in the Telangana area. The measures in this regard are to reserve certain categories of posts in Telangana areas for persons having a domicile in that area and to utilise Telangana surpluses for the development of that region. They also resolved to bend all their energies to achieve fuller integration of the State and vehemently and unequivocally condemn the slogan that was being raised in certain quarters for the creation of a separate Telangana State.

Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) Regional Committee

3194. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances and authority under which the Andhra Pradesh(Telangana) Regional Committee was constituted and the nature of functions of this Committee ;

(b) the circumstances under which the proceedings of the above Committee are regarded and treated as private and confidential ; and

(c) whether the Central Government had examined the reports made by this Committee in the past ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) One of the terms of agreement reached between the leaders of Telangana and Andhra for safeguarding the legitimate interests of Telangana during the transitional phase was the constitution of a Regional Committee for the Telangana area. Provision for the constitution of a Regional Committee, was therefore, made in article 371(1) of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act. In pursuance of this provision of the Constitution, the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958 was issued on the 1st February, 1958, by virtue of which the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee came into existence on that day.

(d) Under bye-law 32 of the bye-laws

framed by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee in pursuance of Rule 164—0 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and as adopted by the Regional Committee, the proceedings of the Regional Committee are treated as private and confidential.

(c) Under the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules the reports of the Regional Committee on regional Bills have to be presented to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and, therefore, it is for the State legislature to consider the reports. The question of examination of the reports of the Regional Committee by the Central Government, therefor, does not arise.

Renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3195. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to change the name of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been received from the Administrator of the Islands ;

(b) whether the Member of Parliament from that area has also represented to the Prime Minister in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

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

(b) No written representation in this regard seems to have been made to the Prime Minister by the Member of Parliament from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) Does not arise.

कालिजों में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध

3196. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालिजों में कम से कम विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश देने हेतु सरकार

कुछ शर्तें लगाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या को कम करने के लिए नये कालेजों तथा तकनीकी संस्थान खोलने के बारे में हिचकिचा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि देश में शिक्षा के प्रसार में बाधाएँ हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—355/69]

Calicut Airport

3197. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government's Civil Aviation Department has directed the Kerala Government that the land acquisition work for the Calicut Airport should be stopped ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if not, when the work at Calicut Airport will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. On the contrary the State Government have been advised and they have initiated that they are initiating land acquisition proceedings with a view to expedite the construction of a new aerodrome at Calicut. The State Government will be paid the cost of acquisition after to estimates for the project are formally approved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work will be completed in about two years from the date of commencement.

Medium of Instruction in Central Schools in Kerala

3198. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have intro-

duced Hindi as the medium of instruction in the Central Schools in Kerala ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce English and Malayalam languages as the medium of instruction in the Central schools ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The medium of instruction in Central Schools in the entire country, including Kerala is Hindi and English. Hindi has been introduced in 1967-68 as medium of instruction for the teaching of Social Studies in all the schools including those in Kerala.

(b) The question of introducing English as the medium of instruction does not arise ; because as stated above, the medium of instruction is already English and Hindi. It is not proposed to include regional languages including Malayalam as the medium of instruction in the Central Schools.

(c) Central Schools are primarily meant for the children of transferable Central Government employees, including Defence personnel, and other floating population. Therefore the syllabi text-books, scheme of examination and the medium of instruction have been kept uniform in all the Central Schools throughout the country. If any regional language is used as medium of instructions in Central Schools in Kerala or in any other part of the country, the transferability of students from these Central Schools to Central Schools in other parts of the country will not be possible.

Payment of Salaries and Pensions to Manipur Government Employees

3199. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government employees and officers in Manipur are not getting their pay for months together after their confirmation and many retired employees including teachers are not able to get their pension for years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the payment of their pay and pension ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation and expedite the payments of pay and pension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no case of any Government employee who is not getting his pay after confirmation. There are however 113 retired persons whose pension cases have not been finalised after their retirement.

(b) There is no case of delay in the payment of pay to the confirmed personnel. As regards payment of pension in 113 cases, 74 cases are lying with the Accountant General Assam and Nagaland, Shillong and the remaining 39 cases are under preparation in different departments of the Government of Manipur.

(c) The Government of Manipur are watching the progress of finalisation of all pension cases by calling periodical returns. Instructions are issued by that Government to the heads of departments from time to time to pursue the cases with the Accountant General Assam and Nagaland for their expeditious finalisation.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe
Employees in Civil Aviation
Department**

3200. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the Civil Aviation Department, category-wise ;

(b) the percentage of quota reserved, if any, for them in this Department ; and

(c) whether that quota has been filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Viscount Aircraft

3201. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Gauhati bound I.A.C. aircraft was forced to come back to Dum Dum in the first week of February, 1969 because all its four engines stopped functioning and it was about to crash ;

(b) if so, whether it was due to non-performance of checking of the engine before commencement of the flight ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) This is partly correct. All the four engines stopped in succession, but the pilot was able to relight them after he had 'lost some height. He then decided to return to Dum Dum where he landed safely.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

**Maintenance of Single Track National
Highways**

3203. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid on an average during the last three years to each State per Kilometre for annual maintenance of single track National Highways ; and

(b) the reasons for discrimination in the above maintenance grant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-356/69]

(b) There is no discrimination. The amount of the grant for maintenance of National Highways given to States in any year depends on the actual condition of the stretches of the National Highway, which if affected by various factors like soil, climate, rainfall, intensity of traffic

and natural calamities like high floods, some of which vary from year to year and from place to place.

National Highway No. 12

3203. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the programme, if any, fixed for completing National Highway No. 12 ; and

(b) the time by which the said Highway is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Survey and preparation of estimates for remaining works are nearing completion. The programme for completion will depend on allocations which will be decided upon when the 4th Plan is finalised.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Officers

3204. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of all the I. C. S./ I. A. S. and I. P. S. officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are in service at present, with full particulars about the date of initial appointment to the service concerned, the date of confirmation in that service, the present post held, the State of domicile, in the case of each of these officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-357/69]

Botanical Garden Around Qutab Minar in New Delhi

3205. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a

proposal to set up a 1700-acre Botanical Garden around the Qutab Minar in New Delhi ;

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

(c) the time when the same is expected to blossom ; and

(d) the estimated cost of such a garden ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) The present proposal is to develop a Botanical Garden in a 100-acre-plot in the area earmarked as 'green belt' near Qutab Minar in the Master Plan of Delhi.

(b) to (d). Provision has been made for the scheme in the Fourth Plan. As soon as necessary funds are available, the land will be acquired and work will start on developing it into a Botanical Garden.

Detailed estimates have yet to be fully worked, but the land alone is expected to cost Rs. 25.0 lakhs.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

3206. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi will have an area of about 930 acres ;

(b) whether other Institutes like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the School of International Studies, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Indian Institute of Technology will also be associated with the above-mentioned new University ;

(c) the exact location and area where the proposed University would be set up in Delhi ; and

(d) the expected time when the new University would be completed and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (c). An area of about 1000 acres of land near village Mupirka in

South Delhi has been earmarked for the University.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(d) While no date can be indicated at this stage, efforts are being made to establish the University as soon as possible.

Part-Time B. Tech. Course in Delhi College of Engineering

3207. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the part-time B. Tech. Course in the Delhi College of Engineering has been discontinued since 1967 with the consent of the Education Ministry without keeping in view the future prospects and further studies of students who have passed Diploma Course from polytechnics of Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a similar course of M. E. is continuing in the Delhi College of Engineering ;

(c) whether the part-time Course of B. Tech. is running in other important cities ;

(d) If so, the names of such cities ;

(e) the reasons for discontinuing the said course in Delhi and the steps taken by Government to avoid further disturbances by the suffering students seeking further studies by way of joining part-time classes in B. Tech. Course ; and

(f) the time when this course is expected to restart in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The part-time B. Tech. degree course at the Delhi College of Engineering was discontinued from 1967 on the recommendation of Delhi University, and no fresh admissions have since been made. For the students already admitted in previous years, the College is conducting the course.

(b) No part-time Master's degree course in engineering is being conducted at the Delhi College.

(c) and (d). Part-time degree courses in engineering are being conducted at Aligarh, Bombay, Calcutta, Indore and Jabalpur.

(e) An assessment committee of the University recommended that, in view of lack of full-time staff and other deficiencies in the teaching facilities, the part-time degree course should be discontinued and diploma holders may be provided with opportunity for advancement through the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers.

(f) It is not proposed to re-start the part-time degree course, but the question of conducting classes for AMIE Examination is under the consideration of the College.

Statues of Leaders in Delhi

3208. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI :
SHRI HM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding installation of statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Lala Lajpat Rai, Chhatrapati Shivaji and Swami Shradhanand and others in Delhi ;

(b) If so, the details of the decision taken ; and

(d) the time by which and the places where the statues will be installed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The committee set up to advise the Government on all aspects of installation of statues of national leaders including sites for the statues in Delhi had recommended certain sites for installation of statues of some of the national leaders referred to in the question. A decision has been taken to install a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at the India Gate and no final decision has been taken on other recommendations made by the Committee,

Independent Public Schools

3209. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
LHRI DEVEN SEN :

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

(a) the number of Independent public schools, including those which may not be members of the Headmasters' Conference but are run on the pattern of the public schools system existing throughout the country at the beginning of 1950 and at present ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of such schools at present ;

(c) the number of State-run schools providing the public school pattern of education under the administrative control of Ministries like Defence, Education etc. with the names of each category of such schools ; and

(d) the total number of students separately on rolls of the independent public schools and the State-run public schools in the country at present ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). The required information is not available with the Ministry of Education.

New System of Education in M. P.

3210. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :
SHRI M. G. UIKEY :
SHRI BABUNATH SINGH :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDARY :

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

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government had taken approval of the Central Government before introducing the new system of education in which a provision has been made reduce the period of first degree course from three years to two years ;

(b) whether the said provision is against the national education policy of the Central

Government and the recommendations of the Kothari Commission ;

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to take suitable action in this regard ; and

(d) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The decision of the State Government does not appear to be in conformity with the pattern proposed both in the National Policy on Education (1968) and that recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66).

(c) and (d). In this matter, which falls within the authority of the State Government the Government of India can only advise the State Government to implement the national policy on education.

UNESCO Report on Brain-Drain

3211. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that as per report of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, India has undergone a loss of more than rupees four crores due to expenses incurred on education etc. in the post-war period on account of brain-drain ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 6121 and 3180 persons after taking education in technical and medical sciences have migrated to America and Canada respectively and even now persons of the above mentioned categories are migrating to other countries from India ; and

(c) if so, what arrangements are being made to check the exodus of such specialised persons in the interest of India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Government has seen the report,

(b) There is some migration of technical

cal and medical personnel from India. As regards figures we have no precise information. This is a phenomenon not peculiar to India but is happening all over the world.

(c) It is not possible to stop persons from going abroad, but a number of steps have been taken to facilitate return of Indian scientists to India. A Statement regarding these is attached :

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

- (i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.
- (ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission has also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.
- (iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (C. S. I. R.) which is distributed

free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

- (v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research-institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

Balurghat Aerodrome West Bengal

3212. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a well-equipped aerodrome at Balurghat, West Bengal, lying unused ;

(b) whether qualified personnel and Radio Navigational facilities are available at this aerodrome ;

(c) whether representations have been received from local representatives for introducing an air service to link the town with Calcutta, similar to the two services linking Calcutta with Gauhati and other places and with Agartala and other places ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to meet the requirements of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An aerodrome is maintained at Balurghat for emergency use. Qualified aerodrome and communication staff are posted to the aerodrome, and Radio Navigational facilities are available on a limited scale.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Airlines do not propose to air-link Balurghat with Calcutta presently, as the traffic potential on this sector will not justify economic operation.

भूमिहीन किसानों को शिक्षा

3213. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे-छोटे भूमिहीन किसानों के बच्चे हाई स्कूल स्तर तक

भी शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि शिक्षा शुल्क बहुत अधिक बढ़ा दी गई है, और

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में हाई स्कूल तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, जबकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले ही ऐसा कर दिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि समाज के गरीब वर्ग के लिए जिसमें भूमिहीन मजदूर, भी शामिल हैं, अक्सर अपने बच्चों को माध्यमिक स्कूलों में भेजना कठिन होता है, इसका एक आशिक कारण उनकी गरीबी है जिससे वे अपने बच्चों की भ्रामदनी को छोड़ने में असमर्थ रहते हैं और दूसरा आशिक कारण ट्यूशन फीस तथा अन्य आकस्मिक खर्च है। इस पर ट्यूशन फीसों में बढ़ोतरी का असर, जो कुछ हद तक हो गई है, केवल आशिक है।

(ख) देश के सभी भागों में अनुसूचित जातियों, तथा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये स्कूल शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, केरल मैसूर, नागालैंड तथा तमिल नाडू में माध्यमिक शिक्षा सभी बच्चों के लिये निःशुल्क है। मध्य प्रदेश उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में माध्यमिक स्तर तक लड़कियों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में, ऐसे सभी माता-पिता के बच्चों के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा निःशुल्क है, जिनकी वार्षिक आय 1200 रुपये से कम है। अन्य राज्यों में, गरीब और योग्य विद्यार्थियों के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में फीसों में रियायतें दी जाती हैं।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। मुख्य कठिनाई साधनों की कमी है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना सम्भव न होगा। भारत सरकार की सलाह यह है कि सभी जरूरत मन्द विद्यार्थियों के

लिए माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा को यथा सम्भव निःशुल्क कर देना चाहिये और जिसका अन्ततः उद्देश्य माध्यमिक शिक्षा को सभी विद्यार्थियों के निःशुल्क करना हो।

मध्य प्रदेश ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा को सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क नहीं किया है। यह सुविधा केवल लड़कियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

— — —

12 44 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Visit of Soviet Defence Minister

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The recent visit of the Soviet Defence Minister to India and his talks with the Government of India".

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Defence of USSR, Marshal A.A. Grechko, along with senior Service Officers and a representative of the USSR Foreign Office, visited India from 2nd to 9th March 1969. The visit was at my invitation and in reciprocation of my visit to the USSR in October 1968, along with senior Service and Defence Ministry officers.

The visit was in the nature of a goodwill visit, in the course of which opportunities were provided to Marshal Grechko and his party to see something of the life and culture of India. The visit of Marshal Grechko to some Defence Establishments and the contacts made between senior officers of the Armed Forces of the two countries, have helped in developing the mutual regard of the Armed Forces of one country for the other. The talks at the Delegation level and at Service Officers' levels, apart from being concerned with normal courtesies provided an opportunity for exchange of views on some aspects of the Defence problems of the two countries.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapura) : Did they come to see Manipuri dances ?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Kathak and Bharat Natyam.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bhangra.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This is a matter with which the nation and the House have been concerned for a long time. We have expressed our anger and anguish on this matter. But it is disappointing to find that the hon. Minister has dismissed such a serious matter in a few lines and has treated the subject in such a cavalier fashion, as has been suggested by Shri Dwivedy. When serious political and military implications are involved, he says they were introduced to the cultural life of India, i.e. Manipuri dances, Odissi dances etc. But not a single word has been mentioned whether vis-a-vis Pakistan, military and political relations were discussed and whether the new confrontation of the Chinese Government with Soviet Russia and its implications to India were also discussed. Nothing of this sort has been disclosed, though the call attention notice has pointedly directed attention to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Now let him ask 'may I know'...

SHRI S. KUNDU : We have been repeatedly demanding that the hon. Minister must come out openly and say openly what exactly their stand is...

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West) : On a point of order. What is the question ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : They must state their stand so far as the questions of arms aid by Soviet Russia to Pakistan is concerned. Various problems arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : The Defence Demands are coming up for discussion. All these things could appropriately be discussed then. Now let him ask a question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The most important thing is this. It has appeared in the press that recently 40—50 tanks have been given to Pakistan. It has also been reported that the Soviet Defence Minister has stated

there is no danger from Pakistan to India as regards invasion. May I point out that recently the Air Marshal of Pakistan said that Agra, Kanpur and Punjab are parts of Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Delhi also.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Bhutto has also said that Assam belongs to Pakistan.

A new political development is taking place. In view of this, what is the Minister's stand in the context of the Soviet Defence Minister's statement that there is no danger of invasion to India from Pakistan ?

My second question is this. In the last two or three months, some important military equipment, electronic equipment, anti-tank missiles etc., has been made over to Pakistan. Here I would quote an extract of what appeared in the Aero Club Magazine. *Flight* of London. In an article in *Flight*, the official publication of the Royal Aero Club, London, Mr. Fricker says :

"...the Pakistan Air Force now being modernised will be in a unique position in the world when the Soviet-supplied Mig-31S and Sukhoi SU-7S join it".

In view of this situation and when the Air Marshal of Pakistan goes to the US and also gets arms aid in addition to such aid from China, I would like to ask this question.

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise all this at the time of the defence debate.

SHRI S. KUNDU : For the tanks which Pakistan got from China, the spare-parts have been supplied by Soviet Russia and the people of Soviet Russia have stated that by such supplies the military balance has not tilted in favour of Pakistan. May I know how far this aspect was discussed and how far this fear was conveyed to the Defence Minister ? There are also press reports—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You will have to sit down now. I am on my legs.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am putting my last question.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have been requesting you and requesting you. But you have been making a speech. The defence demand is coming and you can then certainly make a speech. My requests to you have absolutely fallen on deaf ears. I do not know what to do.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Now he can frame his questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Put your question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There has been a report now that when the Minister met the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, they did not discuss the problem of Pakistan. This is one question. My second question is this ; whether they talked among themselves that in case there is any aggression from China on India, both of them will retaliate against China. The third question is this : whether the hon. Minister discussed with him and tried to find out what is the nature of the equipment, what is the nature of the military hardware that was given by China. (*Interruption*) This is my last question : whether the Minister of Defence has told Soviet Russia that their intention is hypocritical when they say that their friendship with us will remain and, at the same time, they could help our aggressor, Pakistan. May I know if the Minister will understand this stand of the Soviet Union as hypocritical ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not easy to answer this because that will mean another speech, and during a Call Attention Notice, I cannot make a speech. I have only to confine myself to certain specific questions. I can understand the anxiety of the House with respect to the supply by the Soviet Union of arms to Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tanks. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have also seen the report to the effect that some equipment has already arrived in Pakistan. It is wrong to suggest that this matter was not discussed. This matter did come up in the course of my talks with the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's intention of supplying arms had been

communicated to us quite some months ago, and there has been a statement made to this effect by the Prime Minister, and there was some discussion and some debate also on that point. The present supplies are really an implementation of what had then been indicated by the Soviet Union, namely, their decision to supply some arms to Pakistan. We have to take it as a decision by their Government. So far as we are concerned, we have left the Soviet Union in no doubt about our grave concern in this respect, because we feel that any accrual to the armed strength of Pakistan is a direct threat to us. And this is so particularly in view of the fact that Pakistan itself does not say that they have got any particular enemies. But it is a decision by USSR Government. We have again repeated that it is a matter of concern for us. But this may be substantially correct: that some equipment has already arrived in Pakistan, may be tanks, may be some other equipment. I have not got the details. This is what happens in another country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KUNDU : You ask for details.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If you do not hear, what can I do ? No details were given by them and no details are expected to be given,—let us be quite clear—just as no details about arms supplied to us are given by Soviet Union to any other country—

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Tashkent agreement ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not answer the interruptions. Only the points raised by Mr. Kundu should be answered. No interruptions need be answered. Once you start replying to interruptions, there will be no end to it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am thankful to you, but I hope it will fall on their ears also and they will not interrupt. Some supplies of equipment have taken place. I cannot give details. The Soviet Union will not give us the details of the arms they supplied to Pakistan, just as they are expected not to give details of the arms that they supply to India. That is the hard reality and we should accept that position. This really answer all the questions. There

may be difference of opinion, but the factual position is what I have stated.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The newspaper report is that the Soviet Defence Minister said that there is no danger from Pakistan to India. What is the assessment of the hon. Minister? Did he protest about the new developments taking place in Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Defence Minister of Soviet Union never said that we have no danger from Pakistan. Whatever may be his assessment, his assessment is not the assessment we take. We have got our own method of assessing the danger that we face. It is nobody's business—whosoever he may be—to make any comment upon that. You cannot ask me what his assessment is. Whatever may be his assessment, he never mentioned it to me. I do not take the assessment from any outside quarter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is a well-known truth that defence and foreign policies are very intimately connected. It was, therefore, right on the part of the Soviet Defence Minister that he brought a Foreign Affairs expert also with him. His visit took place at a time when certain developments were taking place, which have great importance and impact on India from the military point of view, viz., the confrontation between Russia and China, the developments in Tibet, the developments in Pakistan. They all have an impact not only on Russian defence, but on Indian defence also. Certain developments that have taken place must have been known to the Defence Minister also. In Tibet, Liu Shao-chi, the deposed of Head of the State in China, is reported to have said...

MR. SPEAKER : We are talking about Russian aid to Pakistan.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is very relevant, Sir.

"The radio quoted an editorial in the official newspaper 'Tibet Daily' which said :

"Chon Jen-shan and Wang Chi-meo, the agents of the traitor, renegade and scab Liu Shao-chi, have been expelled.

But not all their followers in Tibet have been eliminated. These elements are promoting factionalism, creating dissension

among the ranks of proletarian revolutionaries and inciting clashes between the proletarian revolutionary groups of Tibet. What they aim at is to establish an 'independent kingdom' in Tibet. Their sinister plan has made some headway",

That means, a move is going forward to establish an independent kingdom of Tibet by Lao Liu Shao-chi, the ex-Head of State of China. Then there is the fighting that has almost broken out between Russia and China. The developments in the eastern wing of Pakistan are clear. There are the increased activities of the Chinese in Pakistan and the increased supply of arms by Russia to Pakistan. In the light of these geo-political development in the fields of defence and foreign affairs. I want to put three specific questions. May I know whether the question of Tibet, in the context of Sino-Soviet confrontation also came up and whether USSR is now inclined to support the cause of Tibetan independence and its restoration to the status of a buffer State, which may act as a cushion in Central Asia and also in establishing peace in the area? May I know whether the question of stepped-up military aid to Pakistan was also considered and whether his attention was drawn to the growing influence of China and Chinese agents in Pakistan, particularly in its eastern wing? May I know whether the Soviet Defence Minister's attention was drawn to the rising tempo of anti-India hysteria that is sought to be worked up in Pakistan, as in clear from the recent statements of Mr. Bhutto and Maj. Gen. Akhbar Khan, who led the Pakistan Army into Kashmir in 1947 who is reported to have said that not only Kashmir, but Agra and Delhi will be occupied by Pakistan? May I know whether the Soviet Defence Minister was convinced about the inadvisability of arming Pakistan? What was his response to the anti-India hysteria worked up by Mr. Bhutto and others? May I know whether these things were brought to the notice of the Soviet Defence Minister and what was his reaction? Can we expect that in view of these developments, Soviet Russia will stop supporting Pakistan and develop some kind of liaison with India in respect of the defence needs not only of India but the whole Central Asian region, particularly Tibet?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We want a written answer to this.

13 00 hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the political status of Tibet or the happenings inside Tibet was not a matter which came up for discussion and it is not a matter in which I was concerned (*Interruption*). The assessment that hon. Member has made of the situation in Tibet or what the ex-chief of State of China is planning about Tibet are matters which cannot be taken up by us with any seriousness. We should not really go by these views which are aired by people who are not in authority. There was nothing so be discussed about the political question relating to Tibet.

His second question was about USSR's military aid to Pakistan. This I have already attempted to reply and I have nothing more to add. I would only like to say that this matter was also pointed out that Pakistan is getting military aid from China and they also at one time got very massive military aid from USA and several other West European countries. Knowing all that, it appears, that the decision of the Soviet Union does stand that they will supply some arms. What is the quantity I cannot say, but they are generally at pains to point out that it is much less than what is given to India.

His third point was about anti-India hysteria that is being whipped up by certain politicians in Pakistan which is a well known fact. The internal situation in Pakistan so far as it relates to a military, threat, is a matter which is constantly under consideration by us. It is not clear to me as to what is gained by pointing this out to a visiting dignitary, what the politicians there are saying to each other. But it is a matter which concerns us and the defence implications of the happenings in Pakistan is a matter which is always under consideration by us and we go by our assessment of the happenings in Pakistan, the danger that we face from Pakistan and also on account of the collusion between Pakistan and China.

As the hon. Member said, defence policy and foreign policy are connected very much. Therefore, we are constantly in touch with the foreign office and we exchange views. We assess the situation, the political happenings and their implications. That is a process which goes on continuously within our Government.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Sir, over the past one year there has been a great inflow of Soviet leaders into India. A few delegations did go from here also including our President and the Prime Minister. Our present Minister of External Affairs, who was then the Minister of Commerce, our then State Minister of External Affairs and so many others topped by the Presidents visit to that country. In January, 1965, as you will remember, Mr. Kosygin visited India. He was present here on the 26th of January.

Then he made a very significant statement, which has a bearing on all his visits and whatever outcome there may be of the talks held with him recently and with his Defence Minister. That statement was only a small paragraph of only four or five lines :

"The present situation persistently demands from all who cherish peace and security of people to take united action aimed at curbing aggressive forces of imperialism and colonialism."

Then he says :

"It goes without saying that further implementation of such a foreign policy, therefore, will contribute to the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in all spheres."

In plain words it means—if you do not support us in all our foreign policy, we will not support you in regard to arms aid or any of your policy. From then on there has been a change of course of their policy—aid to Pakistan, military aid to Pakistan, and the Soviet representative saying that a plebiscite in Kashmir would be justified. From then on, the entire course, the entire stand *vis-a-vis* Indo-Soviet relations changed. Then came a very important factor concerning India's defence and foreign policy, and that was the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which we said we would not sign. Even then all of us have said that the Soviet Union would pressurize us, the big powers would pressurize us. Then came the events of Czechoslovakia which were not to our liking. We were against their policy and yet we wanted arms aid from them. Now, arising out of all these things, during the last visit of their Defence Minister, certain pertinent questions should have been asked and certain defence problems posed and discussed. I do not want from the Defence Minister an

answer as to what was the outcome of the discussion, but I would like to know, and I am sure everybody is concerned with it, whether discussion on the following points took place. Firstly in view of the present Sino-Soviet relations, did we at all discuss the grand strategy of containing China? Secondly, in view of the strained relations between China and Soviet Russia, and in view of that alone, did we discuss aid jointly to oppressed nations, nations bordering China which are at the moment being aided or being helped by the Soviet Union, like we ourselves? The Defence Minister says that certain of these things were beyond the purview of defence. I would like to remind him that the Foreign Secretary was present throughout these discussions. Naturally, he was present to give some data on points relating to external affairs. Lastly, during those discussions, was any pressure brought on us again to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty? Then, did we discuss with the Soviet Defence Chief the question of ammunition for the equipments, tanks and guns that have been supplied to us, with which they do not have the capability of war because they do not have the ammunition here? We do not manufacture them here, because we are not permitted to manufacture them here. Were these things discussed or not?

SHRI NAMBIAR : (Tiruchurappalli) : Is it the policy of the Government of India to contain China?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : (Noudyal): Contain Nambiar.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : पाकिस्तान को जो अमेरिका ने आर्म्स सप्लाय किए हैं उस के मुताल्लिक मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : My duty is to contain you all ; not China.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Without going into the merits of the long perambulatory opening part of the question, statement or comment, I would confine myself very briefly to three or four points that came at the end of his rather long speech. In view of the Sino-Soviet conflict he asked whether the question of containing China was discussed,

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN : Grand strategy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, grand strategy or something, We are not thinking in terms of such a grand strategy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no question of containing China. We have our own problems in relation to China. We are not thinking in terms to, any such grand strategy of containing China. Therefore, naturally, this was not discussed. It is not our policy.

The second question was whether there should be joint aid by USSR and India to certain countries in South-east Asia. This was not discussed because there is no question of our joining the Soviet Union or any other country in giving joint aid to any country in the South-east Asia region. We have our own bilateral relations with several South-east Asian countries and this policy continues that we deal with those countries on a bilateral basis. We do not want to join any other power in a joint effort to aid these countries in the South-east Asian region (Interruption).

Then, there was the third question as to whether the question of the treaty about non-proliferation of atomic weapons was discussed. This was not discussed. There is no question of any pressure being mounted against us to sign the treaty. Some of the friends in the Opposition do not know that country can pressurise us today on any matter and there is no question of our being pressurised to sign or not to sign anything.

The fourth question was whether the question of ammunition etc was discussed. I would appeal to hon. Members not to repeat that we have not got ammunition. The hon. Member is not informed on that issue and he should not raise something on which his information is incorrect. This is absolutely wrong. This is bad for us and for our armed forces, if a feeling is created that we have not got enough of ammunition to meet our defence requirements.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I never said that.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have got enough of ammunition and there is no question of any bar on our manufacturing anything. We are free to manufacture anything that we like. The premise of this question is absolutely incorrect and there is nothing for me to reply.....(*Interruption*).

—————

13.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of University Grants Commission for 1967-68 and Uttar Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Act, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1967-68 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Place in Library See No. LT-329/69*]
- (2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 7 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-330/69*]

SHRI HEM BARUA (Maugaldhn) : Sir, what happened to the *chappal*-throwing incident against the Bihar..... (*Interruption*)

Notifications under All India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg

(1) to re-lay on the Table—

- (a) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of

section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published Notification No. G.S.R. 2026 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2557/68*]
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. GSR 2027 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2558/68*]
- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2031 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2558/68.*]
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2070 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2676/68.*]
- (v) The Indian Police Services (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2071 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2676/68*]
- (vi) The All India Services (Provident Fund Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2135 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (vii) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2136 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (viii) The Indian Civil Service (Non European Members Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S.

2137 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.

- (ix) The Secretary of States' Services (Central Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2138 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2676/68]

- (b) A copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2029 (English version) and G. S. R. 2030 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2558/68.]

- (2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Second Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1969.

- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 457 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

- (iii) The First Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 458 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969, [Placed in Library See. No. LT-331/69]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixty Ninth Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—National Archives of India.

13.15 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

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

With your permission, sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing from Monday, the 17th March, 1969, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper ;

- (2) Discussion and voting on:—
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1968-69.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1966-67, Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1968-69.

- (3) Discussion on the Resolution to be moved by Shri Shri Chand Goyal seeking disapproval of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 and consideration and passing of the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

- (4) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

- (5) Discussion on the Resolution to be moved by Shri Shri Chand Goyal seeking disapproval of the payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 and consideration and passing of the payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (6) Discussion on the Resolution to be moved by Shri Shri Chand Goyal seeking disapproval of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Ordinance, 1968 and consideration and passing of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (7) Discussion on the Resolution to be moved by Shri Shri Chand Goyal seeking disapproval of the Limitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 and consideration and passing of the Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You remember, Sir, yesterday when the hon. Minister, Shri V. C. Shukla, made the statement about the Central Government employees who participated in the strike, myself, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Nath Pai and others wanted to have a discussion, but we wanted to read that statement also. After reading it we have found that it is not very clear to us; so, we would request you either to allow a discussion or let Shri V.C. Shukla or Shri Chavan, whosoever choose to make a statement, clarify that all the cases pending will be with drawn and what will happen to the temporary employees who are there. We want certain clarifications. Either they may make a statement about that or you may kindly allow a one-hour discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंबई) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। इसमें दो बातों का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये—विभिन्न विभागों में इस वक्तव्य के बाद कितने लोग बरहवास्त या मोअत्तिल रहेंगे? दूसरे—जिन संघों की, यूनियनों की, मान्यता छीन ली गई थी, उनमें से अब कितनों को मान्यता प्रदान की जायेगी?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, yesterday, we had tried to seek your permission to raise these matters. On the first occasion when the Government was pleased to relax some of the restrictions and penalties imposed on the employees because of their participation in the 19th September strike, we found, after a very careful study and scrutiny, that Government's instructions were totally violated at the departmental level. I got the original circular letter issued by a particular Department saying, "If there is the slightest evidence to prosecute, you go ahead because the policy should be to deter these people in future." This was nothing but a direct contradiction of the solemn assurance the Home Minister had given that ours is not the policy to be vindictive. This is by a man whose status in the jargon of the hierarchy is something like that of a Joint Secretary to the Department. He says that the slightest evidence is to be used so that this can act as a deterrent in future. We, therefore, want to have the clarification of the new policy, the second instalment

of relaxation, declared by the Home Minister. As my two colleagues pointed out, unless the clarification also issues at the Ministry level, it is likely that the spirit behind the relaxation will not be implemented or upheld by those who are called to implement it.

Secondly, there is a very important question with regard to the recognition of the unions. Of all the penalties imposed upon the employees, perhaps, the most invidious is the withholding of their recognition because that cuts off the only channel which is provided to go to them and to hold negotiations with them. I think, six months has been a long period to withhold their recognition. No relaxation policy works unless they are allowed and authorised to speak to you, to come to you, through their chosen representatives. In the light of that, is the Home Minister prepared to give any consideration to the request for the restoration of recognition of the unions?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): I would like to support the suggestions made. The minds of the employees in New Delhi are full of thoughts of despair. Yesterday's statement was understood by the House to mean a reversal or a liberalisation of the policy. But that conviction has not been shared by the Government employees. I think with the laudable purpose of restoring employer-employee relationship, it would be very necessary to clarify these matters in detail.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): In the statement we had clarified that the new policy we have announced will be applicable to almost all the suspended and discharged Government employees.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about temporary employees?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Even temporary employees. It will be applicable to them. Although we do not have reliable figures—we are working it out—we expect that except a few dozen employees, almost all of them who were suspended or discharged in pursuance of the action taken after the illegal strike on 19th September will be taken back in service after this policy is implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all. Shri Amin.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What about break in service ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow. Don't go back now. I have called Shri Amin.

13.21 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER
DIRECTION 115 AND MINISTER
REPLY THERETO

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Sir, the Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, while replying to the half-an-hour discussion regarding incidents at Indraprastha Bhawan on 19th September in the Lok Sabha on 18th December stated *inter alia* "these people were shown the statements before they signed them. According to somebody who took down, the stenos, they might have said that. But these statements are also statements which were signed by these very people. What am I to do about these matters ? I do not know which statement is correct and is to be accepted. Continuing he said : I do not want to make any allegations that what they are saying is true or untrue, but the Deputy Commissioner's conclusions are based on the statements made before him and signed by those people. If they want to improve on them it is for them to do".

I find that the statements were never signed by the two journalists Shri Najmul Hassan and Shri C. V. Krishnan. Not only that these statements are not signed, they have actually been materially changed by the Deputy Commissioner who recorded the statements and it is for this reason mainly that the statements are not signed by the journalists, amongst others. I have already passed one document through the Speaker to the Home Minister which gives an incontrovertible proof of the fact that these statements were not got signed from the journalists.

This according to me is a very serious matter and I hope that the Home Minister will take action against the officers responsible for tampering with the records. This fact, I am sure, will also be noted by the enquiry officer, Mr. Rao, who is presently investiga-

ting all allegation against the police and judicial officers who were on duty near Indraprastha Bhawan on 19th September.

The Home Minister must tell the House while correcting his statement as to who were responsible for misleading him and through him the House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, with your permission I may be permitted to make a correction in the record of proceeding held on December 18, 1968. Referring to certain to suggestion that the statement made by two journalists, Shri C. V. Krishnan and Shri Najmul Hasan, had not been signed by them, I had stated, "My information is—if somebody makes an allegation later on, I cannot say—these people were shown the statements before they signed them".

2. The position has been checked up and it has been reported that Sarvashri Najmul Hasan and C. V. Krishnan dictated their memorandum of evidence to a stenographer of the Deputy Commissioner on September 22, 1968 but left before the transcript was ready for their signatures. The Deputy Commissioner submitted his report on September 24, 1968 without the signature of Sarvashri Najmul Hasan and C. V. Krishnan on the memorandum dictated by them. I regret that in this respect the information conveyed to the House was inaccurate. I have, however, been informed by the Deputy Commissioner that no change, either by oversight or deliberately, was made in the statement dictated by Shri Krishnan and typed by the stenographer.

MR. SPEAKER : The next item is General Discussion on the General Budget. The Swatantra Party has got a few minutes. Prof. Ranga will be speaking. Shri Kripalani will also say a few words. Then the Finance Minister will reply.

Now we adjourn for Lunch and meet at 2.30 P.M.

13.24 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at
Thirteen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS :
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move for
leave to introduce a Bill to amend the
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill to amend the Unlawful Activities
(Prevention) Act, 1967."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं इस बिल का इसलिये विरोध करना चाहता
हूँ कि इस बिल से पता चलता है कि इनका
जो कानून मंत्रालय है, या बिल बनाने वाले
जो लोग हैं वह कितने निकम्मे और भ्रष्ट हैं।
क्योंकि जब बिल बनाते हैं तब संविधान की
सारी धाराओं के बारे में सोचते नहीं हैं।
स्वयं इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रॉबजेक्ट्स ऐंड
रीजन्स में कबूल किया है कि इनके विधेयक
की कुछ धाराओं के बारे में संदेह है कि यह
संविधान के अनुकूल है या नहीं है। तो सबसे
पहले मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि इस तरह बार-बार
संशोधन करने की जो जरूरत पड़ती है उसका
साफ मतलब है कि विधेयक बनाते समय इन-
का कानून मंत्रालय या इन के कानूनी सलाहा-
कार इनको ठीक सलाह नहीं देते।

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Bobbili) :
On a point of order. Under what rule is
he raising the point of order ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आपको मालूम
नहीं तो आप बैठ जाइये। मैंने इजाजत ली है
नियम 72 में...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Shri
Madhu Limaye has raised an objection
against the introduction of the Bill. I am rais-
ing a point of order under rule 72 itself. If a

Bill is opposed, the scope of the discussion
at this stage will have to be confined to a
mere statement of facts, but I find that he
is going into the merits of so many things...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has
mentioned that he is raising a constitutional
aspect.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : It is not
a question of constitutional aspect. He has
no right to be permitted to go into the other
facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as
the procedural aspect is concerned, he is
within his rights, and he has written to the
Chair already.

The hon. Member may kindly see rule
72 which reads thus :

"Provided that were a motion is
opposed on the ground that the Bill
initiates legislation outside the legislative
competence of the House, the Speaker
may permit a full discussion thereon."

The hon. Member has now got to prove
it. He has just begun, and let us see what
he has got to say.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : किस रूल के
अन्धर माननीय सदस्य सदन का समय ले रहे
हैं ? क्या कहना चाहते हैं यह ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह रूल जानते नहीं
हैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कर के खामखाह बात
करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप फैसला करने वाले
कौन हैं। मैं स्लिप शाड ड्राफ्टिंग की बात कर
रहा हूँ।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH
(Parbhani) : On a point of order. The
hon. Member has raised an objection on the
ground that the officials of the Law Ministry
had gone to a long sleep, Can this be
raised an objection to the introduction on
the ground of legislative competence ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the
hon. Member want to suggest that this

House should not look to the drafting of the legislation? That is the preliminary objection raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. That is perfectly valid.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह था कि इस विधेयक की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ? क्योंकि विधेयक बनाने वाले जो लोग हैं, कानूनी सलाहकार यह स्लिप शॉड ड्राफ्टिंग करते हैं वरना इसकी जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती ।

मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि जब स्वयं मंत्री महोदय हमेशा यहाँ कहते हैं, जब मांग की जाती है कुछ लोगों के द्वारा कि शिव सेना पर, लच्छित सेना पर या आर० एस० एस० या मार्कसिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर पाबन्दी लगाओ तो मंत्री महोदय हमेशा कहते हैं कि संस्थाओं पर पाबन्दी लगा कर काम नहीं चलेगा । विचारों में संघर्ष चलना चाहिये । मैं भी उनकी राय से मुत्तफिक हूँ । लेकिन मेरा यह सवाल है कि जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो कश्मीर के अन्दर जो संस्थायें हैं उन पर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये यह बिल आप आज काश्मीर राज्य में क्यों लागू करने जा रहे हैं तो इस का मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तीसरा कहना यह है कि काश्मीर में आज शहरी आजादियों पर आक्रमण हो रहा है । ऐसी हालत में यह नया काला कानून कश्मीर राज्य के लिये लागू करना मैं समझता हूँ बिल्कुल अनुचित है ।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या उनको इस बात को ले कर परेशानी नहीं है कि जब वे बम्बई के मुख्य मंत्री थे तब एक उदार नीति चलाने वाले और सौम्य शासक के नाते उन्होंने कुछ नाम कमाया था । लेकिन इधर दो सालों से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वह लौह पुरुष बनने की कामना में अपने उस नाम को बदनाम कर रहे हैं । तो मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस विधेयक को वह वापस ले लें और पूरा अनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज ऐक्ट जो है उसको वापस लेने वाला या रिपील करने वाला

अमेंडमेंट ले आये तब हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे और फिर उनका नाम फिर रोशन हो जायगा ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He has only brought in extraneous matter.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : What he has raised falls outside the purview of this rule.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He has criminally wasted two minutes of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No, no.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was just waiting to hear some valid argument from him supporting his opposition to the introduction of the Bill....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not referred to any constitutional aspect.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has not raised any constitutional objection, but he has gone into the merits of the Bill.

As far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, the House has already accepted it. The only point that arises is this. At the time when we had this Bill passed, we were advised that it would be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir also. I must admit one thing which Shri Madhu Limaye has said, namely that the Law Ministry did not anticipate this difficulty at that time. But human efforts are always imperfect. As long as nobody stands to conceal the imperfections, there should be no objection. We have come forward before the House openly pleading that we did not see this legal difficulty then, and now we are advised legally that in order to remedy this position it is much better that the Act is amended again.

We can consider the merits of the Bill at the time of the consideration of the Bill. Now, I move that leave be granted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahmed, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend to Chartered Accountants Act, 1949."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.39 Hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now resume the general discussion on the General Budget for 1969-70.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have very great sympathy with the Finance Minister. I wish he had some sympathy for the poor tax-payers and specially the lower middle class and the salaried class. I sympathise with him because he has a habit of taking out of fire other people's chestnuts.

As an example, there was the Gold Control Bill. I am sure the Prime Minister then must have been associated with it. But all the burden fell upon the Finance Minister, and he did not say anything. On one occasion when the Third Five Year Plan was being discussed, I said 'Let us consolidate what we have already undertaken before we introduce new gigantic plans. Let us cut our coat according to our cloth'. At that time, the Finance Minister said 'If the cloth is not sufficient, shall we cut our body'? That was a very good repartee. I wish our political, social and economic life could be improved by such repartees which make the Congress Members to laugh.

This is a very serious question. I am sure he must have himself felt that before we proceed further, we must consolidate what we have done. There is the fourth steel

plant at Bokaro. I am sure he does not approve of it, but he must support it. He does these things in order to defend his leader, his party or his friends. Why can he not act on his own and without trying to defend other people confine himself to his own defence?

The great losses are in the gigantic plants which we have put up. It is said that there is a loss of Rs. 35 crores. But all this loss is in the gigantic plants; in others there is profit. That profit also is swallowed up by these giant plants. They give no interest. Rs. 35 crores is just one year's loss.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : They are all giving interest.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : What about the losses that we have been suffering all these years? This is a strange kind of Government. It does wrong itself and takes its revenge upon the poor tax-payer.

Take, for instance, the tax that they want to levy upon agricultural property. They say that blackmarketeers and others have purchased lands. First of all, why did they allow blackmarket to exist? Having not enforced the law, they now want to penalise those who have purchased. Lands honestly and not through blackmarket money. The figure mentioned is Rs. 1 lakh. But what is one lakh of rupees? In some States, for one lakh of rupees, you could get only 10 acres of land. That ten acres of land might have been got by anybody by fair means; but because Government have allowed blackmarket money to circulate in this manner, they now want to penalise even the honest people.

Then, they say that there are big estates. But they had abolished zamindari. Wherefrom did these big estates come? May I tell you the origin of these big estates? First of all, many Ministers began to create these big estates. They could not, therefore, check the capitalists from having the big farms. First, they allowed their information and now they want to penalise them. This is a strange way of doing things.

I need not go into the defects of these giant plants that we have put up in the public sector. I do not know whether the public have anything to do with the public

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sector; they are only to pay the losses of these big plants but they have no say in it. They are tired of this public sector. I do not know why my socialist friends who are not in the Congress—because in the Congress, everybody is a socialist; he may be rajah but he is a socialist—but who are in the Opposition, the Socialist or Communist Party support these admittedly in efficient undertakings. They, the Governments themselves say that there are defects in the management, either by way of over-capitalisation or under-utilisation, or over-staffing just as in the civil or military administration and so on. In the Economic Survey, Government themselves have mentioned all the defects and stated that the management is not proper, that the staff is too much, that when they have foreign collaboration they are obliged to purchase from one single market and they have no choice in the matter, and so on. All these defects are given there. I really do not understand why the socialists and communists want to support the public sector which is only a State sector and a monopolistic sector; they enjoy monopoly yet when they suffer losses, they do not pay even a small amount by way of interest.

I believe that the money that the Finance Minister wants to raise can be very easily raised through economy. What economy can be achieved? Do Government get all the taxes that they impose? Are there not arrears with big business which they are unable to detect and collect? Why can they not diminish the civil expenditure? Even the Ministers say that 35 per cent of the personnel are useless. But they cannot dispense with them because there will be unemployment, discontent in the administration and so many other things. All right; all these things are admitted. But why do they have new recruits? Why can they not stop recruitment for a couple of years so that the superfluous staff may be absorbed? Every single man who is superfluous disturbs the arrangement of the office, disturbs the discipline of the office. Similarly, they can have economy in the military. The military is given so much money. Nobody objects to it, but much of its money is misspent; there is no rationalisation in the Army. Then, there are some prestige posts. Why can they not lower the emoluments and the upkeep of these prestige posts?

The hon. Minister has stated that the

deficit financing that the Government will indulge in this year will be Rs. 250 crores. But I am afraid the Finance Minister has not calculated that every State has a deficit budget.

How are they going to help the States? All the States are demanding more and more money. It will not be a deficit of 250 crores. It is not that they will have to print notes only for 250 crores, it will be much more, it will be double that or even more than double because every State wants money. Why cannot this Government tell the States to exercise economy? Why do they give them such costly Governors? Why do they allow them to have an inflated staff? Why don't they tell them that they would not give them more money unless they first exercise economy? Why do they allow the States to have second Chambers? They serve no purpose. Even here the second Chamber serves very little purpose. But because we have a federal form of Government, one can understand that the second Chamber may be necessary here. But there is absolutely no necessity of a Second Chamber in a State.

Sir, I think that is proper economy in civil administration. In military administration and in the States is exercised, there will be no need for any fresh taxation. I remember this fresh taxation is not only for this year, but it has been going on during the last 21 years. This is the last of those 21 years and I do not know how many increments of tax will come hereafter. For 21 years you have been increasing the taxes upon the people from year to year. They have been indulging in inflation from year to year so that they had to demonetise the rupee. I do not know whether the rupee will not be again devalued. I submit that this kind of indirect taxation—they call it by a respectable term—deficit financing—is really the worst kind of tax. Not only it increases prices internally, but it also injures our exports. When I am talking of exports, I know that most of the exports we have to subsidise. We say that we are selling so much of steel. But we sell steel in the foreign market at competitive world prices, while we do not produce it at world price. In other respects also, we are doing like that.

There is one thing more about which I want to speak and that is about national

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

integration. I have heard of emotional integration and I did not want to interfere with our lady Prime Minister when she was speaking. I put it to you, sir, if at our age and with our position in the country, we get emotionally involved, what will happen to us and to this country? I submit that what will happen in Bombay was an emotional upsurge. If they had been reasonable, if there was a reasonable approach to things, they could have boycotted all the Southern restaurants that were there. Supposing the lower Marathi population was suffering economically on account of Southern restaurants, they could have simply boycotted them. That is what we did before Independence. Before Independence. Before Independence we said: we do not want foreign cloth; and we boycotted it and we did not purchase it. I am sure if the Maharashtrian friends of ours had boycotted the Southern restaurants, they would get only small customs and they will disappear. Instead of that, we bring our emotional ideas into this economic matter. We do not rationally think about it. Take this Telengana trouble. If we had not acted emotionally, we would not have been in this trouble. We created States on the basis of language and because some people became emotional a State which has the same language is going to be divided. So, I would submit to my Prime Minister and to other people: Do not please talk of emotional integration; talk of rational integration. Our trouble comes because we do not behave rationally. One word more.

I do not know whether the railway budget is finished or not. Perhaps it is finished. Yet I would say that I have got a letter from my constituency. My constituency happens to be in that trouble some State of Madhya Pradesh. They say that I, as a Member of Parliament, have done nothing for them, and the example they give is that I have not been able to induce the Railway Minister to have some link between my constituency, Guna, and the main line. They want some shuttle train to run between Bina and Guna. If the Railway Minister is kind upon me and if he wants that I should not be abused, I hope he will do something about it. I never talk of provincial matters because I think I belong to the whole of India and I have been elected on that understanding that I shall

work for the whole of India and not for a particular State. But what can you do? My constituency happens to be that and they think that they have chosen me and I must do something for them. So, I would request the Railway Minister to do something about it, if he is present; otherwise it may be reported to him. Thank you.

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, my honourable friends Shri Masani and Prof. Amin have dealt with this budget from the scientific, economic and budgetary points of view and have presented our views in regard to its proposals. We have already expressed ourselves as being opposed to the new taxation proposals that my honourable friend has brought forward before this country and this House.

Now, sir, I think the time has come when a beginning should be made in a constitutional and regular manner to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the relations between the States and the Union, in regard to financial resources and allocation of these funds between the Union and the States. This has been long neglected. This task is supposed to have been relegated or shifted to the National Development Council. It is not the proper forum. The National Development Council has accepted to do some work in this regard. But it has yielded only bad results.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, if we want economy, as my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, has been suggesting, on this front as well as the States front, if we want proper use made of the funds that are being placed at the disposal of all these Governments by the public as a whole, then a concerted and co-operative effort should be made by all the Finance Ministers, the Prime Minister here and the Chief Ministers there, and we should not pursue the present position. The present position is not honourable to the States themselves, nor is it convenient for the Finance Minister here. The State Ministers are turned into petitioners and also into people who go on mounting their pressures on the Union Government. It is only too well known to everybody that the States Ministers and the Chief Ministers go on complaining

that they are not being allotted sufficient funds. Is it edifying ? It is as bad as the other one.

At present, a new tendency has come in for the Education Minister, the Food and Agriculture Minister and other Ministers here to go on complaining also in the same manner that they are not being given proper allocation and sufficient funds are not being placed at their disposal and so on. If we want to avoid this kind of thing, definite steps should be taken in the direction I have suggested.

Secondly, there is great need for economy. We have been suggesting for a long time about this ; we have been saying that even at the time of formulating the demands from the various Ministries, the Finance Minister should be prepared with the help of his experts to put an axe on them of at least 10 per cent. Finance Minister after Finance Minister had offered to do it. They had even admitted the possibility of achieving if not 10 per cent economy, at least 5 per cent over-all economy. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, was suggesting that he would be content with at least 3 per cent. Even that has not been affected. All that my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, was able to say in his statement is that a considerable restraint has been placed on expenditure. But it has not yielded any results, not even a rat.

Therefore, I am led to feel that even this Finance Minister, who has been really keen on restraining expenditure, has not succeeded, cannot succeed under the present circumstances. He cannot succeed here ; it is impossible for him to succeed at the States level. That is why I want that a concerted move should be made over the whole of India in regard to this particular matter.

Is economy possible ? My hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, has given some thought to this matter in regard to how new posts are being created, are going to be created in a number of Ministries. I need not take the House into all those details. If their experts are willing to be educated, they can meet my hon. friend, who has held positions comparable to their own before he had retired, and he knows what he is talking about, in regard to the position that obtains in the Posts and Telegraphs, External Affairs, Food and Agriculture and so on. Even the Finance Ministry is in the same boat. Have

there not been too many supernumerary jobs there, posts which are not really needed ? There can be economy, and that economy is not being achieved. There can be axing, but that axe is not being used.

I would like my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, to give another look into this matter, and then begin to discuss with his colleagues in the Cabinet to co-operate with him in this direction. If only they were to do it, out of this Rs. 3000 odd crores of expenditure this House is expected to place at their disposal, it should be possible for them to save Rs. 300 crores. If they were to save Rs. 300 crores last year, the year before and this year, we would have had with us Rs. 1,000 crores. So much so that Rs. 1000 crores need not have been taken from the pockets of the people. Our people are not wasters ; they certainly know the value of their money and they can certainly be expected to put that money to much better use than these irresponsible departments and ministries.

And committedly they have been wasting and misusing. Even just now my hon. friend, Shri Kripalani has referred to it. Shri Sethi, a junior Minister, himself has stated in the other House that on the steel plants they have lost and they are losing. How much did he say ? Rs. 38 crores. He makes it an apology. 38 crores of rupees is only 38 naye paise for them which we spend for coffee in the Central Hall.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : After depreciation and interest.

SHRI RANGA : He is talking about depreciation. What about the rate of interest ? They have now made a free gift of it to themselves. What did he say the other day ? He himself admitted that it used to be 6%. It was 5%. Did he take the permission of the House before doing that ? Is it not an extraordinary and irresponsible way of misusing public money ? They have done it. All these Rs. 38 crores they have been losing for years ago. My hon. friend, the Finance Minister said in reply to our criticisms, 'After all the TATAS had their own gestation period. Therefore you must allow gestation period to Bokaro and Rourkela.' How many years do you want as gestation period ? For a human being it is only 18 years of minority.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabar Kantha) : It will take another four years now.

SHRI RANGA : Many more years of gestation period they want. My hon. friend who ought to know much more than his own adviser says another 4 years. God alone knows, where is the guarantee that it will take another 4 years only. Where is the guarantee that this strong Minister, the Finance Minister is going to be there as Finance Minister for the next 4 years. Another Minister will come in. That Minister ... Yes, my dear friend, you are being laughed at and shifted. I know. You are still keeping your feet somehow or the other although you are bending a little now and then, But the others simply crumble to pieces. Then there would be no economy at all. In that way how much public money you have diverted in wrong direction. Rs. 3300 odd crores. This way you have been wasting national resources.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say one thing? The hon. Member said that the interest which was taken in the steel plant was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. It has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

SHRI RANGA : Is it not a fact that it was reduced from 6 to 5. What did he say? He said the other day. Did he say from 5 to 6? All right 5 to 6. There is a book adjustment. Are you going to make any payment? Whichever way you go, my dear friend, you are a losing concern. You are running this country on an insolvent basis and you are helping our people to be insolvents everywhere. What is it that my hon. friend has none? Shri Kripalani has already told us...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It is not 38 crores. Profits from smaller plants are also utilised. This is a deceit in accounting.

SHRI RANGA : They have a number of rats, some bandicoots and small rats. Small rats are being eaten up by the bandicoots. In 1961-62 they took away from the people Rs. 1050 crores. Now, Sir, how much do they want? Rs. 2587 crores of rupees. Rs. 1580 odd crores more they have taken in the last 10 years from our people.

Year after year, more so for this year, it has been growing. What have they done with all this money? The population growth has been only 2%. Therefore, it could not be said that because the population has been increasing and my hon. friend has been obliged to cloth all these people and feed them, all this money is needed.

But, surely this question will be asked—has this money in any way helped them to wear one more yard of cloth, to have one more morsel of food, one more palmyra leaf on their huts, one more square yard of ground just in front of their *jhompdis*? My hon. friend nods his head. What can I say to him who is so very blind? In his own city here thousands and thousands of *jhompdiwajas* are being driven away from their huts. Hundreds and thousands of people are homeless, living on the pavements in cities. One day a lorry went over the pavement in Bombay and at that moment seven people were killed on the spot. One lakh of them live on the pavements. One small incident, which my hon. friend, Prof. Amin narrated, has proved to the hilt that the conditions of the masses, millions and crores of them, who are living under sub-normal conditions, who are suffering from inhumanity of all kinds—malnutrition, lack of clothing, lack of shelter and so on—have not improved. But conditions of some others have improved.

In the place of old traditional monopolies who were coming under the hammer of this House as well as the other House, new monopolies who are managing all these State enterprises—these Ministers and all those who are behind them—have come. Is there any control on them? Is there any criticism about them? Are there any commissions being appointed to see how public money is being wasted in all these Government-controlled, Government-managed and Government-financed and also Government-favoured enterprises? No such thing at all! Their henchmen and their favourite contractors are lining behind them. This is how public money is being wasted. Under this situation, what is my hon. friend to do? At least, here and now, he should say "I made a mistake",—as in olden days he must have done it before his teachers—"and I am not going to do it again. I am not going to levy this 100 crores of additional taxation". Should he continue this deficit financing? Should he levy these horrible new taxation

proposals ? What is the position or what is the reaction of the Members here on his new taxation proposals ? Except for one or two Messieurs and Mesdames, except for one or two groups, all the other groups in this House including some hon. friends of the Congress Party...

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : No, no.

SHRI RANGA : have expressed themselves against these new imposts, even the additional imports on the 10,000—20,000 rupees income group of people. If I were the Finance Minister of a National Government, I am quite sure, I would give first priority to them. Now, situated as we are, these people also deserve some consideration. My hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukherji also wanted the Government to show some consideration towards these people.

What about others, let us see. My hon. friend wants us to believe that he is in favour of the agriculturists. My hon. friends have written some wonderful things. My mouth began to water when I was reading it. I thought that these budget proposals would do something for them. Here it is said : "It is thus of the utmost importance that agricultural production programmes are pursued with vigour. Fertilizer supply will need to be expanded further, minor irrigation extended, power supplies provided to energise pumps and the output and distribution of new high yielding varieties of seeds further extended. Agricultural prices will need to be maintained at levels which secure adequate returns to the farmer and credit services have to be widened alongside the application of new inputs."

Where is the credit ? You want to take away the credit from the agriculturists, the little that they have been able to save if at all some of them have been able to save. Where is any investment there on your part ? They have invested : they themselves have given information here. I need not quote from all that ; thousands and thousands of pumps have been installed ; power-drills have been taken in ; tube-wells have been installed and energised. All at the cost of whom ? The peasants themselves : one and a half million acres in one direction and 2½ million acres in another direction have subsequently converted from dry-land into wet-land at the cost of not less than Rs.

2,000 per acre. Who has invested all this ? Not this Government. It is those people who have invested more than Rs. 600 crores. What is it that you want to do ? You want to penalise them.

You have turned green. I never thought that my hon. friend is capable of turning green against anybody ! But now he has turned green, and why ? Because he thinks there is a green revolution on the horizon. What is that green revolution ? There are more than 96 or 97 million hectares of land under foodcrops. Out of it, they want to bring under the influence of their new varieties, 9 million odd hectares, that is, one-tenth ; would they be able to find sufficient quantities of fertilisers for that ? My hon. friend Shri Masani has already given the reasons why they would not be able to provide sufficient fertilisers. This Government is suffering from some kind of disease from which I am afraid nobody would be able to save them. (*Interruption*) Have they been able to put in their mobile fingers, active fingers, on anything constructive ? They would not allow the Mithapur project to come up, because of their ideology and dogmas and troubles that beset them, and they are afraid of their friends, their allies, invisible allies and external allies also outside. The result is that they would not develop the production of fertilisers. Without fertilisers, how would it be possible for them ?

There is also one other danger. I wish to sound a note of warning to my hon. friend. It might not have been possible for him to know that. If you introduce the new varieties, they will receive, they will encourage new pests, and more and more of them and these new pests, when they come, would destroy not only the new areas, one acre out of every 10 acres, but the rest of the land also in that neighbourhood unless you provide this new acre of land with sufficient quantities of fertilisers, water, and pesticides and fumigate with all the other instruments that are needed in order to destroy those pests. They have not got those fertilisers today. They have not got the pesticides ; they have not got the insecticides or the necessary equipment, not to speak of the administrative equipment even for nine million hectares. When would it be possible for this imbecile Government to provide the necessary where-withals, the necessary inputs and the necessary equipment, what they call the infra-structure in order to help our

[Shri Ranga]

peasants to bring in all their land under the new varieties? Therefore, there is no such thing as the green revolution round the corner. It is only in their dreams. They want to wet our mouths; they are only drying up, as the tongues of our kisans, millions of them, are drying up.

In Rajasthan, for a long time, we have been asking for an all-India famine and flood insurance fund with Rs. 100 crores from the Centre and about a corresponding sum at the State level in order to protect our kisans. They have not been able to do it; in only one year we have had good crops. *(Interuption)* Sir, I need just three or four more minutes.

Yesterday, Mr. Naidu was asking the Finance Minister and the Government as to what they were doing when all our kisans were losing their working capital. They have lost all. For their maintenance they were borrowing. What did you do? Even for the new purchases they are making in respect of the machinery, they are not doing it with their money. They are borrowing the money. The money comes from the co-operative banks, your own Reserve Bank, your own State Bank. The State Bank which never used to advance any money at all to our kisans because their credit worthiness was not supposed to be so good, had to advance Rs. 50 crores last year, and the Reserve Bank and the co-operative banks also had to finance them. How are the kisans using all this money? Not as the Government has done, has been using it, in a wasteful manner. They have been using it in purchasing all these things. What is the contribution of my hon. friend, the Finance Minister?

Is it constructive? No, it is destructive not progressive. It is retrogressive. How much money do we have to collect by way of taxes? And from whom is it due? It from some of the rich people who are in towns from whom we have to collect money—whether you consider their money to be black money or white money I do not care. I want more and more money to come into our lands, into our fields, into our villages and into our agriculture. If you can't provide that money and if some people are prepared to provide that money, I wish to welcome them from outside—all over the world. If I were the Finance Minister, I would rather run to all

the international institutions to advance not one thousand crores of rupees but several thousand crores of rupees over a five year period in order to enable me to develop projects like the Narmada River Project in order to help our kisans. Do you expect the kisans to purchase all these things in spite of the wealth tax? Are they Professors like myself? I am of course a professor without salary for the past 39 years, thanks to Gandhiji's teachings. Here are the professors who are very well-guarded and are sitting in their air-conditioned rooms. They seem to be foolish people. You, Sir, come from the banks of the river Godavari wherefrom water comes to a lot of catchment areas. Instead of taking water from the river, they are catching the rain water. If we were to reach the kisans, we have to reach the rich people who have got money. From them have they been able to collect money? It is not possible to make any more levy. Your direct taxation has already reached a stage and it is not possible to go on taxing any more. I am glad that the Prime Minister is also here. Now they must begin to think about our international posture. Would it be possible and would it be wise if you go on spending more than Rs. 1,000 crores every year on defence alone because we are faced with the two enemies? So, my hon. friend, the Prime Minister, on the new year day said that we were going to achieve something. It would not be possible to have any kind of achievement to anybody's credit or to the credit of the country as long as they carry on their partywise government. You need a mother or a father but it so happens that we have a mother here and she performs the real function of a mother and has qualified herself to become the head of a real democratic caucus.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the general debate on the budget very carefully and attentively. There has been criticism on several scores and in some quarters, the criticism is on the whole budget and of course on the Government as such. It is natural for every person to look at a budget or any particular thing like that from the viewpoint that he holds from the interests that he has or the interests that he represents

here. And it is not natural to expect that many will take an objective view of the whole thing. That also is responsible for some of the criticism.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Has nobody got any national interests ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not said that nobody has any national interest. I have said that only if you consider national interest, you take an objective view of things. That is all that I have said. I have not arrogated to myself anything or arrogated to anybody else anything. I am only trying to see how things look like. I do not know whether I have accommodated anybody. It is not a question of accommodating anybody but it is a question of realising the facts of life. Of course my hon. friends may want to make new facts of life. That I know. I have no objection to it. It is a creative strength if they are able to do so. Let them do so. Whether it is creative or destructive it will be for other to see. It is not for me to judge here.

The budget, as usual, can never be a topic on which there can be no difference of opinion and it will be no budget if it is not criticised. On that score also, there can be little doubt in the minds of anybody. If I have to get a budget prepared by Members Opposite, I do not think they will agree even amongst themselves. They won't agree and ultimately, it will be for somebody to prepare that budget.

AN HON. MEMBER : There will be agreement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know about the agreement. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Congress Party ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not excluding the Congress Party. I do not consider that the Congress takes a different attitude than the other people. I won't say that. Who am I to say that ? I am not arrogating that to the Congress Party ; I am speaking for those who do not look at things politically as others do. I won't say that the Congress Party looks at things like that. How can I say that ? It would be wrong on my part to say that.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : It is a late realisation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I wish my friends realise something more out of experience. They are new to power. If they want to continue to look at a thing politically only, they can do so and I have no objection to that. I say that it is not possible for me to do so and I do not want also to take that position.

Sir, now I would like to explain the budget further than what I have done in my speech. Taking the criticism that has been made here as the basis, I should explain it. But, before I do that, I should like to speak about some general matters which have been said. It has been said that this budget is not revolutionary. I have never claimed that this is a revolutionary budget. It is a continuing budget every budget should be a continuing budget. It has also to grow. It cannot be said that this budget is a static budget. We have provided more than last year even though the provision is not much. Therefore, it cannot be said that this is not a budget which provides for growth. It was also said that this was a vindictive budget—a budget of vengeance. Those who think in terms of vindictiveness and vengeance cannot see anything else. To a jaundiced eye, everything looks yellow ! Therefore, I am not at all perturbed by what they see. I would only try to examine it in details.

Then, it was said that this was a declaration of war against the States.

SHRI MANOHARAN : I still maintain it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not expect you to accept it. But, at any rate, I must give my view just as I hear his views. Therefore, when it is said that it is a war against the states, how is it that it is war on the states ? Is it a war on the States because there are some levies on fertilisers and on agricultural wealth—Wealth Tax—and on electric pumps ? Is that why it is said that is a declaration of war against the States.

SHRI MANOHARAN : Then why should you encroach upon the States ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not encoraching upon the States. Why should the hon. Member quarrel with me when this is a levy on fertiliser ? Is it because that it is to be used in agriculture ? If because it is used by the agriculturists, should the Central Government not levy any excise ? In that case you will say it is a very fair budget. The Government has been levying excise on many things used by agriculturists, because this is not prevented. It is income from agriculture which the Central Government cannot tax. If wealth is to be taxed, there is no provision in the State List. It is not provided specifically also in the Central List. But there is article 248 which says that whatever is not provided in the State or concurrent list, the Central Government can levy tax on it. That has been specifically provided. Therefore to argue like this is not right. I had consulted the former Attorney General. Then it was said that Attorney General is not there and there is a new Attorney General. That is true. So, I consulted the new Attorney General also and he has confirmed the same view. There is no difference of opinion. I have absolutely no doubt in my mind about the legality of this matter. I am only trying to point out that there is no question of declaring war on the States in this matter.

SHRI MANOHARAN : You are misquoting him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What is the use of saying that ? If my hon. friend is not even prepared to accept my word, without knowing anything about it, who is talking in the air will be judged by hon. members. I donot want to say anything more. He can go on muttering anything he likes ; I do not bother. But this is not a proper attitude for an hon. member who is responsible. All of us are responsible. Why do we not take that attitude ? It is no use trying to say something which is not correct at all. If my hon. friend wants to see those opinions, he can see that. They are not private, confidential or secret. I will not make a statement trying to make use of somebody. I am not used to doing it. I can stand on my own and if there is any penalty to be paid, I am prepared to pay it. It is no use taking this sort of attitude. That detracts from the views of the hon. member. If this is how he is going to talk, it is impossible to pay importance to what he says.

There is absolutely no attack on the States. As a matter of fact, the Government of India shares with the States some of its revenues. That is also decided by the Finance Commission and not by the Government of India itself. The Finance Commission does it every five years or earlier if necessary. The Planning Commission also sets apart a certain amount of money for help to the States from the resources which the Government of India raises. It is not that in sharing the revenues, the Government of India is doing any obligation to the States. When it is said that the States are made to run to the Government of India, it is a very wrong description of the whole position. There is no question of the States running to the Government of India. If Government of India gives these moneys to the States, it is not that the Government of India is becoming a patron. Not at all. This has been provided by the Constitution.

I think the Constitution has very wisely provided for all these things. If my hon. friends want to change the Constitution and if they can do so, who am I to stand in their way ? But as long as the Constitution is there, it is no use saying that the Government of India is doing something wrong. Let any item be shown where the Government of India has gone outside the Constitution or has done something which is discriminatory. In that case, the Government of India can be charged, challenged and taken to task. It is the privilege and authority of my hon. friends. It is their right to take the Government of India to task wherever it has gone wrong. They can take the Government to task even when it has not gone wrong ; I cannot dispute it. But if they do it rightly, the Government of India is bound to accept it. If it is not right and if the Government is not convinced about it, the Government cannot accept it. It is their right to go by their honest opinion. I hope that will also be granted. I do not think my hon. friend can claim that they have a greater regard for national interests than those who are in this Government. I do not say we have greater regard for national interests than my hon. friends. But we have different views. We have our own different ideals. We have our own different attitudes. And, if our views differ we should respect each other and not try to run down each other. That is the only way we can function together in

democracy. This is how I am trying to function.

I am not saying that my hon. friends should accept whatever I say. I am only trying to explain the manner and method in which I have tried to put this Budget before this hon. House on behalf of the Government of India. It is a budget which I have placed before the House not as my budget, but as Government's budget. That is how it should be looked at. It is not a kind of personal equation in this matter at all, and that is how it is put, before the House.

There are no doubt difficulties between the States and the Centre, What are the difficulties? The States are demanding more and more resources. It is not for Government of India to give more and more resources unless the Constitution is changed. The Government of India has larger liabilities, larger duties to perform, Therefore, the Government of India has been provided with taxing powers.....(*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Reduce the wasteful expenditure.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If my hon. friends will have some patience in this matter I will come to that. I do want to touch on all those points which are of general interest, which are repeated from time to time. I have replied also from time to time and yet no notice has been taken of it. Therefore, I have to go on repeating it in a different manner in the hope that some time it will be accepted, It is the hope with which I go on doing it and I will go on doing it even now.

It is said that there are several ministries here which should be sacked immediately. I do not know how that is to be done.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not so stupid as to do it; that also should be understood. After all, Government of India cannot say that it will not deal with agriculture at all. Government of India will not deal with day-to-day agriculture of the peasants because that is the function of the States, but to do common research for the whole country, and to give the peasants help in this matter is the function of the nation

itself; it is a national concern and Government of India must have their office for that.

SHRI MANOHARAN: Have a nucleus of staff.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is a different matter. All these things can be considered. But if you want to disrupt Government of India we cannot consider anything. Let us come to reason. If we come to reason we can certainly consider it. In the matter of education also there must be a national educational policy. That is not forced on any State but the Government of India can put it before the States—whatever they accept they accept and whatever they do not accept they do not accept. So there also we have a separate body, the University Grants Commission. The universities are in the States. There are a few with the Centre. The Centre can deal with them but the universities in the States belong to the States and it is the States who have the right to legislate for them and not the Centre. But because larger resources have been given to the Centre it is the duty of the Centre also to help the States in the matter of University education. Therefore, the University Grants Commission has been set up which deals with these grants. It is not done in any Ministry of the Government of India. In that body there are representatives from universities to deal with these things. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Government of India is trying to dictate to the States or trying to cripple them by making them Municipalities or Corporations. That would not be right at all. If it is the idea that the Centre must be a nominal Centre and the States must have all the powers and the residual powers I cannot agree. I have my own conception of this and they have their own conception.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): But they have to face the music.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know, I am facing more music than what they face. Let us all face the music. Why do you say you face the music or we face the music.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): How do you like music?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Why does my hon. friend think music is a bad thing, Music is a good thing. It will do good to our souls. Music is not a bad thing. It is soothing if it is proper music. Otherwise, it is not at all music ; it is just noise. Music is all right ; I do not understand why they are grudging music.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him speak on the budget and not on music.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am speaking on the budget ; I am not speaking outside.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : There is no provision for music in the budget.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Every item is not provided separately. There is an academy for music and it is provided for. Some items are not provided for because they are with the States. The Government of India is spending ; and the Government of India must spend because it has got to help the States.

After all, the Centre has got to be strong and the States also have got to be strong. I do not say that only the Centre should be strong and the States should be weak. I want the States to be strong and the Centre to be strong. But unless the Centre is strong this country will again go to pieces. That is the history of this country. Because there was no Central Government in this country at any time, therefore, we were overwhelmed by foreigners and we were dominated by other countries for a few centuries. If there had been a strong Central Government, that would not have happened and, therefore, this is very vital.

Even looking at the present pattern of political life in this country, when there are different parties governing in different States, there are bound to be different views and different policies. The Centre must coordinate all of them. It must treat all of them equally and must see that no body is able to pull away one way or the other way. That also requires the Government of India to be strong. But the strength of the Government of India must be utilized to strengthen the States and not to weaken them. The Centre must not interfere in the spheres of the States and where the Centre has to do

something it must consult the States. But, ultimately it must exercise its own authority and its view honestly, whatever it may be. It cannot be dictated to in these matters by any kind of threat that the Government of India is not acting properly.

Of course, these are things which we have to consider. I do not say that they should not be considered. The same applies to my hon. friends opposite. We have got to hear their views very respectfully, very attentively and very carefully. But after hearing them, we have to come to our own conclusions. If in those conclusions we differ, we may be criticised, but we have got to take that chance and do our duty by following our own conscience, if that is granted. Even if that is not granted, it is there and cannot be taken away by them. Therefore, this has got to be done.

From that point of view, if my hon. friends examine the whole question, they will find that there is no contradiction between the States and the Centre and there is no kind of pulls except that they want more money. That is all right. If they want more money and I have more money it will certainly be put at their disposal. But if I have no more money, what am I to put at their disposal ? This demand for having more resources for the States also will one day defeat its own purpose. Please consider what will happen if more resources are transferred to the States. That means that the revenues of the Government of India will be correspondingly less. That means that the money that is given to the States by the Centre will become less. The total resources are not going to be increased by this.

But another thing will happen. We have different stages of development in this country between States, within States and in several places. If we want to see that the weaker units should be helped it is the Government of India that can help them, because no State will help another State. They say : let all States be equal. But are they functioning as equal partners ? What happens in the matter of food ? They do not accommodate each other. What happens in many other spheres ? They are not able to settle their border disputes among themselves. For that reason also a strong Centre is required. We do not want to settle disputes by means of

violence or breaking each other's head. We must settle them in such a manner that we are able to advance very peacefully and progressively to our goal.

The goal is common for all ; the methods may be different.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What is that goal ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The goal is to make everybody happy in this country, including my hon. friend.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Including monopolists.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Tatas and Birlas,

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I hope, they do not remember them so much, If they remember God, they would be happy. I do not want to take their names. You may take their names. I do not want to have their *malas*.

Therefore when you talk about equality, the Centre is behaving equally with everybody. Are the States doing so ? Let us do so. But this also is a matter of progress.

We are new to the whole thing. Twenty years is not a large period. We have got to develop because for centuries... (*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : There we do not agree with you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not say that everybody will agree with what I say. But am I not entitled to put my view before you for your consideration ? If you do not want to hear my view, there is no meaning.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Sometimes your views are very absurd.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Maybe, but more often you are. What am I do to do ? Yet, I hear you ; I do not interrupt you. Why do you not see that ? Where more absurdity lies will be seen from this experience.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY. BASU : Keep Congress alive.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : You should not talk about the utopian philosophy.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not believe in utopia ; I believe in earth and being on earth. That is what I believe in. I believe that one must not go into utopia at all.

The criticism has been of a kind which is usual and, therefore, I need not go much further into it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Wah !

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That does not mean that I am not going to go into the other things at all. I am only saying about the general criticism. I have dealt with some of it ; I cannot deal with everything because the Budget is an occasion when anything can be spoken up to the skies. That has been the convention ; therefore, I am not talking of everything.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : The middle class is bitter about the taxes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am coming to all that. If we do not hear each other patiently, how are we, either you or I, going to get any wisdom ? None of us can get it if we get into confusion. Therefore we must hear each other patiently and decide, ultimately. If we have to decide, we have to decide and if you have to decide, you have to decide. We should help each other, That is the spirit in which I am saying this and am putting this before you.

Before I go to the taxes, I would first of all like to refer to one criticism which was more personal. Shri Sreekantan Nair had said that the relief on cotton textiles which was given was such that the changes were only benefitting the mills of Maharashtra and Gujarat and that the spinning mills in the south would have no relief.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is personal in that ?

SARI MORARJI DESAI : It is personal criticism. It is said because I come from Gujarat ; otherwise, it would not have been mentioned. But it is not true. That is what is not seen.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has included Maharashtra also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Maharashtra is in the same western region. I belong to Maharashtra also but also belong to Tamil Nadu. I belong to every State and not only to one State. But my hon. friends think, because they belong only to one State, that I also belong to one State. This is what they think. When I make my Budget I do not think of any region ; I think of what is to be done. When I distribute money, I certainly think of regions because the region which requires to be helped more has to be helped more and the region which requires to be helped less has to be helped less, but not in terms of any particular region this way or that way.

He has said that these changes will benefit the mills of Maharashtra and Gujarat whereas the spinning mills in the south will have no relief. This seems to be based on wrong premises as the duty reductions in the hank yarn and the abolition of the sizing duty will have greater impact on the fine and superfine counts of yarn whose releases for civil consumption from the mills of South India are much more than of the rest of India. Therefore they will benefit more in that sense. These reductions, whether on cotton fabrics or on Yarn, are not intended as direct benefits to the producing mills ; the reliefs are intended primarily to stimulate the offtake of coarse and medium varieties of fabrics from composite mills and the fine and superfine yarn by the decentralised sector comprising of handlooms and powerlooms. To the extent the demand from the decentralised sector for fine and superfine yarn improves, the mills of South India will be benefited. In the case of cotton fabrics, however, the duty burden has been increased on printed varieties of fine and superfine categories by the the imposition of printing surcharge which is higher on medium and coarse varieties.

The surcharge will affect the mills of Maharashtra and Gujarat more than the mills of south India. Similarly, the *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent on suitings, tapestry, toweling cloth and similar fabrics will also affect the mills of Maharashtra and Gujarat substantially more than the mills of south India. If, therefore, the extent of higher levy on some of the fabrics is set off against the relief given in the case of

medium and coarse varieties, the hon. Member will find that the balance of advantage is in not in favour of the mills of Maharashtra and Gujarat. In this matter, however, the regional considerations cannot weigh with Government in giving relief and the reductions proposed have been done primarily with the object of stimulating the off take of your by the decentralised sector and of coarse and medium fabrics by the consumers throughout the country. Yet they misunderstand the whole thing and then make the criticism. If there is any doubt, and if I am asked about it, I will certainly put the facts before them so that this kind of wrong criticism does not come in and allegations are not made. Of course, allegations do not worry me because they do not apply. But that creates a wrong impression in the public mind. Some of my hon. friends opposite seem to believe in the Goebbelsian theory and they are indulging in it all the while, that is, if the same things are repeated day to day howsoever wrong they may be, they are believed. That is the theory on which they go on. I cannot help it. But I would, certainly, like to help them because they cannot go on doing that for ever and these things cannot be believed for ever. Ultimately, that harms the cause which they have at heart. I do not say they have no cause. They have a cause which they want to see prosper. But the best way way to do is to rely on facts and make correct criticisms rather than go into prejudices and make criticisms accordingly.

I should now like, before I deal with the taxes, to say why this kind of Budget has got to be made. We must realise through what conditions we are passing. This also I have said from time to time....

SHRI JYTIRMOY BASU : For the last 20 years.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : During the last 20 years or maybe even more, 21 years. Therefore, we have got to consider it from that point of view. It is said that we are in a bad condition. I have not said that we are in a good condition in that sense. I have only said that we are recovering and we are now on the way to making further progress. I have not said that we have become all right. I have only said that we are turning the corner and going towards better conditions. Now, if that is not accepted, I cannot tell my hon. friends anything more which will

make them wiser. But I must put before them why I say this. Before I say that we must also realise through what conditions we have passed. When it is said that planning has failed and planning has done no good, the facts are not taken into account as they should be. Until the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the targets had been achieved. Even in food production, the targets had been achieved. The target was 80 million tonnes and the actual became a little more than that, not less than that.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Revised targets, not the original targets.

SHRI MGRARJI DESAI : Even revised targets. That shows that the revision was more calculated. After all, when you make the first estimate, it may not be as correct. But if you have revised it before the Plan ended, it would be a realistic target.

AN HON. MEMER ; Thanks to rain-gods :

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Everybody will have to rely on rain-gods because we are not independent of them. You may have a power over me. But you will have no power over rain-gods. That much is certain. If you want to blame me even for rain-gods, you can certainly do so. But that will not benefit anybody but that is also being done. Therefore, one has got to consider that the target was reached.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are blaming the tin-gods.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are those who are not tin-gods what about them ? At any rate, there are tin-gods. If there is no tin and no god, what happens then ? After the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the next three years were not quite good, that is, we produced less food than in the last year of the Second Five Year Plan.

Then one year was good. But after that, two years were so bad that we had not seen such bad years in the last hundred years ; we lost 30 million tonnes of food in two years. That put a great strain on our economy and food prices went up, Prices went so high as they had not gone before in 15 years ; they went so high in three years.

This is what happened, This put an intolerable burden on all of us.

Then, before that, we had to meet two attacks on our borders : one was by the Chinese and the other, in 1965, by Pakistan....

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI (New Delhi) ; Who betrayed Tibet ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Nobody betrayed Tibet, That is all wrong. If my hon. friend feels the guilt, he can accept it.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : You read Sardar Patel's book. I am prepared to fight for Tibet. You come with me.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will come. If my hon. friend can take me to Tibet not in his imagination but really, I will accompany him.

Therefore, the economy came under great strain. The result was that we got a curious combination of recession and inflation which has not happened anywhere else.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ; Is it a serious offer ?

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Let him make it seriously first of all. (*Interruptions*)

Then, what happened ? As I said we came to a curious combination, which is never seen, of inflation and depression. Why did depression come at the same time as inflation? It was because of bad seasons. The revenues decreased all around. 50 per cent of our national income is from agriculture. If 20 per cent goes out of it, it means a great fall in the total income of the country. That affects the Government and Government spending also gets lessened. As Government spending got lessened, recession came immediately in the engineering industries because Railways could not place their orders, which they had to place and they depended more on Railways than on anything else. All this brought in recession which again caused greater hardship to all of us. This was the condition through which we were passing. In

[Shri Morarji Desai]

1967-68 we tried and we began to get out of it as the reason improved and as the results of agricultural improvements began to be reaped. It is no use saying that nothing has been done for agriculture and that agriculture has been neglected..... (Interruption) If you examine all the expenditures made, on industries and on agriculture, during the last 18 years, you will find that about the same amount of money has been spent on agriculture as on industries.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is no use saying 'no'. I can give the facts and figures to my hon friends. Let them take them... (Interruptions). They are all published. They could see them... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : The per capita is much less.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not a question of per capita. It is a question of what can be done. After all, are the industries meant only for industrialists ? They are meant for all the people they are not meant only for one section. What comes from industries is also for the benefit of the whole country and not only for some people or a few people. Therefore, all this is like that ; it cannot be taken otherwise. If my hon, friends want to have some other notion, they are welcome to have it. I only give my view.

SHRI RANGA : What we say is a fact. You have neglected agriculture.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not accept this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Why should you distort facts? You should speak out facts. Is agriculture not neglected ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If my hon. friends get angry, I have no remedy for it. But facts are facts.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Dr. Lohia challenged Pandit Nehru when he was wrong. Now we are challenging you. (Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You may call me a wrong person. But why don't you hear me in silence ? I heard you all when you said many wrong things..... (Interruption)

SHRI RANGA : We cannot go on hearing all sorts of wrong things. How dare you say that you have not discriminated against agriculture ? How dare you say that ? You claim to be the Finance Minister. You do not deserve to be the Finance Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Not only I say I am right but you are not right. I will say that. Even if you tell me angrily, I am not going to (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGA : I can understand if anybody else says this. But it is the Finance Minister who is saying this. You have not done enough for agriculture. The Planning Commission has admitted this not once, but several times.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not seen that. But we have not done enough for industry also. We are not doing enough for any sector. It is no use trying to say that we have done sufficiently for one sector, but not for others. It is a question of capacity. The Member may say anything. Unless I accept his view, he thinks that I am wrong. That does not matter.....(Interruptions). I cannot go on like this.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If hon. Members make interruptions, that will take the time of the House. You had 21 hours debate on this and all sorts of views were listened to very patiently. This is not fair. You have protested. You cannot carry on like this on the floor of the House when there is some decent way of doing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not fair.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI. I cannot help, if they exercise the privilege. But they cannot take away my privilege to say what I

think is true. After some time, I am quite sure reason will prevail and this will not happen in future. All of us will become wiser and then we will begin to learn to hear each other more patiently than we have been doing.

Now I continue. If you remember all these things, then the last budget and this budget are meant to see that the economy is revived and we get further on the path to progress in a realistic way. That is what we are trying to do and therefore the Fourth Five Year Plan is being made now. For three years yearly plans were made. It is not right to say that the Plan was given up or there was no Plan. Of course there was no Five Year Plan for three years. That is true. Those were annual plans because we were in difficult conditions and we could not muster more resources. Therefore, it was not possible to have Five Year Plan.

A question was asked by my friend Shri Vajpayee whether it can be taken for granted that we have come to a stage when the plans will be r esources-based. The plan has always been resources-based and it has to be resource-based.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It is aid-based.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If my hon. friend just hears me explain, I will say that there is basically no difference of opinion. The difference of opinion lies in the matter of assessment. A plan has to be resource-based. I have no doubt about it. But that does no mean that resources are only those just before your eyes. Resources have also got to be mobilised and mobilised with a view to see that the resources get increased further on and not get dried up. Therefore, a realistic assessment has got to be made. And in this there may difference of opinion. I cannot deny that. It is bound to be so and it is so every-where and not here alone. Even in one Party there is bound to be difference of opinion. But ultimately it is the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission who have got to help each other in assessing these resources and seeing what plans can be made. That is what is sought to be done. We made three yearly plans. We had the last year's plan. This year's plan cannot be less than last year's plan. That goes without saying and anybody will recognise that

because if you make a lower plan there will be no growth and at any rate, psychologically they most of the people will feel that we are going down and not going up. Therefore, this year's plan must be larger than last year's, I have no doubt in my mind on that.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Let us psycho-analyse.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes, if my hon. friend has any psychic powers, he can certainly do that. I do not envy him.

Therefore, one has got to mobilise resources, what we want. The plan has also got to be within the resources we can mobilise. If I cannot do that, I have to face the inevitable and make it less, if it is necessary.

It was said that I am still having deficit financing, even when I had said that I did not want to do it. It is true I am not in favour of deficit financing generally.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do it ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Because of compulsion of circumstances, because of compulsion of conditions in the country and requirements based on a very realistic assessment and realistic approach. One cannot go by theories only in these matters. One has to go by what is required in a given situation. It is, therefore, that I have kept deficit financing at a little lower level than what I had done last year. Because I would like to get out of it, but I can do so only when more resources can be mobilised without that. I am quite sure that time will come in the course of future years. Today that is not the case. Therefore, I could not raise also deficit financing to a level where it would be absolutely harmful—there is no doubt about it. Hence, I had to keep it at the level of Ra. 250 crores. The rest of the money required must be raised by taxation.

Then it is argued by some sections—not by all—that the concessions which have been given to the industrial sector should not have been given ; on the other hand, more money should have been taken from them. We are trying to get out of recession—we are slowly getting out of it. At this stage if you put more burden on the industrial sector, it will be a suicidal act. Therefore, we have got to

[Shri Morarj Desai]

see that they revive. We want to see that idle capacities work fully; we want to see that our exports go on enlarging further and further. If we have to do that, we have got to be realistic and see that concessions are given to industries.

Some people objected to the incentives given to the capital market also. They asked, why bother about it? The capital market is absolutely vital and essential in a mixed economy. If it is not a mixed economy, if it is a totalitarian economy like the communist economy, it is a different proposition altogether. We have not chosen it yet—at any rate, I am not going to choose it at any time.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You say socialist economy.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Communism is not socialism, in my view. But I am not going to get involved in that argument just now as otherwise it will take more time. I will take another occasion to talk about it. I have already done it once.

Therefore, the capital market also has got to revive. Otherwise, members of the public, specially in the rural sector, will not be wishing to invest their savings in several directions. It is, therefore, necessary that incentives should be given to them. Hence I have raised the limit of dividend free from income-tax from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. It is for the same reason that we have provided several concessions to the jute industry, the textile industry and some other things also. This is the reason why concessions have been given. This is the reason why additional burdens could not be put on these industries. Before I can take more from them, I must see that they earn more. This is a process that has always to go on.

Then it was asked: why have I taken more from fertilisers, from agricultural property by way of wealth tax and from pump sets? These are the things which have come under the greatest criticism. This criticism has been from all quarters—I do not deny it. It is a substantial criticism. I cannot say here and now that these criticisms have this or that meaning, or have this or that result or that I have come to a conclusion on them.

These are matters which have got to be seriously considered by the Cabinet and the Cabinet will certainly consider them. But I cannot say that this will be done or that will be done, But I must say this. When this was done, it was done with the knowledge that it will not cause an adverse effect on agriculture or on the agricultural progress that is being made to-day. There can be difference of opinion. I am not doubting the difference of opinion and *bona fides* of those who are saying that this will be so. At any rate there are arguments on both sides which should be seen. There are people arguing on both sides and it is no use one side telling the other side 'You are wrong and I am only right'. We have to consider both the sides and take a decision. When it is said that fertilisers will be used less and agricultural production will go down, it is not true because the burden which is put on fertilisers is only 8 to 10 %. It is not 32%. It will increase the cost only by 8% or 9%, not more than that. (Interruptions). I am talking of 10% *ad valorem* duty and some of it will get absorbed in the price also.

16 10 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

SHRI MANOHARAN : You cannot effect a 3% economy in the Central Government.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will come to that also. Not that I am not going to speak about it. Therefore, to say that fertilisers will not be used is not a correct estimate of facts in the first place. There are several people especially in the smaller sector of agriculture who sell away the fertilisers that they get ..

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, No.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In the black market. I am not saying that all of them do so. Even now (Interruptions)

SHRI UMANATH : Export licences are being sold in the black market. Why should the Government issue export licences? (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Part of it is used on liquor, but not sold in the black market.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friends think that this is a matter where there is some imputation being made against somebody. That is not so. Take the question of sugar. When it is distributed to people on the ration card, they take it and sell it elsewhere. They take wheat and sell it elsewhere. These are natural things that happen. (Interruption) What I am saying is that people take it from other people and pay much higher prices. Still they do it and use it because they get profits out of it. (Interruptions).

SHRI UMANATH : If his logic is to be applied to export licences, why not stop the export licences being sold? He allows it even when it is sold in the black market. Why come and touch upon sugar and fertiliser?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I cannot stop anything like that. We are trying to stop the export licences being sold. We are trying to do that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are all kinds of people among all sections of the people. I am not saying that the bulk of the farmers have done it. The bulk of the farmers cannot do it. There are a few people who do it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Why do you then tell that all the farmers are doing that?

श्री प० ला० बाळूपाळ (गंगानगर) : श्री मोरारजी देसाई बतलायें कि किसान कहाँ पर फटिलाइजर को ब्लैक-मार्केट में बेचते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. We may not agree cent per cent with him, but let us hear.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This only shows that my hon. friends want that I must

accept everything that they tell me without questioning it but they must not hear me patiently when I tell them something with which they do not agree. This is not a correct thing at all. This is my objection. I have no other objection.

I would come to another thing also. In 1967 we withdrew the subsidy on fertiliser and that raised the price of fertiliser. And yet, that year 37% more fertilisers were used in this country and next year 58% more was used. Therefore, it is no use saying that...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The price is higher than anywhere in the world.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Even at the present price the fertiliser leaves a profit to the agriculturists from which I am taking a little. I have taken the figures from some agriculturists, who are good agriculturists, as to how much comes from a given amount of fertiliser and how much profit is made out of it. I found, I learnt from them—they are responsible people—that from the fertiliser which gives Rs. 134 worth extra production this levy will take away four rupees. This is how this duty has been levied.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Is there any personal experience?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend ought to know that I am not an agriculturist now and I cannot have any personal experience. How can I now have personal experience? If I consult agriculturists who are inconvenient to my hon. friend, it is not my fault. After all, the agriculturists also have their own views. They have sometimes different views. If I put them before my hon. friends, I don't know why they are excited. They do not like to know what is the other view at all. They want to go only by one view. What can I do?

Coming now to the Agricultural Wealth Tax, it is said that that is unconstitutional. It is not unconstitutional as I said before. I have said that two Attorney Generals, one after the other, have confirmed it.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The Cabinet made you rub your nose on the ground by compelling you to read the amendment here,

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I know that this created a criticism. Because my colleagues could not come here in time, a paper was passed on to me at that time. May I say that the Budget is always considered, before it is presented here, by the Cabinet. The Cabinet was considering it. I told them at that time that this is a thing where it is my view that genuine agriculturists must not be there and I am going to speak about it here. They wanted to put it in writing and that was why they were delayed. They came here and passed on that slip.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : You were brought to your senses by the Cabinet.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But the sense came to me first. I suggested first, not somebody else. They have also equal sense. I don't deny that even you may have better sense in some matters and in some, less. What can I do? This is always the case with everybody.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप किसानों को बहिष्कार, घोर बातों को छाड़िये ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : किसीको बहिष्कार का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

I have said that genuine agriculturists will not be affected by this. I don't want that genuine agriculturists should be affected by this. Therefore, I am trying to find out different kinds of formulae which will see to it that this object is achieved. I have deliberately kept it for a year. Nothing will be done this year for recovering it. I want to see that no steps are taken in that direction.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The hon. Finance Minister said that he did not know anything about the agriculturists.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not said that I did not know anything about the agriculturists. I was an agriculturist when I was young, and therefore I know more about it than my hon. friend.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am still an agriculturist.

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SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not

know what kind of agriculturists are sitting here. How should, I believe in your veracity?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : You can rely on me. (*interruption*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I said I am not an agriculturist now. That is what I said, and therefore, I cannot have any personal experience just now. That is what I said.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is why you are not able to differentiate.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want any agriculturist to be harassed at all. I do not want anybody to be harassed. Therefore, I would like to take a year over it to see that if there are any corners they are wiped out. And if I find that the corners are such as cannot be removed, there certainly must be a reconsideration of the whole thing. That aspect is also in my mind. Therefore, a year is put on it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Otherwise we will corner you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That will not affect me at all. Anyone of you can corner or kill me but that does not affect me; you may do what you like.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, that is a very uncharitable remark; I never meant it.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. "Corner" also, he did not mean it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : When my hon. friend said "we" I thought there are others who may do the other thing; not only he. (*Interruption*). Well, Sir, this duty, is meant to be taken on electric pumps only, not on the other pumps. That is being clarified.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Have you got figures about the two types of pumps? (*Interruption*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Now, what has happened? It is only in the areas in which electricity is there that electric pumps can be used. All others have to use diesel

engines. And the diesel people pay three times the cost of the electric motor and pump. (*Interruption*). How am I to reduce the price of diesel engines? I am not selling diesel engines. After all, diesel engines cost more. This costs less. It is therefore, to equalise the opportunities that I levy it on these pumps. This is the whole philosophy behind it, and the benefit that they are going to get out of this is that they have to pay only once every year. That is why it has been levied.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Because of your failure to provide electricity to all people, you want to penalise those who have electricity.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If my hon. friend wants to look at it only like that I cannot help it. I wish him well. But I say he only will suffer, not I. It is no use looking at it in such a manner, when you do not take all the facts into consideration. There can be difference of opinion, but what is the use of saying everytime that everything is being taxed and only luxuries are being helped? What is the use of saying that? I do not think that that is the way this Government functions or any other Government would function. I would not say no mistakes are made by the Government; nobody has ever claimed that. But my hon. friends are also not paragons of virtue or perfection. Everybody has got to see that. What is the use of taking this kind of attitude where you say that this Government only can do like this and in this manner. Of course, they can do so, but after all, it does not benefit anybody.

Now, I come to the question of economy. What economy can be effected, after all, has also got to be seen. It is no use merely saying, as my hon. friend Shri Masani said, "Cut out here; cut out there; cut this, cut that, and then you get Rs. 600 crores; and everything would be all right." We ought to see what is possible and what is not possible. Otherwise it cannot be done. May I say that there is scope for economy. I cannot say there is no scope for effecting economy. Economy is being done from time to time.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : "How

much" is also a matter which has got to be considered. If I want to have large-scale economy and do away with the staff, can I retrench them? Will my hon. friends allow it? They would not allow it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ministers.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How many Ministers does the United Front Government have? Why don't you look at that? Why are you saying this? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Salaries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The salaries have to be real and not fake. That also must be realised. It is no use giving salary which will leave...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : At any rate, the salaries here are far less than those obtaining in Russia. That is all I can say to my honourable friend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why talk about Russia? Talk about West Bengal and Delhi.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Now if we look into the budget, it is said that in the Civil Administration...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : There may be parties who may be concerned with their own party. If they are very wrong, that is no justification.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I entirely agree with you.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Then, you must try to curtail the number of Ministers. We are not concerned whether the D. M. K. Government have many ministers or not! May be, they are wrong, but why should you say that because they are wrong, therefore, "we are also going wrong?" This is a very good argument!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I agree. But this is a matter to be decided by the Prime Minister and nobody else. (*Interruptions*). I think that it is the right of the Prime Minister to decide and nobody else has that right. (*Interruptions*).

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Now, if you take the Civil Administration, there are two sides—one is the Defence and the other is Civil. In Defence, you say that economy to the extent of Rs. 100 crores can be effected, we did effect some economy last year. But, that has been used up by extra expenditure for making the equipments better and giving allowances. We must realise that in our defence expenditure, we have got to spend because we have too many replacements. Otherwise it will not be a proper equipment at all.

The Finance Ministry is going into it very thoroughly and we are trying to see that all these things are looked at from the proper point of view. Therefore, in Defence when they want to do a certain thing there can be different views and if there are different views, the views of the Defence Minister will have to prevail. If we want to have proper defence for this country, I cannot tell the Defence Minister that this is what you should do or what you should not do. It is not possible to do that. Therefore, I discuss with him and ultimately, I am guided by his opinion and he is also to go by the opinions of the Chiefs of Staff in certain matters. If they say that this should be done, that has got to be recognised. Otherwise Defence cannot be run properly. And therefore to say that Rs. 100 crores can be cut out from the Defence expenditure is not at all realistic. Even if it is cut, they would require it for other purposes and I have no doubt about it. This is how we are trying to see that defence expenditure is met.

If you look to the Civil Expenditure other than developmental expenditure, it is Rs. 1,594 crores as against Rs. 1,466 crores for the current year. Of this amount of Rs. 1,594 crores, Rs. 596 crores accounted for by assistance to States and Union Territories both for Plan and non-plan purposes. Now, do my hon. friends expect me to make any economy where they are wanting more and not less? Then that leaves only Rs. 998 crores on Central Government's own Civil Administration. Out of this expenditure on Central Civil Administration of Rs. 998 crores, Rs. 580 crores are accounted for by interest charges including the service charges on the draws from the International Monetary Fund thus leaving Rs. 418 crores for other expenditure as against Rs. 390 crores this year. That means it is Rs. 28 crores more. Even—this amount of

Rs. 418 crores includes Rs. 75 crores on police. It is not possible to lessen the expenditure on police, unless my hon. friends cooperate and become more reasonable.

SHRI NAMBIAR : C. R. P. can be scrapped.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Unless you become reasonable, it is not possible. We will have to increase it. Then Rs. 36 crores on account of Currency, Mint, Opium and Security Press Charges. This cannot be lessened. Rs. 65 crores on account of transfers of ear-marked revenues and other accounting adjustments. This cannot be lessened. Rs. 28 crores aid to other neighbouring countries and Rs. 13 crores on account of displaced persons, which includes Rs. 10 crores of loans given in earlier years to be written off, thus making a total of Rs. 217 crores. I cannot lessen anything out of these. This leaves Rs. 201 crores. Out of this, how much can I lessen? How can I lessen Rs. 100 or 200 or 300 crores out of Rs. 201 crores? My hon. friends would not take note of it. Out of this, Rs. 39.3 crores are accounted for by tax collection charges. Tax collection has got to be strengthened more, as more work is there. I have been asked by many hon. members to increase the staff, so that the work is done more quickly. There is no question of lessening this. Then Rs. 21 crores for External Affairs; Rs. 20 crores for Audit. I cannot lessen any expenditure on audit. Rs. 20 crores for food subsidies. This also goes on. Rs. 13 crores for civil pension charges. Can I lessen that? You want to increase that. This leaves nearly Rs. 28 crores for general administration. How much can I reduce from that? If I reduce it, it only means I have to retrench people.

श्री मोहन प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : प्रिवी पर्स बन्द कीजिए ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That accounts only for Rs. 4.8 crores, not more. Therefore, all these have got to be seen in their proper perspective. It will be seen that it is not possible to talk of percentage reduction at all. In plans also, now we have introduced methods for new projects so that less expenditure can be made with more efficiency. This is how economies are sought to be effected.

My hon. friends will appreciate that it is not possible for me to do what they ask me to do. Yet, as I said, there is always scope for economy.

It was said, in my own ministry, I have not done anything. When I first took charge of this ministry, there were five Secretaries, I reduced them to two. Afterwards one had to be added and now there are three. It is not as if this is not being taken into account. I have also reduced a lot of other staff. In the excise department where we are having this self-assessment method, and so much staff will not be required, it is not possible to put out all the staff on the street. They are being absorbed elsewhere. But it is not possible to absorb them in any and every department. Redundant staff can be absorbed only to a limited extent. To say that nobody should be recruited in future for some time is not a realistic proposition. If a scientist is required, how can I take a lay man into that post? A scientist will have to be taken. If an accountant is required, I cannot take an excise man there. There are occasions and purposes for which new staff has got to be taken. But we are not allowing anybody to do it easily. We are trying to see even in regard to leave vacancies, whether they may be kept vacant. These are the methods which we are adopting. We will try to adopt other methods also. If my hon. friends give me some more realistic suggestions, I will certainly thank them and assure them that full importance and attention will be given to them. I shall be obliged to them if they do so, instead of making such vague suggestions to me.

16.35 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1969-70

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands

entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 135."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demand for Grants (on Account), 1969-70, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demand No. 1—Ministry of Defence.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence.

Demand No. 2—Defence Services, Effective—Army.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,09,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

Demand No. 3—Defence Services, Effective—Navy.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,81,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or toward defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective—Navy'."

Demand No. 4—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,95,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

Demand No. 5—Defence Services, Non-effective.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,46,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'."

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand No. 6—Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Demand No. 7—Education.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,04,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Education'."

Demand No. 8—Archaeology.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

Demand No. 9—Survey of India.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

Demand No. 10—Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

Demand No. 11—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Demand No. 12—External Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

Demand No. 13—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,17,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

Demand No. 14—Ministry of Finance.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 15—Customs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Customs'."

Demand No. 16—Union Excise Duties.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

Demand No. 17—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.'"

Demand No. 18—Stamps.

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 88,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Demand No. 19—Audit.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Audit'."

Demand No. 20—Currency and Coinage.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

Demand No. 21—Mint.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Mint'."

Demand No. 22—Kolar Gold Mines.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

Demand No. 23—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Pension and other Retirement Benefits'."

Demand No. 24—Opium.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Opium'."

Demand No. 25—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,41,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 26—Grants in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,53,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

Demand No. 27—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

Demand No. 28—Pre-partition payments.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Pre-partition payments'."

Demand No. 29—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

Demand No. 30—Agriculture.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,00,000 be granted to the President,

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Demand No. 31—Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

Demand No. 32—Forest.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Forest'."

Demand No. 33—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

Demand No. 34—Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply'."

Demand No. 35—Supply and Disposals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

Demand No. 36—Foreign Trade.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,47,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 37—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply'."

Demand No. 38—Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing Urban Development'."

Demand No. 39—Medical and Public Health.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

Demand No. 40—Public Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,77,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 41—Stationery and Printing.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 42—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Demand No. 43—Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 44—Cabinet.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

Demand No. 45—Administration of Justice.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 46—Police.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 47—Census.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Census'."

Demand No. 48—Statistics.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Statistics'."

Demand No. 49—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 50 Territorial and Political Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

Demand No. 51—Delhi.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,21,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Delhi'."

Demand No. 52—Chandigarh.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

Demand No 53—Andaman and Nicobar Islands

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Demand No. 54—Tribal Areas.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 55—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

Demand No. 56—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

Demand No. 57—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 58—Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 59—Industries.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Industries'."

Demand No. 60—Salt.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Salt'."

Demand No. 61—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 62—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 63—Broadcasting.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 64—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,96,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 65—Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,52,000 be granted to the President, on account,

for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Demand No. 66—Multi-purpose River Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 67—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Demand No. 68—Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 69—Director General, Mines Safety.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

Demand No. 70—Labour and Employment.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,07,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Expenditure on 'Labour and Employment'."

Demand No. 71—Expenditure on Displaced Persons.

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 3,10,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

Demand No. 72—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 73—Ministry of Law.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

Demand No. 74—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

Demand No. 75—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 76—Geological Survey.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

Demand No. 77—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No 78—Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 79—Roads.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Roads'."

Demand No 80—Mercantile Marine.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

Demand No. 81—Lighthouses and Lightships.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charge during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

Demand No. 82—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 83—Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No 84—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 85—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 86—Meteorology.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1970, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

Demand No. 87—Aviation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Aviation'."

Demand No. 88—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,01,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 89—Department of Atomic Energy.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 90—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 91—Department of Communications.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

Demand No. 92—Overseas Communications Service.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Services'."

Demand No. 93—Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,13,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

Demand No. 94—Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation of Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraph—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation of Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues'."

Demand No. 95—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

Demand No. 96—Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

Demand No. 97—Department of Social Welfare.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

Demand No. 98—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

Demand No. 99—Planning Commission.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

Demand No. 100—Lok Sabha.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

Demand No. 101—Rajya Sabha.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

Demand No. 102—Secretariat of the Vice-President.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

Demand No. 103—Defence Capital Outlay.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,83,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 104—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Demand No. 105—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

Demand No. 106—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

Demand No. 107—Capital Outlay on Mints.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

Demand No. 109—Commuted Value of Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 110—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 111—Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,83,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Developments'."

Demand No. 112—Loans and Advances by the Central Government.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of the March, 1970, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Demand No. 113—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,20,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers'."

Demand No. 114—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,40,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

Demand No. 115—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply'."

Demand No. 116—Delhi Capital Outlay.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defray-

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 117—Capital Outlay on Public Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 118—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 120—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending

on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 123—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 124—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Demand No. 125—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 126—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,19,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defray-

ing the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay on Roads.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,77,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Demand No. 128—Capital Outlay on Ports.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

Demand No. 129—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,50,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay on Aviation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

Demand No. 132—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,61,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

— — —

16.35 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1969.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for

the services of a part of the financial year 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको सूचित किया है कि मैं इस बिल का इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands have just now been voted and the money granted.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1969-70".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14.3.69.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-Fifth Report

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad):

Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

16.38½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : AMORTISATION OF DEBTS OF STATES—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri P. P. Esthose on the 27th February, 1969 :-

"In view of the serious financial crisis facing all the States and the fact that enormous debt charges of the States eat into their capacity to launch development schemes, this House calls upon the Government to immediately work out a scheme of amortisation of debts in consultation with the States and to implement it."

Shri Esthose may continue his speech.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, last time I made an attempt to highlight the heavy strains on the finance of the State Governments, consequent to the enormous financial powers concentrated in the hands of the Union Government. The

repayment liabilities of the State Governments to the Central Government are increasing to a dangerous level. In some States it is as high as 31 per cent of the total budgetary resources. The debt services burden of all the States has gone up from Rs. 356 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 455 crores in 1968-69 is that—a rise of Rs. 100 crores which amounts to 25 per cent of the increased revenue expenditure of all the States. This growing debt services burden has become the dominant non-developmental expenditure of the State budgets.

With this ever-increasing non-developmental expenditure the State Governments have little money for the developmental programmes. Out of Rs. 2597 crores of total revenue expenditure of all the State Governments in 1968-69, the non-developmental expenditure has swallowed Rs. 1137 crores. It is really shocking that the Central Government is showing a callous disregard towards the finances of the State Governments by its policy. The Union Government is virtually throttling the States, economy ; what Shylock did in Old Roman days is being done by the Union Government in this twentieth century in a more ferocious manner.

The data given earlier also illustrate the manner in which the Central Government is compelling the State Governments to impose the heaviest burden of taxation without any benefits to the common man. This, in practice, is bringing many State Governments in direct conflict with the people.

16.41 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

The manner in which the food subsidy to State Governments was arbitrarily stopped and prices of foodgrains were pushed upwards has only exposed the autocratic tendencies in the minds of the leaders in Delhi. In Kerala State, where shortage of food is extremely acute, the stoppage of subsidy has created serious financial difficulties in the matter of distribution of foodgrains. The Union Government, instead of considering the difficulties of the Kerala Government sympathetically, resorted to us of food as a blackmailing weapon.

It is interesting to note that the Congress leaders in the Centre, while stopping food

subsidy on one hand, instigated the Congress leaders in Kerala on the other to launch a virulent campaign against the rise in prices.

The Central Government is today appropriating to itself the cream of taxation revenue and is throwing crumbs at the hands of the State Governments. The machinery to share taxation revenue between the Centre and the States is loaded heavily in favour of the Central Government. Because of this, the Central Government is in a position to dictate the terms in respect of all financial operations.

It is no wonder that even in States where the Congress Party is in power the Chief Ministers are compelled to express their disapproval at the policy of the Central Government. The financial difficulties of the State Governments leave them no alternative but to resort to overdrafts to tide over their difficulties.

The attitude taken by the Deputy Prime Minister last year amounted to gross insult of the States. While presenting the budget last year he said that he is not going to allow the States to have overdrafts. But what is the result? According to reports in newspapers, a majority of State Governments have presented deficit budgets—not only United Front Governments but even Congress Government like that of Gujarat.

Who is actually responsible for these overdrafts? It is the policy pursued by the Congress in the Centre that is primarily responsible for this sorrowful state of affairs. Instead of mending its ways, it is doggedly pursuing the discredited policy, leading the country to ruin and disaster. As the Finance Minister of Kerala has recently pointed out in the State Assembly:

"The State Government would not need overdrafts if the Central Government give some relief to the State Government with regard to D.A. to State Government employees, food subsidy and repayment of earlier loans."

The question of food subsidy, DA and repayment of loans are all connected with taxes. The DA is mainly for compensating the high cost of living index. The cost of living index is high because year after year they are introducing new taxes for more than Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 200 crores.

Not only that, the policy of inflation, decontrol, devaluation and deficit financing

has resulted in steep rise in price level. None but the Central Government is responsible for this chaos. It must bear the full responsibility of the repercussions of this policy on the State Governments..

The Central Government must give up the Viswamitra type attitude—you know the famous story of Viswamitra and Menaka—of pretending not to recognise its own baby, because gone are the days when State Governments were behaving like Menaka. Now a number of non-Congress governments have come into existence who will squarely but the entire responsibility on the Central Government. In a new situation when the Congress Party is tottering at severe blows received at the polls, the Central Congress Government cannot go ahead with its high and mighty attitude. The non-Congress governments, particularly the UF Governments in Bengal, Kerala and some other States, are trying to clear up the mess created in the two decades of Congress misrule.

The Centre-State financial relations are creating big hurdles in the path of the UF governments. The Central Government by insisting on its pound of flesh is deliberately obstructing the development of an alternative path which is giving more relief to the people of the concerned States. It is only by relieving the State Governments from the colossal burden of the Centre that the economy of these States can be brought to order despite serious limitations.

Therefore it is high time that serious steps are taken towards amortisation of the existing debts in consultation with the State Governments. It may be necessary to impose a moratorium with regard to certain States whose financial position has become extremely critical. In some cases the Union Government will have to write off the earlier debts particularly those used for non-development purposes. This alone will enable the State Governments to come out of the chaos created by 20 years of financial bungling under the Congress Raj.

I hope, the House will seriously consider the suggestions and adopt this Resolution so that the deteriorating Centre-State relations can be set right though to a limited extent.

If the ruling party continues to remain in the ivory tower and refuses to see the realities of the present situation, it will only invite the powerful rebuff from the people which will raze to the ground the ivory

[Shri P. P Esthose]

tower itself. What happened in Bengal after the mid-term elections may happen in the entire country tomorrow.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is a warning to the Central Government. But nobody is there to hear it except one or two deputy ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"In view of the serious financial crisis facing all the States and the fact that enormous debt charges of the States eat into their capacity to launch development schemes, this House calls upon the Government to immediately work out a scheme of amortisation of debts in consultation with the States and to implement it."

There are some amendments to the Resolution. Shri Lakkappa and Shri Sreedharan are absent. So, their amendments are not moved. The other amendments are moved.

SHRI K. C. CHAKRAPANI (Pannavi) : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—
after "of the States" insert

"consequent to the policies pursued by the Union Government" (1)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—
after "Government to" insert —

"appoint a body including State Government representatives to."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—
at the end—

"provided there is no premium on improvidence at the expense of other States and provided there is assurance that future loans will be applied only for purposes capable of prescribed returns." (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Resolu-

tion and the amendments are now before the House.

Now, we have got in all 1 hour and 22 minutes out of which 15 minutes have already been taken. The second Resolution is equally important. We should spare some time for it. How much time will the Minister take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : About 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, I will call him at quarter to 6 O' Clock. We have got only 45 minutes left.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) : You may extend the time.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : You may give the last minute to the other Resolution to be carried over to the next day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Within my discretion, I can extend the time by half an hour. That is all.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The House may not be crowded. But the subject is really very important. It has implications on the State Plans for the future. We should know the views of the Government. We should have enough time to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree. I will try to accommodate as many Members as possible. Half an hour's extension means I will call him after 6 O' Clock. Shri Rane.

SHRI RANE (Buldana) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the concern of the mover of the Resolution for the State of Kerala and West Bengal. In his argument, he has tried to make a distinction and he has pleaded for the States which are unable to pay their debts, etc. I do not want to go into the arguments. What I want to submit to the House is this. What is the position ? In my opinion, the Resolution is premature because the Finance Commission is going into all these questions. But at the same time, I want to submit...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli) : It will give guidance to the Finance Commission.

16.54 hrs.

[*Shri Vasudevan Nair in the Chair*]

SHRI RANE : Its adoption does not mean guidance. It will then become binding. Anyhow, this is my view.

Secondly, the Resolution, in my opinion ignores the liabilities and the responsibilities of the Central Government. If we take into consideration the liabilities of the Central Government, to my knowledge, the public debts of the Central Government amount to Rs. 16000 crores out of which about 50 per cent are foreign debts. Every year, they are required to pay about Rs. 500 crores by way of interest and, perhaps, by way of principal.

Then, the question of the debts of the States is a very stupendous problem. I have got some statistics. I gather that [in the year 1947, the debts of the provincial Governments were only 44 crores and, in 1951, the amount of debts went upto Rs. 195 crores.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It is Rs. 445 crores.

SHRI RANE : If it is so, I stand to correction. During the First, Second and Third Plans, I am told, all the liabilities or the debts due to the Centre from the States are to the tune of Rs. 5200 crores. The Mover suggests that a scheme for amortisation of debts of the States due to the Centre should be worked out and adopted. This is asking the Central Government to commit a suicidal act. I, therefore, submit that Resolution cannot be adopted at this stage.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I do not hold any brief for the affluent States because I come from a backward State, and the backwardness of the area is an accident of history. While the entire Eastern India collapsed like a house of cards under the British, Orissa was the last bastion which kept the Indian flag of independence flying. The backwardness of this area is due to historical facts and we are paying the price for it.

Orissa, as has been formed now, has

been formed by taking a few areas from Bengal, some portions from Bihar, some portions from Madras and some portions from Madhya Pradesh, and 24 tiny States were integrated together, and in 1947 we got What Orissa is today. True to its tradition, Orissa had been defying the British all the time and has been defying the Central Government also. In 1967 elections, the Congress was completely routed, and we gave the pattern of a coalition government which is becoming the pattern today and which has shown the way for further coalitions in other areas.

In a country with wide diversities in the level of development of its constituent States, the main objective of the planning should be removal of regional imbalance. But the Five-Year Plans have further accentuated the regional disparities. The larger States have been able to undertake bold programmes of development while the weaker States have lagged behind as the financial resources at their command were very much limited even to meet their day-to-day requirements.

17.00 hrs.

Most unfortunately, the States, as they stand today under the Constitution, cannot take recourse to the printing press to increase their purchasing power or to 'deficit financing' as has been termed in the Central Budget. The functions and resources of the States cannot be matched together. The functions are many, the expectations are many, but the resources are limited. That is why there is the quinquennial Finance Commission which goes into the various aspects regarding disbursement of Central taxes to the States. But, in this regard, I am very sorry to remark that the entire distribution of the Central taxes to the States has always been done on a partisan basis. That has been my experience with the last three Finance Commissions. I would tell you what Orissa has been facing today in this regard. I would like, in this connection, to quote a paragraph from a Memorandum which we submitted to the Finance Minister the other day :

"The resources which the States Government can mobilise for financing the Fourth Five-Year Plan are very much limited because heavy repayment liabilities have to be discharged during this period towards loans obtained from the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Centre. It is estimated that the State Government will be required to repay Rs. 138.32 crores to the Government of India during the period 1969-74 towards loans obtained by them till 1968-69. All efforts for mobilisation of additional resources will be counter-balanced by the unusually heavy repayment liabilities, an unfortunate legacy of the previous Government due to their extravagance and wasteful expenditure."

The less we speak about extravagance and wasteful expenditure of the previous Governments—Biju Government and other Governments—the better it is. We ourselves know that even outside the plan, an amount of Rs. 15 and odd crores were spent on Paradip port even though no clearance was given. After the Central Government have taken over the Paradip port, this sum of Rs. 15 and odd crores is not being reimbursed to the poor exchequer of Orissa. Similarly, another wasteful expenditure of Rs. 19 crores was incurred on the Express Highway to connect iron-ore mines to Paradip port and this amount also was not coming. Not a pie is going to be paid as dividend because after the construction of the railway line from Gandhok to Paradip port, the Express Highway will be completely useless. Similarly we find that the Centre has a step-motherly treatment towards non-Congress States. Take the case of iron-ore royalty. When the prices of iron-ore due to devaluation increased in the world market, the State Government wanted to raise their on-ore royalty by Re.1/- per tonne. That would have brought nearly Rs. 2 crores to the Orissa Government. But the Centre said: "You cannot increase the royalty." On the other hand, they increased the export duty. They increased the export duty on iron-ore and so the extra income out of the increased price in the world market came to the Central coffer. The State was denied this duty.

Take the case of Hirakud dam. This year we are asked to pay about Rs. 5 lakhs as interest on the loan already incurred on the Hirakud dam. Hirakud dam, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out, is one of the modern temples and this is an asset of which the entire nation should be proud. Six acres of land have been irrigated and it has contributed to a large extent to the country's

production of rice, wheat and other food-grains and has made up our foodgrains deficit to a certain extent. Similarly, 270 mw of electricity has been generated. It is only for this that we could establish the steel plant at Rourkela and all the industrial programme that has been going on.

Similarly for the Mahanadi Dam we are asked to pay about Rs. 3 lakhs as interest on the amount spent on this project. So far as this Mahanadi irrigation scheme is concerned, Dr. K. L. Rao, in every seminar, speaks about the utility of this project and how it is contributed to a large extent to wipe of the deficit on this country.

17.04 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandari in the Chair]

Now take the case of dearness allowance. My previous speaker has pointed out that the States are being penalised for the present conditions for creation of which they absolutely had no hand. It is the inflationary policy of the Government and the wrong priorities fixed by the Government, that are responsible for the rising prices and that is why there has been a constant demand for the Pay Commission. Orissa Government has been paying dearness allowance to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. Now after the award of the present Pay Commission, we expect that the annual payment will rise from Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 18 crores. That means that in the five-year period over Rs. 90 crores will be paid to the State employees for the rise in prices. Is it not the Centre which is responsible for this? I find that it is a grand design of the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry at the Centre to financially strangle the State and to make them absolutely impossible to carry on the day-to-day administration so that they can step in under Art. 360 for financial emergency. They tried their best and the Home Minister tried his best to interfere in the State matters, to take over the administration of the State. But the voters gave a fitting reply.

This is a big conspiracy going on at the Centre to strangle the States, invoke art. 360 and take over the administration of the States.

I fully support the most timely Resolution brought forward by hon. friend. Though

we do not see eye to eye on several subjects, this is an item on which I fully endorse his view.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ—इसलिए नहीं कि मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे मुझे कोई असहमति है बल्कि कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय होते हैं जिन पर जब तक कि हम अच्छी तरह से विचार न कर लें तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि उन पर एकदम कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए, जिससे कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुँचे। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ जब उड़ीसा के मित्र सारी गलतियों के लिए और सारी कठिनाइयों के लिए केन्द्र को ही जिम्मेदार ठहराते रहे...(व्यवधान)... मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस देश को मजबूत बनाना है और यहां के जो अलग-अलग राज्य हैं, उनका वित्तीय स्थिति को सम्हालना है तो फिर हमें इस बात को देखना पड़ेगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की आर्थिक और वित्तीय स्थिति कहाँ तक मजबूत है। हम केवल प्राप्त करने की ही इच्छा करें, केवल लेने की ही बात कहें और इस बात को कहें कि केन्द्र ही सारी कठिनाइयों के लिए जिम्मेदार है तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ अपने वाले भविष्य में हमें कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

अब मैं आपके सामने वर्तमान परिस्थितियों तथा विशेषकर जो नया राजनीतिक वातावरण आजकल देश में चल रहा है, उसको निगाह में रखते हुए, कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। अपने संविधान में हमने एक मजबूत केन्द्रीय सरकार की कल्पना की है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखा है कि किस तरह से हमारे सारे जो अलग-अलग प्रान्त हैं, वे हर प्रकार से अपना विकास कर सकते हैं। प्रान्तों का राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास हो, इसके लिए हमने एक मजबूत केन्द्रीय सरकार की कल्पना की थी अपने संविधान में। आज जब हमारे देश में राजनीतिक वातावरण बदल रहा है तो

हमें इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा, इस दृष्टि से हमें सोचना होगा कि विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न विचाराधारा की सरकारें चलती हैं, अनेक राज्यों में अनेक दलों की सरकारें चलती हैं और इस खींचतान में केन्द्र कमजोर हो जायेगा और साथ ही साथ हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति भी कमजोर हो जायेगी। आज हमारे देश पर 16 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा है। यह कर्जा केन्द्र ने अपने लिए नहीं लिया है। यह जो विदेशों से लिया हुआ कर्जा है, पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए हमने जो धन इकट्ठा किया है, विदेशों से या यहां के नागरिकों से अल्पबचत योजनाओं के माध्यम से जो धन हमने प्राप्त किया है, उस धन को हमें लौटाना भी है। अगर हम इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखते तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने हमें कर्जा दिया है—हमारे नागरिकों ने स्माल सेविंग्स के अन्तर्गत जो पैसे जमा किया है या विदेशों से हमें जो कर्जा मिला है—कर्जों का मिलना भी साल पर निर्भर करता है और जो कर्जा देता है वह इस बात को देखता है कि कर्जा लेने वाला कर्जा लौटाने में कितनी तत्परता और इमानदारी दिखलाता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि हम इस बात को बड़ी गम्भीरता से लें कि यदि हमने अपनी विकास योजनाओं के लिए, सामुदायिक विकास के लिए, स्कूलों, अस्पतालों, सड़कों, यातायात के साधनों के लिए, सिंचाई की सुविधाओं के लिए, पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स, इस्पात कारखानों के लिए कर्जा लिया है तो उसको चुकाना भी है। इस मूल बिन्दु को मद्देनजर रखकर मैं आपके सामने विचारार्थ एक समस्या रखना चाहता हूँ। आज यह सही बात है कि राज्यों पर कर्जा है, राज्यों ने अपनी शक्ति से बाहर खर्चा किया है। मैं अपने प्रान्त राजस्थान की ही बात कहूँ तो कह सकता हूँ कि जब रियासतों, राजा-महाराजाओं का समय था, तब यह सही बात है कि हम विकास योजनाओं पर खर्चा नहीं कर सके। उस समय सड़कें नहीं थी, सिंचाई के साधन पूरे

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

नहीं थे और बिजली तो बहुत ही कम थी । यही कारण है कि राजस्थान सरकार को भी ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लेकर अपना काम चलाना पड़ता है । राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति किसी भी अन्य राज्य के मुकाबले में शायद सबसे पिछड़ी हुई है क्योंकि जब राजे महाराजाओं ने अपनी रियासतें सौंपी थी तो कोई दौलत नहीं दी थी । केवल कोटा का महाराजा ने राजस्थान को कुछ दिया था । लेकिन अन्य राजे रजवाड़ों से कोई पैसा नहीं मिला । तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज राजस्थान में जो स्कूल बन रहे हैं, सड़कें बनी हैं या अन्य विकास के जो भी काम हुए उनमें काफी रुपया खर्च किया गया और वह रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया । लेकिन यह सही है कि राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी । तो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन की दृष्टि से देखें तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे मित्र ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करूँ । राजस्थान ने जो ओवर-ड्राफ्ट ले रखा है अपनी विकास योजनाओं के लिये, अपनी क्षमता नहीं होते हुए भी जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए विकास की योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये जो पैसा खर्च किया है उसका ब्याज भी वह नहीं दे सकते । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हमें अपने प्रान्तीय दृष्टिकोण को दबाना चाहिये । हमें सोचना चाहिए कि विकास की योजनायें पूरी हों, यातायात की सुविधायें बढ़ायें, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी तो देखें कि केन्द्र से आगे भी पैसा लेना है तो यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि इन अपनी योजनाओं के लिये जो हम रुपया जनता से, बाहर से या केन्द्र से लेते हैं उस कर्ज को चुकाना भी है । और यदि चुकाना है तो उसको चुकाने की जिम्मेदारी न केवल केन्द्र की है बल्कि उसके लिये हम सभी समान रूप से भागीदार हैं । और वैसे भी फाइनेंस कमिशन, प्लानिंग कमिशन, और मुख्य मंत्रियों की जो समय-समय पर मीटिंग होती है, इन सब में इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार

किया जा रहा है । और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का कोई न कोई निरांय जल्दी निकलेगा लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में प्रान्तीय दृष्टिकोण से हम न सोचें और केन्द्र की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर विचार करें ।

राजस्थान के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है और इस दृष्टि से वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, प्रजा-तांत्रिक दृष्टि से अभी 20,22 वर्ष हुए हैं, इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये थोड़ा उदारता से विचार करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े इलाके के लिये, उसमें उड़ीसा, असम, सब पिछड़े प्रान्त आप शामिल कर सकते हैं, अगर आप उदारता से सोचेंगे और उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने में अधिक सहायता देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि राजस्थान दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में जल्दी उन्नति कर सकेगा ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chariman, Sir, the entire gamut of Centre-State financial relations need to be reviewed and a radical alteration in the basic pattern of grants-in-aid and loans effected. This has become necessary particularly because the outstanding loans due from the States to the Centre would go up to a fantastic sum of Rs. 5737 crores as on 31st March, 1970. That means every year the States have to reimburse or repay to the Centre a tremendous amount of money. According to the statistics given in the Budget, we find that as against a sum of Rs. 1845 crores which the Centre is giving to the States, it is taking away Rs. 538 crores by way of repayment. Sir, I submit that this is a financial jugglery. You give by the right hand and take away by the left hand a part of it. It amounts to what we say, recovery by adjustment. It is almost becoming a kind of a financial farce that you give allotment and make grants and then you recover a good part of it, almost one-third of it, in this way. Out of a sum of Rs. 1538 crores, Rs. 249 crores, that is about Rs. 250 crores, are in respect of interest. Now, to charge the States interest, which they have to pay out

of the grants-in- and the amount payable. to them by the Centre, is definitely a kind of adjustment which in my opinion, should be done away with.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : The Central Government is usurer.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Usurious money-lender.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I submit that the Central Government approaches various international agencies, the U. S. A, the U. S. S. R. Japan and other countries for re-scheduling the debt payments and for putting moratorium on interest payments. Conferences are held. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance goes abroad for this purpose and high officials accompany him just for the purpose of re-scheduling these debt payments. On the same principle, for the payments which are due from the States, the Centre should have given a moratorium for 10 years, because this is a developmental decade and the States have also to develop. They have also to implement various developmental schemes. It is with great regret that I bring to your notice that in 1967-68, the Government of Madhya Pradesh could not provide any money for the implementation of its annual plan. A little later I would go into this in greater detail.

May I submit that there should be a moratorium in regard to the repayment of principal for 10 years and with regard to interest, in my opinion, it should be completely done away with. Let not the Central Government charge interest to the States for the next decade to come. That is of great importance.

In the situation arising, you find that there are considerable amounts overdrafts due from the States to the Centre. This is basically due to the defective policies of the Centre, defective economic policies, which have resulted in inflationary conditions in country, as a consequence of which the emoluments, the dearness allowance etc. of the employees of the State Governments had to be increased in order to compensate for the price index going up.

Unfortunately, our Constitution-makers had given all the powers to the Centre in the sense that all the remunerative sources of

income are with the Centre. The States have been given certain sources from which, in my opinion, they do not get sufficient revenue. The Sales Tax, the Entertainment Tax, etc. do not yield adequate sources revenue. They hardly have any fresh sources of revenue. That is why the States' finances have been adversely affected. One of the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches pointed out that if this resolution was accepted, it would be suicidal. I am afraid that the gentleman is absolutely ignorant about Finance. He has not even cared to read the Budget Documents. On page 49 of this Document, the Government has been good enough to explain everything clearly. You will find that about Rs. 50.10 crores have been provided for this purpose in 1968-69.

In this year's Union Budget no provision has been made for amortisation. There is some inconsistency. On the one hand, one of the terms of reference of the Fifth Finance Commission is that they must work out a scheme for amortisation. On the other hand, the Union Budget has deliberately avoided making any provision for the amortisation of the States' debts. Out of the 50 crores, there is also uneven distribution. I think only 6 States have been benefited. Fortunately, Madhya Pradesh has received some benefit. I would like to say that the States should be dealt with equitably and on a fair basis. Some of the States like Kerala, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Madras have been benefited out of this amount of Rs. 50 crores. But other States have not received any amount at all for this amortisation of debts. Therefore, the resolution is absolutely relevant, that the Central Government, in consultation with, or according to the recommendations of, the fifth Finance Commission should work out an equitable scheme which would lead to allocation of funds to the various States in order that they may be able to amortise their debts and put their finances on a sound footing. In order to effect that, in my opinion, the Finance Minister should make a provision of at least Rs. 50 crores in this budget also. In the previous budget also, it was Rs. 50 crores, and if Rs. 50 crores could be provided in the 1968-69 budget, I think it can be provided for 1969-70 also.

I am now coming to my last point. That is with regard to Madhya Pradesh. Certain States are inherently backward. I think it

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

is probably an accident of history or it may be that proper attention has not been paid to this aspect by the State Governments; maybe they are responsible. We had the Congress Government in the States for about 19 years and they have not looked after the proper development of Madhya Pradesh.

What are the needs of Madhya Pradesh? Our new Minister of State for Finance, who is a competent Minister, is fully aware of the requirements of Madhya Pradesh which is financially backward and it is backward in other aspects also. It does not have a proper infra-structure; roads or irrigation schemes are inadequate. They require a lot of money for development. Then, industrially also, it is backward. And for these purposes, such States like Assam, Rajasthan—

AN HON. MEMBER: West Bengal.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: West Bengal also. I have great sympathy for West Bengal and my friends in West Bengal. West Bengal has its own special problems. So, the backward States and those States which have special problems like West Bengal should be equitably and fairly dealt with, and Proper provision should be made.

Madhya Pradesh has one more problem, which I would like to dwell upon. My hon. friend here has asked me to refer to it particularly, and for that purpose I will take only half a minute. One-third of the area of Madhya Pradesh is tribal area which is not only backward but the tribal people do not have enough to eat or to clothe themselves or enough accommodation. Many of them live in huts. The state of the tribal areas is terrible. One must go and see the tribal people. I am sure the hon. Minister has sometimes been to those areas also. Therefore, money is required for their development.

Besides, there is the Narmada project. My friends from Gujarat and everybody has an eye on Narmada. She is a beautiful lady and I am sure so many glances are cast on her; particularly my hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu is very fond of her.

SHRI NAMBIAR: He is too old.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: That is why Narmada is rejecting him and Gujarat too.

The final point that I would like to make is a very important one. That is, the legitimate financial demands of the Delhi Administration are not being met. Politically motivated financial constraints would serve to decelerate the pace of Delhi's growth. The Central Government, by virtue of its brute majority in Lok Sabha or in Parliament, may be able to get away with it, but I would sound a note of warning that ultimately it is the people of Delhi who are the masters. The Congress will have to go to the people, who will give the judgment. Let not the Central Government starve the Delhi Administration of their legitimate demands for funds. If they do so, they will have to regret it at a later stage. Their demands must, therefore, be met. Thank you.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन): सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस का बहुमत हो गया है। संविद के 64 एल० एल० एज० कान्फ्रेंस में आकर मिल गये और वह गवर्नर से मिले हैं लेकिन असेम्बली नहीं बुलाई जा रही है। यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या है।

श्रीमती विजय राजे सिन्धिया ने कहा कि वह ज्योतिषी से पूछ रहे हैं। उसके बाद तय करेंगे कि असेम्बली कब बुलाई जाय। यह प्रजातंत्र का मजाक है। मैं इस हाउस से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सब लोग मिलकर आज इस आवाज को बुलन्द करें कि मध्य प्रदेश में जल्द से जल्द वहाँ की असेम्बली बुलाई जाय ताकि लोगों को राहत महसूस हो सके।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): सभापति महोदय, वहाँ संवीद सरकार माइनारिटी में है और कांग्रेस अपोजीशन मेजरिटी में है। असेम्बली न बुला कर संविधान की धजियाँ उड़ाई जा रही हैं, प्रजातंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि मध्य प्रदेश की असेम्बली जल्द से जल्द बुलाई जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please resume your seat. Shri Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Chairman, about the Centre-State rela-

tions in the wider context, I am not going into more details. But, so far as fiscal relations are concerned, I, for one, believe that as far as the fiscal position of the States is concerned, it is comparatively very weak. And that has been rendered weaker still by certain consistent policies followed by the Government of India. In that context I would like to urge that there should be an absolutely strong Centre but at the same time my only grievance is that they have been overstepping into the fields that have been allotted to the States. I shall quote a few instances but I am not entering into any arguments. Take for instance the problem of education—the problem of primary education. This is the State subject but here we have a full-fledged Ministry with one Cabinet Minister and two or three other ministers with the University Grants Commission and all the other paraphernalia. If you come to agriculture, it is in Entry 4 of the State List.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not mention the item.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : No, Sir. It is a very important item. That includes education on agriculture, research and so on.

I only emphasise that under the educational research, only a small budget provision has been made for the Ministry of Education. You have a provision for an Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi. This is only a small sample survey that I have made in this regard. I do not mean to say that the Central Government alone are doing this. The people in the South look forward to North. But Delhi is far away from the South. Therefore the responsibility for the financial resources lies with the Centre. So far as financial resources are concerned, we have to depend upon ourselves. Take for instance, land revenue. In Andhra Pradesh, they tried to do a little bit. But on the agricultural front, the difficulty comes in because many people are thrown out of employment. This is what is happening. There is growing unemployment ; there is progressive retrenchment on the engineering side. Thousands of engineers are thrown out of employment ; and thousands of teachers too are thrown out of employment. In this context, I would like to say that what is most important is to imple-

ment the scheme. Take for instance assistance of foreign loans. Government owes about Rs. 6,000 and odd crores by way of foreign loans. When it allots the States to the tune of about Rs. 5,195 crores, there is a difference here. The Central Government gets loans from the foreign countries at the normal rates of interest whereas the Central Government gives loans to the States at a higher rate as if they are some foreign country. They try to get more from the States.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Central Government is a big *bantu*.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : One more thing is this. That is regarding liquor production. In many States, a substantial source of income is from liquor. Excise duty from this is a substantial source of revenue. If prohibition is introduced, in course of time, we will be losing this revenue.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there is one other difficulty. As I have submitted just now one difficulty is about the collection of land revenue and the other difficulty is this. We have been facing consistently with droughts. In this particular context, even to-day, drought means not only expenditure on drought relief, but reduction in revenue income, reduction in the entire commercial activity in sales-tax *etc.* There is an added obligation on the part of the State, provoked by drought relief measures. Andhra Pradesh Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.70 crores uptill now on cyclone relief and Rs. 11.32 lakhs on drought relief in 11 districts. Andhra Pradesh owes Rs. 491.44 crores to the Centre. Out of this, Andhra Pradesh is expected to contribute Rs. 300 crores to the centre during the fourth plan under the repayment schedule. So, virtually the total assistance which Andhra Pradesh expects from Centre during the fourth plan is cancelled by this. Now, I have a suggestion. The debts which the States owe to the Centre correspond to the debts which the Centre owes to foreign countries. There are instances where the Central Government has to repay the loan to foreign countries in 30 or 40 years. Therefore, at least for sometime to come, the States should be allowed some more time to repay the debts and the debts repayment should be re-scheduled accordingly. These avoidable irritants in State-Centre relations should be reduced.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, Mr. Morarji Desai went on harping on how and why the Centre should be strengthened for the defence, prosperity and welfare of India. For sometime past, this has been the attitude of the Government of India, concentrating all the political and financial powers in their hands, rendering provincial autonomy into a big hoax. Thanks to the Grand Moghuls ruling in Delhi luxuriously and with a top-heavy administration, excepting two or three States, all States are backward. Even Congress members, except one, have said that the present arrangement or mechanism of the Finance Commission is totally inadequate to meet the present situation. Not only the UF Government and DMK Government of Madras but all the Congress Governments are saying that the States are suffering. Our friend from Rajasthan tried to oppose the resolution, but ultimately he said that Rajasthan should get something. This is the position after 21 years of Congress rule.

After 1967, the whole position has to be re-assessed by the Central Government, if the Central Government really wants to develop all the States and do away with uneven development. Nobody can deny there is an uneven development taking place in the country.

There has been an attitude on the part of Government of India to some how or other wield financial and political power in such a way as to bring the States to their knees. A sort of black-mailing attitude has developed in them. After the UF Government was established in West Bengal in 1967 it was quite apparent to any layman even that the Central Government tried to squeeze the UF Government by denying them food and money. Today the position of States is that either they have to over-tax their own people, who are already over-burdened with taxation and taxation has already reached a saturation point, starve them or beg money from the Centre. The Centre is taking advantage of this position and is trying to squeeze the States.

I take this opportunity to raise the question of the demands of the UF Government in West Bengal recently installed by giving a thundering defeat to the Congress Party there. The Congress Party in West Bengal has almost been wiped out. The State of West Bengal, more than once, in this House,

since 1952 is being called a problem State. You will be astonished to find that the Government of India was taking a very discriminatory attitude there since 1952, even when the Congress Ministry was there. For the development of Calcutta which is a metropolitan city and known as the Gateway of Eastern India, for every small item, the Government of West Bengal had to beg of the Central Government. This state of affairs should go. Instead of that, the other day it was stated in this House that for the development of Calcutta loans will be provided to the State of West Bengal.

Therefore, this resolution which says that a mechanism has to be developed for the amortisation of loans and which by implication says that more and more autonomy should be there for the States so that the States can develop on their own, particularly the backward regions, should be adopted by the House. Otherwise, Sir, the States cannot remain for long begging money from the Centre.

The huge amount of money that is now taken as debt has to be written off totally. Secondly, the total mechanism of making payments to States has to be revised and reassessed so that the States can be helped financially more to develop their own people and to do away with the uneven development that exists today between different States.

Lastly, I want to remind this Government that today in West Bengal the situation is such that the Central Government should take the initiative in helping the State Government that has newly come in West Bengal, otherwise the Centre-State relations will deteriorate more and more. Therefore, in the interest of Indian unity the Centre should help the State Government without any delay.

श्री मोलानाथ मास्टर (मलबर) : सभापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव अभी माना नहीं चाहिए था। अगर इसके लाने की आवश्यकता ही महसूस की जाती थी तो फाइनेंस कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पहले मानी चाहिए थी और उस समय यह मासूम करना चाहिये था कि कितना लोन किसको या कितनी सब्सिडी किसको दी गई है और उसका वहाँ पर ठीक ठीक उपयोग हुआ है या नहीं। यही मैंने राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के

समय कहा था कि केरल सरकार ने हजारों पोस्ट्स, एक नहीं हजारों पोस्ट्स तो गजेटेड आफिसर्स की और कई हजार पोस्ट्स नान-गजेटेड एम्प्लॉईज की क्रियेट की हैं और इस तरीके से जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है उससे जाहिर होता है कि केरल में मिसलेनियस डेवलपमेंट परपोजेज के लिए यह रुपया खर्च हुआ है। यह मिसलेनियस क्या बला है? ऐग्रीकल्चर नहीं, मल्टी-परपज योजना नहीं, सप्लाय नहीं, हाउसिंग नहीं, अंदर लोम्स नहीं, लेकिन मिसलेनियस - मिसलेनियस के माने क्या हैं? गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स के लिए नयी-नयी पोस्ट्स क्रियेट करके और रिडवत दे करके वहाँ की जनता पर अपना असर डालने के लिए यह कोशिश की जा रही है। जो लोग डिस्मिस कर दिए गए थे, नौकरियों से निकाल दिए गए थे, उन लोगों को बैंक डेट से, दस दस, पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल पहले जिनको डिस्मिस किया गया था, उनको री-इंस्टेट करके फिर से मौका दिया जा रहा है। केरल की आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप देखिये कि केरल में मिसलेनियस के मार्फत 110 करोड़ रुपये उसके ऊपर बकाया निकलता है और छोटी सी स्टेट है केरल। उसका कुल टोटल देखा जाये तो 192 करोड़ रुपया उनके जिम्मे है। उस रुपये को इन्होंने नान-प्रोडक्टिव परपोजेज के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है और फिर यहाँ आकर चाहते हैं कि सरकार उस रुपये को खत्म कर दे। इस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर यह गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहते हैं। तनखाहें बार-बार बढ़ा बढ़ा कर इस देश में इन्फ्लेशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं...(अव्यवधान)...इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि फाइनेंस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जब तक नहीं आ जाती है तब तक ऐसे प्रस्तावों को बिलकुल फेंक देना चाहिए। इन पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिए। यह सोचें ठीक तरीके से किस काम के लिये रुपया चाहते हैं? वाटर सप्लाय के लिए चाहते हैं या किसी काम के लिए चाहते हैं? सारा स्टेटमेंट मेरे सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ कर सुना वेते तो प्रस्तावक को हिम्मत नहीं

होती कि वह इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने पेश करते। स्माल सेविस् का जो रुपया यहाँ आना चाहिए, उसको भी यह केरल सरकार लिए बैठी है। यही हाल बंगाल का है। अभी हमारे बंगाल के दोस्त बोल रहे थे। उनको भी देखिये। मिसलेनियस में 100 करोड़ रुपया अपने पास रखे हुए हैं और उसको सरकार को देना नहीं चाहते हैं। वह किस बात के लिए रख रखा है, यह उनसे पुछा जाये। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस तरह का काम कर रही है जिससे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कमजोर हो, पे-स्केल बढ़ते चले जायें, नान-प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ता चला जाय और मॅटर पर दबाव पड़ता रहे, वह अपने यहाँ तनखाहें बढ़ाते रहें और यहाँ भी तनखाहें बढ़ती रहे, डेवलपमेंट का सारा काम रुक जाये। इनकी यह नीति है कि केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट को हमेशा कमजोर करने के लिए कोशिश करते रहें, रोजाना तनखाहें बढ़ाएं, रोजाना राशनिंग में कंसेंशंस दें और फिर कहें कि केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट उनका पालन पोषण करे। फिर जब कर्जा वसूली का काम हो तो कहते हैं कि उसको राइट आफ कर दो। आपको क्या अकाल पड़ गया, कौन सी दिक्कत आ गई हैं, कोई साइक्लोन आ गया है, क्या हो गया है कि उस कर्ज को नहीं देना चाहते हैं? जो कर्जा है उसको दीजिये और दोबारा लीजिये, यह तो बात हो सकती है। लेकिन इस तरीके से बात करना तो ठीक नहीं है। जब फाइनेंस कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दिया गया तो उसके सामने अपनी हालत को पेश कीजिए, वह डाक्यूमेंट्स आने दीजिए। जब फाइनेंस कमीशन केरल को बिजिट करता है तो उसके मुताबिक उसकी रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर फिर यहाँ प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए। अभी आप इंतजार कीजिए। फाइनेंस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने दीजिये। इस वक्त ऐसे प्रस्ताव को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इसको फेंक देना चाहिए।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should congratulate the hon. Mover of this Resolution, Shri Esthose, for bringing it forward because it is not only

[Shri Sezhiyan]

timely but it touches upon some of the fundamental and urgent issues that are facing the federal structure in India. One of the speakers from the Congress Benches said that if we accept this Resolution, it would be suicidal. On the other hand, I say that if we do not accept the Resolution and do not consider it, it will be suicidal to the future of democracy and to the Centre-State relationship in India.

The speaker previous to me said that he wants a strong Centre. We also want a strong Centre but not at the expense of weak States. An inflated Centre cannot exist at the cost of emaciated States. Only if the States live can the Centre also live; only if the parts are strong can the Centre be strong. We have to look at the question in a realistic way and on a reappraisal of the entire position as was advocated by Shri Rao from the other side who knows something about the Constitution.

There is a very wrong and unjust allocation of taxes and of the financial resources. All the expanding sources of revenue have been allocated to the Centre and all the burdensome works and expenditures have been given to the States. Year by year the States are finding it very difficult to manage their revenue receipts and expenditure.

Some friend was saying that the States were not making full use of the loans. I think, he does not know the Constitution and the position about raising a loan. A State cannot raise a loan without the consent of the Centre as long as there is an outstanding loan from the Centre or a guarantee of the Centre is in operation. In practice no State is free from indebtedness to the Centre. Thus, the entire borrowing operation is under the complete control of the Centre. Even if a state wants to raise a market loan, it has to get the permission of the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank has to get the consent of the Centre. Therefore, whether it is a loan raised in the market or a loan given by the Centre, with the full appraisal of the Centre only loans are given. Therefore the Centre has complete control over the loan raised by a State.

Year after year the position of the States is going down because of the paucity of resources and the narrow limits of taxation measures which are available to them. If we analyse the position of

repayment of Central loans by States *vis-à-vis* the total revenue receipts, we find that plan by plan it is taking a bigger chunk out of the States' revenue receipts. During the First Plan period the States had to pay only 3 per cent of the total revenue receipts towards the repayment of Central loans. In the Second Plan period it rose to 9 per cent and in the Third Plan it went up to 14 per cent. In the Fourth Plan it may go up to 20 per cent. That means, the revenue receipts are not expanding as rapidly as the repayments of loans and, therefore, the States are put to hardship.

There is one wrong assumption that is being entertained by those who argue that all the loans given to the States should be paid back. Like Shylack, they want their pound of flesh and are saying that whatever money has been given should be paid back. But I can say that many things which were given only for relief work are now being brought under the classification of loans and are being asked to be paid back. We know, the Gold Control Order was brought forward by the Finance Minister here. Almost all the States and all the Members, including Congress Members, were opposed to that but in an adamant way he brought it and lakhs of goldsmiths were thrown on to the streets. They were deprived of their traditional jobs and relief measures were started. Loans were granted by the Centre to the goldsmiths. All those loans granted to the goldsmiths were afterwards treated as loans given to the States. In what way are the States responsible for that state of affairs? Were they responsible for throwing the goldsmiths on the streets? I can quote many more examples. Sometimes some countries give some gifts to States. For example, I remember, Canada gave some gift of electrical goods and installations to the State of Madras.

What the other country gave as a gift, the Central Government treated it as a loan to the State of Madras.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : An outright highway robbery.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Supposing it is a unitary State and the Central Government has spent an amount on relief measures, will it take it as an asset or as an outstanding

loan? Just because there are States, just because the Centre has got all the financial powers, they are treating the States in this way.

There is another wrong assumption also that the States alone derive all the benefits from three developmental schemes. Supposing there is the scheme inaugurated in one State and it gives some benefits, does not the Centre become a partner in reaping the benefits by way of the Central excise corporate taxes and income-taxes? All these things emanate from that scheme.

When we look into this position, a complete reappraisal of the debt position, the indebtedness of the States, should be taken into consideration as to how far they have contributed and how far they have been thrust upon by the Centre to do so. Supposing it is a non-productive loan, if it is a relief measure, it should be written off completely. Such loans should be completely written off. For other loans also, I would suggest one way. As regards the loans given for productive schemes, whether they are Plan or non-Plan schemes, those loans should be treated as non-payable with the condition that they should give annual rate of interest. This is not a new suggestion given by me. Even the report of the study team of the A. R. C. has made that suggestion. Supposing, it has been invested by the Centre itself, will it be expecting instalments out of the capital? They may only expect a return. In the same way, if they give a lumpsum amount to the State, that should be treated as a non-payable loan. But they can fix some rate of dividend to be given to them. The colossal amount of indebtedness of the States is not going to be wiped out from the revenue account. Year by year, the indebtedness is going to swell to an enormous extent. No State is thinking of repaying their debts, whether it is a grant or a loan, they want to grab money from the Centre. Here is a relevant quotation from the report of the study team of the A. R. C. on Centre-State relationship. It says :

"This has bred in the States a degree of indifference as a result of which, when reviewing assistance from the Centre, they heed little whether the assistance is in the form of a loan or a grant. For this very reason, mounting indebtedness does not seem to have brought about keen awareness of the need for either

thrift or the efficient utilisation of scarce resources".

They do not mind whether it is a grant or a loan, because they do not have any idea of repaying it. Even if they want, they cannot pay back because the revenue receipts are so low.

Lastly, I would like to say this much to the Central Government that they should have a realistic attitude. Just because the Constitution has given so much power to them, they should not try to utilise the situation to the disadvantage of the States. A complete reappraisal of the entire position of financial allocations should be taken. Otherwise, a starving State and an over-stuffed Centre cannot function together smoothly and efficiently.

In conclusion, I say, if this state of affairs continues, if the States are put more and more under the tiresome burden of the mounting indebtedness, if the Centre continues to hold the money strings and suppresses and oppresses the States financially, a stage may come when the people of the States may say, "All right. Let us collect all the taxes. Let us have all the financial resources. We will contribute to the maintenance of the Centre." That stage may come.

17 55 hrs.

RE : POLITICAL SITUATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। मध्य प्रदेश में प्रसेम्बली की बैठक चल रही थी, गोविन्द नारायण सिंह ने इस्तीफा दिया। उसके बाद प्रसेम्बली प्रोरोग हुई और राजा नरेशचन्द्र सिंह को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया। लेकिन प्रसेम्बली नहीं बुलाई जा रही है और नतीजा यह हो रहा है... (स्ववचन)... वहाँ हालत यह है कि भैया राम और गया राम हो रहा है। कांग्रेस के सदस्यों की संख्या 181 हो गयी है। कम से कम यह मंत्री कहें कि प्रसेम्बली बुलाई जाये। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है।... (स्ववचन)...

SHRI UMANATH (Pundkkottai) : The point of order is totally unrelated to the subject under discussion.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : The Constitution has been flouted there. There is no Constitution. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. members may please resume their seats. I will listen to all of them.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The ruling party is in minority and the Opposition is in majority. Kindly bring it to the notice of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Something should be done immediately. There is no Constitution there.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I rise on a point of order under rule 340. I beg to move :

"That the debate on the motion be adjourned."

I have two reasons why I want the debate to be adjourned. One is that the Constitutional provisions have been flouted and the second is that the principles which have been enunciated by the Speakers' Conference and the principles which have been vociferously supported by the Opposition have been flouted in Madhya Pradesh. What has happened in Madhya Pradesh...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That Ministry must resign immediately.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Rule 341 (1) says that if the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am in possession of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under rule 340, some important issues have been raised on several occasions on this side and I have given them a hearing. Let us see whether there is really a Constitutional crisis. Let him build up his case. The contention seems to be that the prorogation should be withdrawn. Let me hear him. The hon. Member may be very brief.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The SVD elected a new leader. Yesterday there was a debate and, therefore, I need not refresh the memory of the hon. members of the Opposition. It was said in the course of the debate that Shri Naresh Chandra Singh was not invited to form the Government. Yesterday he was invited. But now there is a very curious position. We have accepted Parliamentary democracy. Specially the Opposition were shouting vociferously at the top of their voice from the top of the House that Parliamentary democracy must function in this country. We also agree that that should be our aim, and it is our aim, it is our mission, to preserve Parliamentary democracy. But now they are consulting the astrologers. It is a very curious proposition. It is a wonderful fact to reflect upon that the S.V.D. is consulting astrologers...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is no use arguing now. He may please come to the point. Where is the failure? He may come to that point.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I demand that the matter be taken into consideration after adjourning the motion before the House, and there should be a debate on the situation in Madhya Pradesh. The Assembly should be called immediately. Whether it is the Congress or the SVD which should form the Government, we are not so much concerned about.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From the points of order and the speeches made, it appears that it is their demand that the Governor should withdraw the prorogation and convene the Assembly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchrapalli) : Nobody is against convening the Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : On a point of order—shame on the Opposition.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Governor can

summon the Assembly : The Assembly must be summoned. We are with him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My point of order was only shame on the Opposition.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Whenever in the past an issue like this, that is, where there was a fear or apprehension that the constitutional machinery in the State was not working, it has been customary for Parliament to take cognisance of the fact and to raise our voice here. So I am very glad that though belatedly, some Congressmen this time are showing this concern for constitutional proprieties. We were the members to demand first that the fate of a government must be decided in the Assembly, not in the chamber of the Governor or for that matter anywhere else. Our stand has throughout been that the fate of a government should be decided on the floor of the Assembly. Even today we demand that the Assembly must be called and given a chance to decide. I do not know if Shri Randhir Singh will now revise his attitude towards us.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I withdraw the 'shame on you'.

SHRI NATH PAI : We have been the ones who have been demanding it, and to the extent we have succeeded in driving this home to our Congress friends that the fate of a government should be decided on the floor of the Assembly, I think this is a victory.

May I, therefore, on behalf not only of the Opposition but perhaps of the whole House say that the Home Minister be requested to make a statement as to what exactly is happening in that State of Madhya Pradesh ?

श्री बलु लिये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मंडारे साहब ने इस चर्चा को स्थगित कर मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में चर्चा चालू करने के लिए वह प्रस्ताव दिया है तो मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ-साथ इस चर्चा में गवर्नरों के कर्तव्य क्या हों इसके बारे में कोई ठोस और निश्चित राय बनाने की बात होनी चाहिए।

ग्राह सबरे मैंने पढ़ा है कि बाबू सम्पूर्णानन्द ने कांग्रेसी के नाते काम किया इसलिए

हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय उनको धन्यवाद दे रहे थे। अब उनको काम कैसे करना चाहिए या ? उन्हें कांग्रेसी के नाते नहीं बल्कि संविधान की दफा 159 के तहत गवर्नर का पद सम्हालते समय जो शपथ, श्रोथ या ऐंफरमेशन लेना पड़ता है उसका पालन उन्हें करना चाहिए था। इसी तरह श्री घमंवीर को पश्चिमी बंगाल की लोक-तांत्रिक सरकार को बर्खास्त नहीं करना चाहिए था। इसी तरीके से बिहार के गवर्नर को अल्प-संख्यक मंत्रिमंडल को बिहार की जनता पर लादना नहीं चाहिये था।

अब अगर इन सारी चीजों के लिए आपकी चर्चा है तो मैं साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ और मेरी यह पक्की राय है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भी तत्काल विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई जाए। शक्ति परीक्षण हो। उसके बाद गवर्नर की स्वीकृति हो कि वह मंत्रिमंडल बनायें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि सभी राज्यों में यह प्रणाली अपनाई जाये। लेकिन कभी कभी आप भी श्री बैकटसुखवय के रास्ते पर चलें तो कुछ मजा आये।

SHRI UMANATH : So far as I am concerned, we are not against calling the Assembly. We want it. That position is there. But in the hurry with which the Congress Party comes here, they are quite consistent, because in West Bengal there was a popularly elected Government at that time. When the Governor advised that the Assembly must be called on a particular day, the West Bengal Government said that it will call the Assembly and it will call it on such and such date.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why such and such date ?

SHRI UMANATH : It has got its own reasons. It advised the Governor to call the Assembly on a particular date. But then the Governor on the advice of the Party's Government here refused, defied the advice of the State Ministry there and then dismissed that Government, (Interruption).

Now the question that arises here is a fundamental one. The Chief Minister has been sworn in. He has not yet constituted the Government. Why it has not been

[Shri Umanath]

constituted, why this delay, I will tell you. The Chief Minister has not yet constituted the Government. Immediately these people rush in here and say 'Call the Assembly'. (Interruptions) The question is : a properly constituted Government must advise the Governor and the Cabinet in the State must advise the Governor to fix a day to call the Assembly. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is very limited.

SHRI UMANATH : It is not very limited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Shri Bibhuti Mishra raised an issue.

SHRI P. K. VASUDEVAN NAIR : What is that issue. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He pro-rogued and has not given the elected Members of the assembly to meet...

SHRI UMANATH : The Assembly has got to be called by the Governor on the advice of the Government there, on the advice of a Cabinet there. (Interruptions) I am very particular about that. I do not like to take advantage of the situation. On the advice of a properly constituted Cabinet there the Governor has to call the Assembly. The Chief Minister has been sworn in. He has asked for time. He is saying that he will constitute the Government. After constitution of the Government, let the Governor fix a particular date and then call the Assembly. In between, when the Government has not been constituted they are asking 'Why is it being delayed?'. Of course, I know why it is being delayed. After the 'Ayaram' and 'Gayaram' fight is fought by this very Congress Party, D. P. Mishra...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not stopping you. This House is more concerned about the observation of constitutional functions and practices. (Interruptions) After the Chief Minister has been sworn in and if he fails to form a Government, for how many days one can wait? (Interruptions)

SHRI UMANATH : I am saying that

for the non-constitution of the Government there, both the Congress Party as also the Chief Minister's Party are responsible. The Congress Party in order not to allow the Chief Minister to constitute a Government has caught hold of 40 Members—40 Ayarams—and taken them to the Governor and put them in the Governor's Bungalow or put them under the custody of the Speaker. The Congress Party as well as the other Party are responsible for the delay in constituting the Government. My point is that the Assembly must be called by a duly constituted Government advising the Governor to do so.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Private Members' time is being taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree that we should not encroach on the Private Members' time. I have permitted this only to draw attention to the constitutional issue without going into the merits of the case and past history. Under the Constitution it was incumbent on the Governor to summon the Assembly and the Members have raised this issue because we are not meeting for two days. Shri Sehti may convey to the Home Minister the impressions he has gathered.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Private Member's Resolution should continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion made here is that the Debate be adjourned because the Member wanted to discuss certain situation arising in Madhya Pradesh. Only if the House agrees I will permit further debate on this.

SHRI UMANATH : What is your ruling on this? Last time, when Mr. Madhu Limaye raised the question of adjournment of the House to discuss the M. P. question, you gave a ruling. You did not leave it to the House. You gave a ruling that you were not going to permit discussion. When Mr. Patil wanted to speak, you said "I have already given my ruling on this question and now I would not permit you to speak". You give now your ruling on this Motion and then proceed.

SHRI NATH PAI : On a point of order, under Rule 341.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhandare, will you withdraw your motion ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I withdraw my motion. I must give the reason before I withdraw. I just wanted to bring this to the notice of the Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मध्य-प्रदेश में आज सरकार बाकायदा काम कर रही है और उसके बारे में यहां सवाल उठाना और उसको उठाने की इजाजत आपके द्वारा दिया जाना, ठीक नहीं है। यह स्टेट के एफ़ेयर्स में इंटर फ़ीयरेंस करना है, वहां के इंटरनल मैटर्स में इंटरफ़ीयरेंस करना है। वहां पर सरकार बनी हुई है। चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने वहां पर ओथ ले ला है। चीफ़ मिनिस्टर के कहने बग़ैर गवर्नर असेम्बली के प्रारोगेशन को खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने पहले ही कह दिया है कि वह हाउस बुलायेगा और वहां पर सदन में शक्ति परीक्षा हो सकती है। इस सवाल को यहां उठाना गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको यहां डिसकस नहीं किया जाना चाहिए था। जो किया गया है वह गलत है। यहाँ यह सवाल जो डिसकस हुआ है, गलत हुआ है। आज आप मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में ऐसा करते हैं तो कल को आपको महाराष्ट्र के बारे में हो सकता है कि करना पड़े और फिर तीसरे किसी प्रदेश के बारे में भी आपको ऐसा ही करना पड़ सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. On all occasions,—I must be very clear—when Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri S. M. Banerjee and others raised certain important issues under rule 341, I had permitted them. So, there is no question of distinction. He has withdrawn, and as I have already observed, it should be done. (Interruption)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Before I withdraw—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No conditional withdrawl. I will rule it out of order. (Interruption)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : This will be taken notice of in Madhya Pradesh. (Interruption)

SHRI RADHIR SINGH : Shame on Shri Kanwer Lal Gupta and his party,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Sezhiyan.

18.17 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : AMORTISATION OF DEBTS OF STATES—contd.

SHRI SEZAIYAN : Sir, as I was saying, most of the loans that the States have taken from the Centre were because of the capital disbursement and more and more of the loans were taken because of the paucity of the resources available to the States. For example, during the first Five Year Plan, the capital disbursements required by the States were Rs. 980 crores, out of which the loans from the Centre formed Rs. 770 crores, or 77 per cent. During the second Plan period, it was 74 per cent and during third Plan period, it was 89 per cent. That means that important schemes in the States can be implemented only if the Centre gives its consent. The States have to depend on the Centre which has its discretionary powers. Therefore, wherever there is a non-Congress State, wherever the State is not obeying the Centre politically, then financially the Centre uses its power through the backdoor of the Planning Commission, in respect of the allocation of schemes and grants. Therefore, this has to be put an end to. A complete reappraisal of the entire constitutional position in the grant of loans and other amounts should be gone into by an expert committee as suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission. Unless and until this is done, the smooth working of the federal structure that has come into vogue after the general elections of 1967 will not be there. The Central Government should, for its own good, look into this matter. As I said, only if the States live, the Centre can live. Only if the parts are stronger, the whole can be stronger. With these words, I conclude.

रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग मरकड़ को कमजोर करते हैं,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मैं उनसे बड़ा देश का दुश्मन किसी को नहीं समझता हूँ। इस रेजोल्यूशन से देश कमजोर होता है। इस रेजोल्यूशन में डेट को माफ करने की बात कही गई है। अगर मरकज कर्ज देता जायेगा और स्टेट्स उसको वापस करने से इन्कार करती रहेंगे, तो क्या सरकार के दरख्तों पर रुपये लगते हैं? मरकज कहां से रुपया लायेगा? हमारे दोस्तों की भोली फट गई है; उसमें जो कुछ डाला जाये, वह निकल जायेगा। जो कर्ज लेगा, अगर वह वापस नहीं करेगा, तो वह ईमानदार आदमी नहीं समझा जायेगा।

हां, मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पठान या साहूकार न बनें, पठान की रेंटी के मुताबिक न बने कि कर्जा एक हजार रुपया दिया और उसका सूद-दर-सूद दस हजार रुपये हो गया। सरकार मुक्त की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए बाहर से अरबों खरबों रुपये लेती है। वह ठीक है, लेकिन वह बंगाल, मद्रास, पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसी गरीबी स्टेट्स का खून न चूसे।

मैं इन से अपने स्टेट के मुताबिक कहना चाहूंगा, उसी के लिए मैंने इजाजत ली थी। मेरी अपनी स्टेट पर भाखरा और नांगल प्रोजेक्ट्स का कर्जा वाजिब लगा है लेकिन मैं उसको देना चाहूंगा। मैं इनकी तरह से हजम करने वाला नहीं हूँ कि कर्ज को खा जाऊंगा और दूंगा नहीं। मैं दूंगा लेकिन जो पठान वाली रेंटी है वह हमसे न लें। वह किसान और जवान की स्टेट है हम देंगे अपना रुपया, अपने बर्तन बेच कर देंगे, अपनी जायदाद बेच कर देंगे लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सूद मूल से भी बढ़ जाय। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि इस बात का ध्यान रखें, रेट आफ इंटररेस्ट इतना ज्यादा न हो।

दूसरी बात - मेरी स्टेट में सतलज व्यास लिंक प्रोजेक्ट किसान डैम का प्रोजेक्ट और गुड़गांव कैनल का प्रोजेक्ट दीजिये। यह प्रोजेक्ट बनवा दीजिये। पानी होगा तो 16 हजार मुरब्बा मील भूमि है, हम

सारे देश को खिलाएंगे, चना, गेहूँ, चावल सब पैदा करेंगे। यह चावल के बिना हमारे भाई भूखों मरते रहते हैं, हम इनको इतना चावल दे देंगे कि उससे इनको दबा कर छोड़ेंगे। एक चीज और कहनी है। आपके हाथ में पैसा है। मोनी हिस्स पर हम आइ०टी०आई० का प्रोजेक्ट चाहते हैं। दस हजार मजदूरों को उससे मुलाजिमत मिलेगी। आप उस पर गौर करें और एक ट्रेंक्टर फैंक्ट्री हमें देने के प्रस्ताव पर भी गौर करें।

यह जो रेजोल्यूशन है, उसकी मैं मुखातिफ करना हूँ। पैसे लेते हो तो दो। जो पैसा लेकर मार जायगा उससे भगवान भी नाराज हो जायगा और दुनिया में उसकी शांति नहीं रहेगी। उसका भट्ठा बैठ जायगा। इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव की मैं मुतालिफ करता हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को भी टाइम मिलना चाहिए। आधे घंटे से ज्यादा समय इसमें बर्बाद हुआ। यह बिल्कुल बेइसफ़ी है, आप टाइम बढ़ाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is part of the debate, if somebody raises some point. I have already extended it by half an hour.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Half-hour discussion may be taken on some other day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister should have at least 15 minutes and the mover should have some time to reply.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह प्रस्ताव जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि राज्यों के ऊपर जो केन्द्रीय कर्जा है उसको हटाने के लिए, उसको मुलभूत के लिये उनकी सम्मति से एक रास्ता निकाला जाये, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि यह जो परिस्थिति आई है, जो हालत पैदा हुई है कि

कुछ राज्यों को केन्द्र से कर्जा लेना पड़ा है और उसके बोझ से वे दबे जा रहे हैं उसकी खास वजह यह है कि योजनायें हिन्दुस्तान में गलत रूप में चलाई गईं। योजनाओं की गलत नीति अस्तित्व की गई जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि क्षेत्रीय विषमतायें बढ़ी हैं।...

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : On a point of order, Sir. Private Members' business comes every week, but half-hour discussions are very rare. I request you to hold over this resolution for next week and take up the half-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Private Members' business is allotted 2½ hours every week and nobody has a right to encroach upon it. We started very late today. This resolution will be concluded by 7 O'clock. Then I leave it to the House to decide about the half-hour discussion. I cannot curtail private members' time.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि केन्द्र से राज्यों को जो कर्जा मिलता है, उसके सम्बन्ध जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उसकी वजह यह है कि जिस रूप में हिन्दुस्तान में पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चलाई गई हैं, उन योजनाओं के चलाने का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कुछ क्षेत्र जो विकसित थे वे ज्यादा विकसित हो गये और जो क्षेत्र अविकसित थे, वे ज्यादा अविकसित हो गये और पीछे रह गये। इसी तरह से सारे देश में जो ग्राम-दानी का हिसाब रहा उसमें गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हो गये और गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हो गये। इस पिछड़ेपन को हटाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने कदम उठाने शुरू किये। यहां ऐसी बात नहीं है कि संविद की सरकारों के आने से ही कर्जा बढ़ने की बात हुई है, यह तो पहले से ही चला आ रहा है। जब कांग्रेसी सरकारें थीं, उस समय भी यह कोशिश थी कि क्षेत्रीय विषमता को, राज्यों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करके उनको विकसित किया जाय। यह परिस्थिति योजनाओं की वजह से आई है और उनकी पूर्ति के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्र से कर्जा लेना पड़ा है।

अब केन्द्र सूद के साथ उस कर्ज को वसूल करना चाहता है—यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच टैक्स को लेकर किस तरह से पैसे का बटवारा हो इस सम्बन्ध में पांच साल में एक फाइनेन्स कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको खत्म कर दिया जाय। संविधान की 280 धारा में संशोधन लाकर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि हर साल एक परमानेंट फाइनेन्स कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय ताकि जो नई परिस्थितियाँ आती हैं, उनको मद्देनजर रखते हुए वह कमीशन रिकमण्ड करे कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच किस तरह से रेवेन्यू का बटवारा हो।

18.26 hrs.

[श्री बासुदेवन नायर पीठासीन हुए]

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि इस समय राज्यों के ऊपर जो कर्जा है, कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि उसको रिटन-आफ कर दिया जाय। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि चाहे केन्द्र राज्यों से ले या राज्य केन्द्र से लें, किसी न किसी को बोझ तो उठाना ही पड़ेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में दीलत है, देश में पैसे की कमी नहीं है, इसके आंकड़े आपके पास हैं। यदि केन्द्र सरकार इन्कम की सीलिंग का रास्ता अस्तित्वार कर ले, डा० लोहिया का कहना था कि 1:10 के अनुपात में इन्कम की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए, यदि आप इस सुझाव को मान लें तो एक हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रतिसाल सरकार को मिल सकते हैं। टैक्स-इवेंजुन को यदि आप मुस्तैदी के साथ रोकें तो कैलबोर के हिसाब से 200 से 300 करोड़ रुपये आपके पास आ सकते हैं। फजूलखर्ची जो देश में चल रही है, यदि आप सक्ती से उसको रोकें तो पाल-बायरन, इकानामिस्ट के अनुसार 500 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिसाल आपको मिल सकते हैं। देश में होर्ट-वैल्थ टैम्पलज, मास्क्स और दूसरे रूप में काफी संख्या में पड़ी हुई है, यदि आप उस धन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो ग्रंथ शास्त्रियों के

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

हिसाब से पाँच हजार से 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की दौलत आपको मिल सकती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आपके पास पैसा नहीं है तो आप किमी पर मुनहसिर करें, या किमी के मोहताज बनें, मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार पैसा इकट्ठा करे और इस तरह से राज्यों पर बोझ नहीं पड़ेगा और हम देश में जो विकास करना चाहते हैं, वह भी कर सकेंगे, न उसका बोझ केन्द्र पर पड़ेगा और न राज्यों पर, मुल्क आगे बढ़ेगा और खुशहाल होगा। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार इसी नीति की वजह से सबसे पीछे बनाया गया है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important problem. For the first time, after twenty years, we have come to know the real implications of the financial devolution between the Centre and the States after many non-Congress governments have come into existence in various States. The total of loans which was Rs. 44 crores has now gone up to Rs. 7000 crores.

The interest which they have to pay on this amount is enormous. And if the interest is not paid every year, a direction goes to the Reserve Bank not to pay money. In this way, the Centre is virtually able to make the State Governments inoperative, affecting the economic and financial relations between the Centre and the States. If we want harmonious relations between the Centre and the States to grow, a deep study should be made of this problem.

In this connection I would like to say that certain things appear to me apparently absurd. The Centre invest some money in States in what are called Central projects. The object of investing money in a project is to see that it gives a return. Suppose the Centre invest Rs. 100 crores on an irrigation project in a State. It will not wait for the project to give a return to recover the loan from the State. It will arbitrarily fix a date, say, ten years and ask the State Government to repay that loan after that period even though the project would not have started giving returns. The States have consistently taken the view that the repayment of the money invested by the

Centre on projects should start only when the States actually get benefit out of the money invested by the Centre. But instead, of doing that, they start recovering the money with interest from a date which is fixed arbitrarily.

Then, the interim Report of the Finance Commission does not deal with the special problems of backward States. It has not considered how to give an equitable share from the Central and State financial pool to States and areas which are backward so that their position can be improved.

Now there is a convention that five per cent of the total capital investment in railways should go to the Centre. In that way the Centre gets about Rs. 150 crores. The States get only Rs. 14 crores or 15 crores by way of passenger fares. Why should five per cent go to the Centre? Why not three per cent go to the States so that they will get a share of Rs. 40 crores or 50 crores? Some serious consideration should be given to this.

During the last twenty years of Congress rule or misrule there has been misuse of money and capricious and fruitless expenditure by launching all sorts of pet schemes and projects in many States, including Orissa. During Congress rule by Shri Patnaik crores of rupees were wasted in Orissa.

For example, take the Paradip Project, on which Rs. 15 crores were spent by the State. When the Centre took over this project, it did not pay back the State what it spent on the project. Not only that, it is charging interest from the State for the loan which it gave even though the benefits of the port go to the Centre. This is creating friction between the State and the Centre.

Article 275 refers to grants in aid by the Centre to the States. There should be block provision in the budget for drought, flood etc. and it should be given always as grant in aid and never as loan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. IAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I have to move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for moving amendments has already passed. Your name was called at the time of moving amendments but you were absent then.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Now I am present. Time for moving amendments was not fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will understand that there is a time for doing that. Other Members were here and they moved their amendments. Unfortunately, you were not here then.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He missed the bus.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, you may ask a question after the Minister's speech. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, the issue of Centre-State relationship *vis-à-vis* financial matters is a very crucial and important matter and there are no two opinions on the fact that the relationship should be very harmonious. It should be advantageous to both. The Centre should get the best of the benefit and, at the same time, the work of the States on the financial side should not be retarded.

There is a constitutional provision with regard to the devolution of the various incomes. According to this constitutional provision there is a division of the revenue income which accrues to the Centre on account of customs, excise and income-tax. Besides this, there are certain subjects with the States in the Schedule itself where the States are also having an arena to raise their revenues and to tap those resources.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Only sales-tax.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There are many things. I need not enumerate them ; the hon. Member, Shri Nambiar, very well knows them.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There is practically nothing.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The items which fall under excise duty and which are divisible between the States and the Centre at one period of time were 35 ; now they have grown up to 68. Therefore the arena for the division of excise duty income to the Centre and of the customs duty and income-tax is being widened.

Then, every five years there is the

Finance Commission which goes into all aspects. They tour the States, take the opinion of the States' representatives and it is on their recommendation that non-developmental or revenue expenditure and other things are considered.

Besides this, there is the forum of the Planning Commission. Then there is the Chief Ministers' Conference and the Finance Ministers' Conference. The Plan expenditure is governed on the basis of the various discussions held in these various forums.

SHRI NAMBIAR : All these are there to deny the money to the states. All the discussions are there but not the money.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to tell the House that in the First Plan period the share of divisible taxes and duties was Rs. 345 crores ; in the Second Plan it rose to Rs. 711 crores ; in the Third Plan it rose to Rs. 1,196 crores. In 1966-67 it was Rs. 373 crores. in 1967-68 it was Rs. 416 crores, in 1968-69 it was Rs. 491 crores and in 1969-70 it will be Rs. 519 crores. Therefore the share of the division of the various incomes which I have just now enumerated has also been mounting up. It is not as if the Centre is usurping all the money. After all, a happy harmony between the Centre and the States is absolutely necessary. Nobody would grudge the Centre.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You keep the States backward.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Central Government is responsible for the defence of the country. Nobody is interested in keeping the States backward because the State is a part of the country and if a State remains backward then we are all backward.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You are always keeping them backward.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : 90 per cent of the people are educated in Kerala.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Where is the precision tools factory ? Where is the phytochemicals project ? You are always keeping us backward.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Not in the least.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Minister has said that 90 per cent of the people in Kerala are educated. Is it a crime? Does he want to punish them on that score?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : What I mean to say is it is not a backward State. It is a most forward State. We are all proud of it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. If there is any clarification to be sought, a question can be asked.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore, as far as the division of the income is concerned, it is based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission which is a semi-judicial body. It would be wrong to say that the Central Government alone has been formulating certain policies and dividing income according to their whims and have been giving priority to certain States and have been treating other States on a differential basis. There has been appointment of commissions from time to time and it is on the basis of the recommendations of these commissions that various Plan aids and other things have gone to the States. Apart from the division on the incomes and the assistance which is given for the Plan, there are other things for which assistance is given. For example, if there is any natural calamity, the relief is provided in the form of a grant. Similarly, the relief is provided for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, police housing to tide over the ways and means difficulties, etc. All these things are there. Therefore, not only there is the division of various duties, there is the Plan assistance in the form of a grant and also in the form of a loan.

So far as the Plan assistance is concerned, the Plan assistance has been varying in percentage as far as aid is concerned or as far as grant or loan is concerned. But it is now being considered that we should evolve a certain formula and it has been considered that as far as Plan assistance is concerned, 30 per cent should be aid and about 70 per cent should be loan. So, all these things are still under consideration. The Finance Commission and the Planning Commission are going into it and the various Chief Ministers' conference and other

conferences which are held will, certainly, take into consideration the difficulties of the State Governments also.

One will have to realise that as far as expenditure is concerned, the expenditure is both Plan expenditure, developmental expenditure, and non-Plan expenditure. We cannot take a posture that we would go on saying that the Centre has not been treating us fairly well and, at the same time, we would go on spending more on non-developmental expenditure or anything of that type. Therefore, a certain sort of financial drill will have to be maintained and the States, I think, will surely cooperate with the Centre in this matter so that we can have a better harmony of the developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Nobody would grudge that certain responsibilities of the Centre are there. For example, we were not very happy to increase our defence expenditure. But if the defence expenditure of the Centre has gone up, nobody would say that it was not necessary. Similarly, there are other expenditures which are absolutely necessary both for the States and the Centre. What I would like to ask is this that wherever developmental expenditure has been incurred, as has been made out during the Budget debate that we have spent or we have invested so much money in the public sector projects, naturally, the public expects from the Government that this investment should give us a fair return. Similarly, wherever we have invested money either in the irrigation projects or in the other developmental projects, in the States, we do expect from the State Governments that they would utilise this money in such a manner that this would also start giving them revenues. That would also augment their income. That is also to be considered. The traffic has to be bothways. We cannot expect only one part of the Government to function effectively and the other part or the other limb of the Government not to function very effectively. This point has also to be considered wherever loan has been advanced for these purposes:

There has been a demand that there should be a permanent council or a permanent Finance Commission for this purpose. At the moment, the finance Commission goes into the problems and, as far as the revenue expenditure is

concerned, they take into account the variations which are likely during the next three or four years. The Finance Commission takes considerable time in going through all these problems. Therefore, at present, it is not being considered necessary to appoint a permanent Finance Commission.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Why ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Because the present Finance Commission, as it is constituted, takes into account the likely variations, and adjustments can be made on that basis. But certainly I am not going to argue very much on this. This is a point which could be examined from time to time and this can be later on looked into.

I have already indicated how the assistance to the States has been mounting up from time to time. At the moment, the total loan outstanding against the States is about Rs. 5191 crores. As far as Central Government is concerned, the total loan which is outstanding is about Rs. 16,000 crores. If we take into account this suggestion that there should be amortisation or that a sinking fund should be provided to write off these, then I would say that the financial position of the Central Government will be completely weakened. We have not taken the posture that, whatever loans we have taken from the public or whatever loans we have taken from elsewhere, we are not going to repay. The Central Government is committed to repay the loan as well as the interest. Therefore, whatever assistance has gone in the form of loan or in the form of aid to the States, certainly we do expect that with the rate of interest which varies according to the terms and conditions under which the loan has been given. Therefore, the proposition that a sinking fund should be provided to write off the loans is difficult to accept.....

SHRI NAMBIAR : How can the States pay ? The States must have the capacity to pay.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If you cannot pay, we cannot pay. After all, the country is one. If the Central Government cannot pay and if you also cannot pay, what will be the fate of the country ? It is for you to realise that. Therefore, let us think in more constructive terms. We can certainly take into

account the difficulties of the State Governments. That is what the Finance Commission is going to do.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Don't charge interest.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are certainly trying to find out ways and means to have a consolidation, a rationalisation, and the Finance Commission itself is going into all these problems. I am sure they would come out with a report, and it is only after their report comes that we can take a fairly good view about the whole thing.

Therefore, I would request Mr. Esthose not to press his Resolution. It is receiving all the sympathetic consideration from our side. It is receiving all possible consideration from the side of the Finance Commission, and when the report of the Finance Commission comes, I am sure, it will receive its due consideration not only at the government level, but it will also be discussed in the House, and that time would be the appropriate time when this thing could be taken up again. I would, therefore, request Mr. Esthose to withdraw his Resolution. It has certainly drawn the attention of the House, of the Government and of the whole country. In case Mr. Esthose does not propose to withdraw his Resolution, then I would request the House not to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Lakkappa. He may put just one simple and direct question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I was busy in some other meeting. I had sent an amendment to the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Esthose, regarding amortisation of debts. My amendment was to appoint a Commission.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may please ask his question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My intention in framing that amendment was to have a rational approach so far as amortisation of debts of States was concerned. In view of the serious situation arising out of the regional imbalances, suggestions have been made by several Chief Ministers of non-Congress States ; invoking article 263 of the Constitution, to have a permanent Council to go into the matter in detail with respect

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

to the debts of the States to the Centre, because there are a number of investments which have been made from the loan taken by the States; they have even become idle investments, but interest on them has accrued heavily.

In such a situation, the States will face a financial crisis. Will Government be prudent enough to constitute forthwith such a permanent Commission under the Constitution to go into the matter?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the appointment of a permanent Commission is concerned, I have already said that at the moment, it is not under active consideration. Let us receive the Report of the Finance Commission. It will be only after that that we can give more thoughtful consideration to this matter. Perhaps the House will also be in a better position then to think about it.

As far as the question of divergent views expressed in the NDC, the views expressed there were certainly divergent, but the Planning Commission and others have evolved a formula for this, and we are trying to work on that.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: I have listened patiently to the reply of the hon. Minister of State. Unfortunately, I am not satisfied with his reply.

The hon. Members from Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Bengal and even the Congress Member from Andhra and many others who spoke have placed added emphasis on the demands made in my speech. Even members from Congress Benches have urged the need for a reconsideration of the present position so as to give more finances to the States.

The hon. Member from Rajasthan gave a very vivid picture of the backward character of Rajasthan. Similarly, we could hear from every State the cry for more finance for development. This is not a competition with the Centre but is a cry for development. If the Centre refuses to accede to this and does not take it in the spirit in which it is intended, in effect it will be acting as a brake on growth and development of the people.

Due to the inflationary policy followed by the Central Government, the State Govern-

ments are made to suffer by way of increased expenditure on DA to their staff. Also with enhanced spending in other activities, nothing is left in the States for development, on activities such as irrigation, industry, electrification, roads and other most essential things.

There is no use offering lip-sympathy, as was done by the hon. Minister. There is no use saying that there is no finance available with the Centre. Unless the fiscal policy of the Central Government is changed, you will see the same helpless position continuing till it reaches the breaking point, when it is bound to go out of control.

It is better for the Central Government to revise their policy in this regard. Their throwing the burden on the Finance Commission will not save the situation. They may allot a little more to the States. But that will not be as much as the States want. This kind of answers will not satisfy the people of the States, even of the Congress States. Leave alone the non-Congress States. Even States governed by the Congress Party are demanding more and more finance.

The Centre should not appropriate all the activities to itself, but should leave some of them to the States. Except in the matter of defence, communications, external affairs and trade, all other items should be handed over to the States, namely, education, agriculture, police, health etc. Finance should also be given to them in full. This will reduce the burden of the Centre and can help the Centre and the States to have healthy relations and alleviate the sufferings of the people. Therefore, I hope that this Resolution will be accepted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments by Shri Nayanar, Shri Chakrapani and Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put

the other two amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"In view of the serious financial crisis facing all the States and the fact that enormous debt charges of the States eat into their capacity to launch development schemes, this House calls upon the Government to immediately work out a scheme of amortisation of debts in consultation with the States and to implement it."

The Resolution was negatived
— — —

18.59 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : STATUS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN
(Chamba) : I move :

"That this House is of opinion that the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh be raised to the status of a State."

This Resolution reflects the hope and aspirations of millions of people of the border territory of Himachal Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech next time. Does the House wish to take up half-an-hour discussion ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 17, 1969/ Phalguna 26, 1890 (Saka).