

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 24, 1970/Va saka 4.
1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 1201.
Shri Naidu.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Sir.
Question No. 1209 is an identical one. It
may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

Increase in Salaries of High Court and Supreme Court Judges

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*1201. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ATAM DAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government
are considering to raise the salaries of the
High Court and Supreme Court Judges by
Rs. 500 per month ;

(b) whether the judges have opposed this
move ;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for
their opposition ;

(d) whether they have suggested that
Government should give certain other
amenities rather than this increase ; and

(e) if so, how far Government have
agreed to their request ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A proposal to
raise the salaries of Judges by Rs. 500/- was
considered. As it involved a constitutional
amendment, the leaders of Opposition parties
in Parliament were recently consulted. The
consensus of opinion was not in favour of
the proposal.

(b) to (d). No suggestions or represen-
tations against the proposal were any of the
Judges.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in Salaries of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts and Reaction of State Government

*1209. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the reaction of the State
Governments to the proposed increase in the
salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and
the High Courts by rupees five hundred has
been sought ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MAYAVAN : May I know
whether the government consider the question
of raising the income tax exemption, so far
as this salary is concerned ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, the
general opinion did not approve of even this
increase of Rs. 500. There was no question
of any income-tax exemption, because, the
original proposal was not for income-tax
exemption.

SHRI MAYAVAN : May I know

whether the State Government would be consulted in the matter ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have not reached that stage. As a matter of fact, when we are not undertaking to amend the Constitution, it does not seem necessary to consult the State Governments. If we have any intention of doing so, we will certainly consult them.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know if this proposal was mooted in the first instance by the Central Government and since the reaction of the political parties does not have a consensus do Government propose to increase the emoluments and other amenities so far as Judges are concerned probably because the Central Government is convinced that having regard to the value of money today the salary is not adequate ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If it is a question of a general raising of the pay scales of Central Government employees because of the increase in prices, it is a different matter altogether. We were considering the question of service conditions of High Court and Supreme Court Judges because we wanted to have the best available talent for this work. There was a feeling among the judiciary also that some steps were necessary for that purpose. There was in the last two years and particularly in the recent few months a tendency on the part of some High Court Judges to resign early so that they could practise in some other High Courts. So, it was a problem which had to be met. Therefore we were considering the proposal of raising the retirement age of High Court Judges from 62 to 65 and of Supreme Court Judges from 65 to 68. Even such a thing involved amendment of the Constitution ; so, we thought it necessary to consult the leaders of the Opposition. Sometime in May last year we had such discussions. They also came with the conclusion that we should not undertake these charges and that if any other alternatives could be found, that should be tried. So, this alternative was thought of i.e. whether we could give a rise of Rs. 500 in their salaries.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does it require parliamentary approval ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even that required a Constitutional amendment. I am giving the full background so that I could avoid further supplementaries. The other proposal was that we could extend the family pension and gratuity scheme to those Judges who are recruited from the bar. For those Judges who belong to the I.C.B or are recruited from the Judicial Service, that scheme is already applicable. But the question is of attracting good talent from the bar and for those Judges this scheme is not applicable. So, we are considering the proposal to make this scheme applicable to them. Some Members had very rightly raised the question that even the present scheme which is applicable to the Judges other than those recruited from the bar is rather insufficient and, therefore, we should think in liberal terms about this particular scheme. That also we are considering.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Have there been cases in recent years of Government trying to secure the services of lawyers with extensive practice and their refusing the appointment as a Judge either of the High Court or of the Supreme Court ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Different proposals come from the State Governments with the recommendations of the Chief Justice about some good lawyers. They are considered on merits and some of them are refused.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The hon. Minister did not follow my point. Have there been any cases of refusal of appointment to the post of Judges ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not remember any particular case just now but I know of instances—in the course of the last 10 or 15 years as the Home Minister and even in my capacity as Chief Minister—where we made offers to many good lawyers even for the post of Supreme Court Judges and they rejected the offer. It has happened many times.

SHRI SONAVANE : When the Government is very reluctant to raise the pay-scales of labourers, particularly, in the I.D.P.L., when their reasonable demand is not being met by the Ministry of Petroleum and

Chemicals, I would like to know what are the compelling reasons to consider the rise of Rs. 500 for these High Court and Supreme Court judges. I fail to understand why we are so anxious to raise the salaries of high-salaried people under the guise of attracting better talent. I want to know when will this consideration of raising pay of high-salaried people come to an end.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I gave a very detailed history of the proposals made for attracting better talent to the judiciary which is a very important part of our entire system. This was one of the proposals. We cannot refuse to think about it.

SHRI RANGA : Is the Government aware of the fact that sometime ago a former Chief Justice and several High Court Judges also were suggesting that housing accommodation might be made available to them in the State headquarters ? I do not know whether that is being made available to all the Supreme Court judges here or not in the same way in which it is made available to all the Government servants even at the top level. Have the Government considered that or would they consider that because that is also, in a way, an improvement in regard to their emoluments, amenities and other things ? They find it very difficult to get a decent enough accommodation

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : So far as the salary as well as the tenure of the judiciary as compared to other countries, specially, the United States of America, is concerned, they have the life tenure for the Supreme Court judges and the salary is not only attractive but very high as compared to other officers there. Here, in India, the fixation of the salary of judges was done long ago. The price have now gone up. So, there is an imperative need to increase the salary of judges. I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister, if he thinks that an increase of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 in the salary of judges is justified, then he can come forward with a Bill. Why should he have a consensus of all the parties for increasing the salaries of judges ? That shows he is not at all willing to increase the salaries of judges. Why should he have a discussion arranged and a consensus evolved by various parties for raising the salary of judges ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think, it is a good democratic practice to evolve a consensus on matters which are likely to be controversial. There is nothing wrong about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know whether the Home Minister is aware of the fact that any good lawyer practising at the Bar makes anywhere from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 a month. It will be very desirable for the State to have their services in the form of judges. May I know whether, even if he finds it difficult to get a Bill for an increase in salary of the judges passed through Parliament, the suggestion that was made earlier of exempting their salaries from income-tax and other taxes that do not require any amendment of the Constitution will be seriously considered by the hon. Minister for the purpose of seeing that the quality of justice in our country is maintained at a very high standard ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I understand the feelings and the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. But we have to find some practical solution. It is quite possible that there are lawyers and advocates who have got very high practices—in terms of money. But I do not know for certain ; I have not seen their income-tax returns...

SHRI PILOO MODY : You won't find them either.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are good lawyers earning quite a lot of money these days. It is quite true. Therefore, there is lesser and lesser tendency among the best lawyers to come and join the judiciary. That is the problem that we have really to face. That is why we are considering different proposals.

श्री प्रेम बन्द बर्मा : अब्बल महोदय, सदन् के सामने इस बारे में विभिन्न विचार आये हैं। अब जब हमारा यह एक फैसला है कि अमीरी और गरीबी के अन्तर को हम दूर करेंगे और तनस्वाहों के फर्क को भी कम करेंगे और बेदनों में अन्तर एक और दस के अनुपात के अन्दर ही रखेंगे उसने और अन्तर नहीं होने देने तब अगर इस तरह से न्याय-

धीशों आदि की तनख्वाहें 500 रुपया प्रति मास बढ़ायी गई और क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि सारे देश में इस तरह से यदि असेम्बलीज आदि के मेम्बरों की तनख्वाहें, वजीरों और पालियार्मेंट के मैम्बरों और अन्य बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाने की जो एक होड़ सी चल पड़ी है जबकि इसके विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों की अर्थात् जो छोटे क्लकंस आदि की तनख्वाहें नहीं बढ़ रही है और रौजबरोज बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई जिसका कि असर उन उस छोटे तक्बे पर सबसे अधिक पढ़ रहा है उनमें एक असंतोष की भावना पैदा हो रही है उदाहरण के लिए मेरे अपने राज्य हिमाचल प्रदेश में एन जी ओज मुलाजिमों की वेतन की बढ़ोत्तरी की मांग को लेकर हड्डताल भी चल रही है और उनमें असंतोष बढ़ रहा है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस चीज़ को महेनजर कर रख कर इस सिलसिले में कोई फैसला करेंगे जिससे यह आज के मोजूदा गरीबी और अमीरी के अन्तर को कम किया जा सके और यह तनख्वाहों में भी अन्तर इतना अधिक न बढ़ाने पाये जिससे कि लोगों में एक असंतोष और विरोध की भावना पैदा न हो ?

SHRI SONAVANE : Instead of narrowing, he is widening the gulf.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I entirely endorse the principle that he has enunciated. But, at the same time, we have to see that we have good people in the judiciary. We have to bear in mind certain practical considerations in this matter.

As far as the pay scales and service conditions of the lower categories of government employees are also concerned, Government is not only very much aware of it but also is quite sympathetic about it. Even with regard to the problem of Himachal Pradesh non-gazetted employees, which the hon. Member has raised, we are trying to deal with it very sympathetically.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the Minister's answer particularly to my friend, Mr. Piloo Mody's question, may I know if he is unaware that monetary compensation for legal talent is not considered by all the talented people in the Bar or elsewhere to be the main criterion and that for the purposes we have in view in regard to social advance, it is necessary to recruit people who combine a certain sense of social values as well as a practical worldly idea ? In view of that, may I know why this insistence continues to be made by the Minister on the idea that we should be able to recruit people from Rs. 50,000 a month income bracket and that sort of thing ? Why cannot we look elsewhere because there is plenty of talent elsewhere to be recruited ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I see what you say. Such talents are available elsewhere. I was also a person belonging to this profession. We have got that idealism in our mind. But when we descend down to earth, our experiences are quite different.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : All your talk about socialism is rot—abracadabra.

कलकत्ता से मोटर बोटों तथा स्टीमरों द्वारा यात्रियों तथा माल का यातायात

*1202. श्रो महाराज सिंह मारती : क्या नौवेहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरक्का बांध के पूरा हो जाने पर कलकत्ता से किन-किन शहरों को यात्रियों तथा सामान को मोटर बोटों तथा छोटे स्टीमरों से ले जाया जाएगा ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The scheme for running river services on the Ganga via the Bhagirathi from Calcutta after the completion of the Farakka Barrage is yet to be finalised on the basis of the traffic study which is in progress to assess the inland

navigation potential in this sector. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to give the names of the stations to which goods will be carried by motor boats and small steamers from Calcutta.

It may, however, be mentioned that the I.W.T. Committee in its interim report submitted in December, 1969, has recommended the running of a service on the Ganga between Buxar and Farakka. This recommendation of the Committee is under examination in consultation with the State Government of Bihar.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि वह ट्रैफिक की जांच करेंगे। तो जब ट्रैफिक चल ही नहीं रहा है तो वह उसकी जांच क्या करेंगे? सवाल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और इस इलाके से जितना भी कच्चा माल जाना है कलकत्ता को और जितना उधर से आना है वह जितना सस्ता पानी के जरिये आयेगा उतने सस्ता रेल के जरिये नहीं आ सकता। फरक्का बनने के बाद...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिए।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं सीधा सवाल कर रहा हूँ। फरक्का बैराज न बनता तो यह सवाल ही पैदा न होता। मैं जानता हूँ कि फरक्का बैराज बनने की बजह से जो लगातार पानी अबेलेबल होगा, जिसकी बजह से स्टीमर सर्विस चल सकती है, तब क्या सरकार इस बात का स्थाल रखेगी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सरकार की तरफ से कलकत्ता से लेकर कम से कम कानपुर या इलाहाबाद तक रेगुलर स्टीमर सर्विस, जो गुड्स की भी होगी, पैसेंजर की भी होगी, चलाई जाय?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक स्टीमर सर्विस चलाने का सवाल है कोई वक्त था जब यह स्टीमर सर्विस चला करती थी, लेकिन वह अनेकानन्मिक हो गई और उसके बाद बन्द हो गई। अब दुबारा चलाने का सवाल है। जब फरक्का बैराज की जंगीपुर कैनाल

कम्प्लीट होगी तब यह विचार है कि फरक्का से कलकत्ता और कलकत्ता से आगे हल्दिया तक उसको चलाया जाय। लेकिन उतनी देर तक कमेटी ने रिक्मेंड किया है कि वह फरक्का से बक्सर तक चलाई जाय। इसके लिए सारी स्टडी हो रही है कि कितना ट्रैफिक एक्सप्रेसन होगा, कितना प्रोट्रिजिनेटिंग ट्रैफिक होगा, क्या क्या और प्लाइंट होंगे। इस सब बातों पर विचार हो रहा है और स्टेट गवर्नरेंट से इसके बारे में बात चीत हो रही है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जब पहले यहां चला करती थीं तब यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान बनने की बजह से चूंकि हुगली और गंगा को पानी कम मिलता था इसलिए वह बन्द हुई थीं। इसका मतलब यह हो गया कि जब फरक्का से पानी मिलेगा तब आराम से चलाई जा सकती हैं। तब फिर सरकार ट्रैफिक की आड़ में देरी क्यों करना चाहती है? अभी से उसका हिसाब किताब क्यों नहीं लगानी चाहती कि किस टाउन पर उसको रोकेगे क्योंकि रेलवे साइडिंग भी भेजनी होगी, सड़क भी जोड़नी होगी और इसमें लम्बा टाइम लगेगा। सरकार इसमें अन्वेषणीय डिले क्यों करना चाहती है?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जितनी पहले चला करती थीं वह क्यों बन्द कर दी गई इसकी बहुत लम्बी कहानी है। पहले ट्रैंगल सर्विसेज चला करती थीं। बिहार ऐक्रीकल्वर प्रोद्यूस असम को ले जाया करते थे, असम से जो जट और टी होती थी उसको कलकत्ता ले जाया करते थे और कलकत्ता से यहां आया करती थी। यह ट्रैंगल बन्द होने के बाद यह सर्विसेज अनेकानन्मिक हो गई इसलिए बन्द कर दी गई। अब हम दुबारा सोच रहे हैं कि थोड़ी बजह पर, कम फासले पर चलाई जाये तो वह कैसे एकानन्मिकली चलाइ जाएगी है।

आसाम में स्वाधीन सरकार बनाने का घड़यंत्र

+

*1203. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या छिपे नागाओं तथा कुछ विदेशी एजेन्टों की सांठ-गांठ से आसाम में पृथक स्वतन्त्र सरकार बनाने के घड़यंत्र का पता लगा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस घड़यंत्र में यदि कोई देश, व्यक्ति अथवा राजनीतिक दल, शामिल हैं, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह- कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चक्रवर्ण) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

छिपे नागाओं तथा विदेशी सांठ-गांठ से आसाम की एक स्वतन्त्र सरकार बनाने की उभयादी तत्वों की कोई निश्चित योजना के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि इस क्षेत्र में चीन तथा पाकिस्तान की रूचि सर्वविदित है। 1966-67 में शिवसागर जिले के शाह सैयद हुसैन के नेतृत्व में कुछ उभयादी साम्यवादी नागालैंड के साथ-साथ आसाम को तथाकथित स्वाधीनता के बिए नागा विद्रोहियों की सांठ-गांठ से एक योजना बनाने के लिए ध्यान में आये थे। बताया जाता है कि जनवरी, 1967 में ग्यारह व्यक्तियों ने नागालैंड में नागा सैन्य शिविर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था। यह गिरोह आसाम के शिवसागर जिले में स्थित खड़लटिया तथा टीटावार रेलवे स्टेशनों के समांप रेल मार्ग पर फरवरी, तथा मार्च 1967

में तोड़-फोड़ के दो कारनामों के लिए उत्तरदावी था, मार्च, 1968 में आसाम पुलिस ने इन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में 21 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये। पुलिस ने एक अभियुक्त से एक बिना चला प्लास्टिक बम भी बरामद किया। किंतु शाह सैयद हुसैन फरार हो गया और 17 मार्च, 1970 को पकड़े जाने तक भूमिगत रहा।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मानीय मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है उसमें उन्होंने फरमाया है कि 1966-67 में शाह सैयद हुसैन नाम का एक व्यक्ति का पता चला जो असम को स्वाधीन बनाने की योजना बना रहा है, उसके बाद वह कहते हैं कि वह फरार हो गया। इससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि वह गिरफ्तार किया गया था या नहीं और वह गिरफ्तारी से फरार हुआ या अपने आप फरार हुआ। दूसरी बात वह यह कहते हैं कि उसको मार्च, 1970 में गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इन तीन वर्षों में उसकी गतिविधियां क्या रहीं और वह क्या करता रहा ? क्या सरकार उसको बाच करती रही, और करनी रही तो उसकी गतिविधियां क्या हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not true that he was arrested ; when he feared that he was likely to be arrested he went underground. He was arrested sometime in February or March in Gaubati.

Naturally, after arrest, they are interrogating some people.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने 7 अप्रैल को असम असेक्युरिटी में वहां के राजस्व मंत्री श्री मोहन चौधरी द्वारा एक ध्यान अकर्यण प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में दिये वक्तव्य को देखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यहां कुछ हत्या हो रही हैं और उन हत्याओं के बाद कुछ बाकायदा पोस्टर पकड़े गए हैं और दूसरी ओर पकड़ी गई हैं जिनमें यह लिखा है कि यह हमारी दूसरी हत्या हुई है, वह हमारी तीसरी हत्या है और हमारा काम योजनापूर्वक

चब रहा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन कार्रवाइयों को रोकने के लिए कारण उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We had nearly one hour discussion on this, and questions and answers were also there. I also answered a Calling Attention Notice here on the same question of the statement made by Shri Choudhury in the Assam Assembly. He did mention certain incidents that were taking place there. He had himself said that he was taking necessary steps in the matter. Also I had assured the Assam Government of whatever help they needed. Of course I cannot guarantee financial help. But if any police help etc. is needed that can always be given.

SHRI RANGA : Is it being given ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The State police is investigating that matter. We have also assured them that if they need any technical assistance in the matter, that would also be given.

श्री हरवयाल देवगुण : असम के बारे में पाकिस्तान बनने वालों का और पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद वहां के हाकिमों का मन्तव्य सक्रियित है। अब सरकार ने भी असम में पाकिस्तान की रुचि को स्वीकार किया है। परन्तु इससे पहले पाकिस्तान के लोग वहां आते रहे और कांग्रेस सरकार उन्हें वहां बसाती रही तथा उनकी संस्था बढ़ाती रही। जब उस का विरोध किया गया तो उन्होंने उस मांग को ठुकरा दिया। अब जब उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है और शायद श्री भुटो की किताब के उद्धरण उनकी इच्छा में आये होंगे, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान के लोग वहां आ कर अपनी संस्था बढ़ा रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान इंटरेस्ट को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, जिसके सम्बन्ध में श्री नन्दा ने यह योजना बनाई थी कि पाकिस्तान और द्वितीयतान की सीमा के तमाम दोनों को साफ रखता जाय, क्या सरकार उस योजना पर अमल करेगी और यह देखेगी कि असम में पाकिस्तान

और चीन के एजेंटों की संस्था किसी प्रकार से बढ़ने न पाये और सीमाओं पर हर प्रकार के कड़े प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जायें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that the hon. Member knows what exactly the scheme of Shri Nanda was. Shri Nanda's scheme was that after appointing the Tribunals it was their duty to find infiltrators from amongst refugees. That was the scheme. They did function for a long time and they had succeeded in sending back some people. At the same time we also had the border security-border checkposts—in this matter. The border checkposts are working reasonably effectively.

श्री हरवयाल देवगुण : इसके बारे में भी तो बतलाइये कि एक-एक भील तक सीमा की पट्टी साफ रखती जाये।

श्री यशवन्तराव चम्हारा : यह सुझाव कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में बार-बार आता रहा है और इसके बारे में बहुत दफे चर्चा की गई है।

SHRI R. BARUA : Apart from the conspiracy of Shah Syed Hussain, is the Government aware that in NEFA area and in the whole of Assam the Pakistani agents are very active particularly in the Northern part of Assam ? In view of that, I want to know whether the Government is taking some positive steps to check these things. I want a categorical answer to this, in order to meet this problem. It is not just the monopoly of the Marxists. There the question of other people also comes in. In view of this, the Centre seems to be reluctant to go ahead with the dynamic proposal for development of those areas. I want a categorical answer for this.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can understand the hon. member pressing for further building up of the infra-structure in Assam. I have every sympathy with that and would support him. There are something which will have to be taken note of. Both the Assam Government and Central Government are aware of this. At the same time, it will be wrong to create a panicky feeling that though the problems are there, nothing is being done. That itself can generate pessimistic feeling.

SHRI R. BARUA : There is simmering discontent of a political nature in NEFA and some other border areas.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think he is right about NEFA. There is some discontent and certain feeling on the question of certain socio-economic problems in Assam. I am quite aware of it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the socio-economic distress of the people of Assam, it is not a fact that a separatist psychology is growing there as a result of which some of the supporters of 'Sovereign Assam' met some Naga hostile leaders in a tea garden at Jorhat a couple of years ago for an understanding? Did the arrest of Syed Hussain, Naxalite leader, and also Shri Suren Hazarika, CPM leader, who had been absconding for a long time, yield any clue to this movement for 'Sovereign Assam' or not? And what do Government propose to do to remove the socio-economic causes of the distress of the people?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the Government of India in the different Ministries are certainly taking this question of socio-economic problems of the Assam region into account. Naturally they will have to be considered from time to time. About the other thing, it is very difficult to give any information.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It should find out. I mentioned this here long back that some of these people met some Naga leaders—the Naga hostiles were represented by Mr. Rameo—in a tea garden at Jorhat for an understanding.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will certainly try to get some information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You ruled yesterday that names of persons not here to defend themselves should not be mentioned. But this has been done just now. This is not fair; this is applying double standards.

MR. SPEAKER : These are not allegations. If a person has committed murder, does it mean that his name cannot be mentioned on the ground that he is not here to defend himself?

श्री रवि राय : असम एक सरहदी इलाका है। क्या यह सही है कि असम में जो विदेशी मिशनरी हैं और तेल कम्पनियों के मालिक हैं, दोनों ही असम के अन्दर अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं? अगर इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय के पास है तो इन कारंवाइयों को रोकने के लिये वह क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as missionaries are concerned, we consider each individual case whenever necessary. Some of them have left Assam. But we support those who have been working there for a long time and are working genuinely for relief causes, medical causes etc. It is a very delicate matter in which streamrolling cannot be done. One has to be very careful and understanding in this matter.

श्री रवि राय : तेल कम्पनियों के मालिक अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी तो बतायें।

श्री यशवन्त राव चब्बाण : उसकी इतिहास इस बक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It is high time we became more aware of the Chinese ability to foment insurrectionary activities not only in other places but in these places also where they may succeed. Has enough awareness been shown about all these foreign arms, money and other things that have become available to Nagaland and has sufficient action been taken not only at the lower level but at all levels? Also, are Government aware that the growth rate and economic development in Assam is the lowest in India? Is any integrated approach to the problem being thought of to tackle this, instead of considering the police or law and order aspect of it only.

Communication problem is the root cause of Assam's non-development.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The socio-economic problems of Assam, its rate of growth, etc.—these are matters of development which have been taken up and dealt with by the Government of Assam and the Government of India from time to time.

Whatever action we have taken is only proof of our awareness. As for the communication problem, a lot of things have to be done but I must say that many things have been done during the last two or three years which I know.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Only the metre-gauge railway.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There was the road that was taken up.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 26 फरवरी, 1968 को गोहाटी में जो दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं क्या उनका 1966-67 में शाह सैहू द्वारा हुसैन के नेतृत्व में असम को अलग करने की योजना से कोई सम्बन्ध था या नहीं ? एवं गोहाटी तथा उसके आसपास उन दिनों जो उपद्रव हुये थे उनकी जांच करने के लिए एवं सेन कमिशन नियुक्त किया गया था । उस कमिशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ कहा है, इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय क्या कोई जानकारी देगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I had given information about the terms of the commission here because it was appointed after some of us went from here. At the present moment I have no detailed information about its recommendations.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You said you would lay the report of the commission on the Table of the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not said that. That commission was appointed by the Assam Government and it is for the Assam Government to take a decision. I remember I said so here.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : सेन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जून, 1969 में असम सरकार को दी जा पुकी है । उसको अब तक क्यों हमारे सामने नहीं लाया जा रहा है ? उसकी फाइंडिंग क्या है ? कमिशन एव्वाइंट करने से

फायदा ही क्या, अगर उसकी फाइंडिंग को हमारे सामने नहीं लाना है ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are taking it too far ; I have allowed it though it did not arise out of this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that in 1967 the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta published a facsimile of a letter written by pro-Peking elements in which the whole plan for setting up an independent State comprising West Bengal, East Pakistan, Assam and other parts was given and funds were sought from Chou En-Lai. In relation to that is it a fact that the pro Peking faction, National Awami Party led by Maulana Bhashani is constantly propagating the same idea and to execute and implement that plan in Jaidevpur in Dacca and Sushin in Mymensingh District and also Sylhet and Hill Chittagong area a number of training camps for Nagas and Mizos have been set up and run by Mr. Fang, Chinese guerilla expert ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not got detailed information on what he says and I cannot answer this question offhand.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Would you get that information later and let me have that information ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot promise. You send whatever information you have and I shall try to see what I can do.

श्री ज्योति बसु की हत्या का प्रयत्न

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*1204. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री स० श्रो० बनर्जी :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या गृह कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 मार्च, 1970 को पश्चिम बंगाल भूतपूर्व उप-मुख्य मंत्री की हत्या करने का प्रयास करने वाले दोषी व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The case registered in connection with the incident is being investigated by the Bihar State C. I. D. So far five persons have been arrested on suspicion.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जांच के काम में सी० बी० आई० का भी सहयोग लिया जा रहा है ? क्या वह मोटर जो पटना स्टेशन के सामने पाई गई थी, उसको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ? क्या मोटर के मालिक का पता चल गया है और उसको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ? जिन लोगों को पकड़ा गया है क्या उनके बारे में मालूम किया गया है कि क्या वे व्यक्तिगत रंजिश रखते थे ज्योति बसु साहब से या उनका कोई राजनीतिक उद्देश्य या इस हत्या के प्रयत्न में ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can only say that the investigation is in charge of the Bihar CID and they have been given from the Central police as well, whatever assistance they need. We have also made it possible for them to have the facility of the advice of and consultations with the experts of the Finger Print Bureau and other science laboratories in this matter. This is all that I can say. It is very difficult for me to give any details about the investigation. It is neither in the interests of the investigation itself nor in the interests of any other thing.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : श्री ज्योति बसु के समर्थकों ने यह नारा लगाया है कि हम खून का बदला खून से लेंगे और श्री ज्योति बसु ने खुद कहा है कि हम पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को खून का स्नान करा देंगे । पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को रक्त-स्नान न करना पड़े और श्री ज्योति बसु का जीवन अत्यन्त सुरक्षित रहे, इस हाईट से जासन ने क्या सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की है ?

MRI. SPEAKER : That is not a question.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रभी कहा है कि जी ज्योति बसु की हत्या का प्रयास करने के संदेह में पांच आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग किस दल से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no information about the political inclinations or the political ideologies of these persons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If the hon. Minister has no information about the political ideologies of those persons in this case, I want to know whether it is a fact that one or two of them belong to an organisation called Anand Marg and, if so, whether these people were interrogated by the police and, if so, what was the outcome of that interrogation. I would like to know the names of those persons.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot give the names here ; nor, as I said, am I aware of any Political parties or ideologies to which they belong. And when the investigation is going on, it is very difficult for me to say anything about the case and about what the names are. Even those names are not with me here.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव : अगर जनता में काम करने वाले राजनीतिक वर्करों का मंडर करवाने की प्रत्रिति इसी तरह जारी रही, तो किर उन लोगों की सुरक्षा कैसी होगी ? क्या इस तरह हिंसा का सहारा ले कर राजनीतिक रास्ता साफ किया जायेगा ? क्या सरकार राजनीतिक वर्करों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई कड़ा प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकती है ? मुझे भी अपने जिले में बैंडों द्वारा एक पत्र के द्वारा यह घमकी दी गई है कि अगर अमुक तारीख तक अमुक स्थान पर 3500 रुपया नहीं रख दिया जायेगा, तो मुझे कत्ल कर दिया जायेगा ।

श्राव्यक महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने इस बारे में मुझे लिख कर भेजा है। अब उन्होंने उसी बारे में प्रश्न भी पूछ लिया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as this method of assassinating political leaders and political opponents is concerned, it is something which is very condemnable. It should be condemned by all persons; and there is no question of having any support to this idea.

As far as the leaders who are threatened by some people, naturally, if we get information, we give them all possible protection. In this matter I hope the hon. Member has also written to the State Government, and if it is given to me, we shall try to help in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent a letter to you.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reasonableness of the conclusions arrived at as a result of the investigation so far done that actually the whole affair was arranged by the CPM people themselves to get some political gain in Bihar where they are in a very insignificant position, and the killing of Mr. Ali Imam was just an accident ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The investigation is on and no conclusion has yet been reached.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : After the attempted attack on Shri Jyoti Basu, it is understood that the Government has arranged for security guard for Shri Jyoti Basu. Government is also aware of the fact that attacks were also made on an ex-U. F. Minister, the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly and also on the Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Mazumdar. I want to know what steps Government is going to take to provide security guard to all these people. Secondly, what is the expenditure of the Government to provide security guard for Mr. Jyoti Basu.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever the cost, the security guard has to be provided. You cannot think in terms of cost in this matter. In the case of others also, if it is necessary to give protection to them, we will certainly consider that also.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : There was an

attack on the house of the Deputy-Speaker also.

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates only to Mr. Jyoti Basu.

SHRI P. G. SEN : May I know whether any identification parade has been held for identifying the culprit ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think in the process of investigation, they have already had an identification parade. Possibly they may have more such parades also.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a question on the attempt on the life of a CPM leader and you do not allow me to put supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Your people have been allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I had submitted a short notice question but it was not allowed.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether the attempt was made on Mr. Jyoti Basu or on Ali Imam ? That has not been disclosed. Who was the target ? I was told the revolver was fired from a distance of 10 feet. It is difficult to miss the target in that case.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Hon. members are putting questions like arguing a case before the court. I cannot answer all these questions. The whole matter is under investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the minister tell us why the court of part of the business is being done *in camera* in Patna in the Bandhipur jail and not publicly ? Why are the alleged assailants of Mr. Jyoti Basu being tried *in camera* and not in public ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. member gives me notice, I will certainly find out.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं पटना का रहने वाला हूँ ; मुझे भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाये ।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : You should allow him because he comes from Patna.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be cowed down by shouting. Next question.

Foreign Collaboration in Hotel Industry

*1205. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are allowing foreign collaboration in the hotel industry ;

(b) if so, the number of such collaborations allowed in 1968, 1969 and first two months of 1970 ;

(c) the particulars of the parties, both

Indian and foreign, separately, involved in each case and the total capital involved in each of the collaboration ; and

(d) the share of the foreign collaborators in each venture and the reasons as to why foreign collaboration is being allowed in the hotel industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (d). Foreign collaboration is being allowed in the hotel industry in view of the acute shortage of suitable accommodation for foreign tourists and the fact that internationally recognised hotel chains make a valuable contribution to the development of foreign tourism.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving particulars of the hotel collaborations approved from 1968 to 1970 with requisite details.

Statement

Year	Indian Party	Foreign Party	Estimated Cost of Project	Foreign Collaborator's Investment
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1968	East India Hotels Ltd. (Oberois) New Delhi	Sheraton International, USA	652.5	52.5 (in foreign exchange)
1969	Metropolitan Hotels Ltd. (Shiv Sagar Estates), Bombay.	Hilton Hotels International, USA.	500.0	30.0 (in foreign exchange)
1970		Nil		

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : While the Government are talking about the curtailment of monopoly they are opening the floodgates to the foreigners to come and monopolise the hotel industry. They are not doing anything to develop the local talent. The target that they have got for 1973 is 10,290 hotel rooms for which they require Rs. 69.87 crores. The plan allocation is a fraction of that amount. May I know how they are going to get the balance of the money ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The hon Member has prefaced the question with a remark to which I must give a reply. There is no question at all of foreign monopoly. In fact, whatever collaborations are taking place, they are Indian hotels with foreign collaboration ; not foreign hotels. Secondly, even these hotels will constitute only a very small fraction of the hotel beds in this country. The hon. Member is right

when he says that we have a leeway to make to have 10,000 beds by 1973. The projects at present approved by us in the private sector will cover about 5,000 beds and in the public sector will cover about 2,000 beds. Thus, there will be a gap of about 3,000 beds. Therefore, we are encouraging people to come forward. We are encouraging them with finances, fiscal concessions and also by extending our Hotel Loan Development Fund money to the various other types of hotel industries, extending them to the private trusts ; charitable trusts and so on. We, therefore, want to allow as widespread public participation as possible to make up the gap which the hon. Member mentioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : According to a report government have accepted another suggestion of the Committee to have foreign involvement in the hotel industry and free foreign collaboration have been approved involving an investment of Rs. 15 crores. I would like to know what is the source of that fund. I would also like to know whether the foreign investors in the hotel industry—I mean the foreign monopolists - will be given any exemption or tax holiday facilities like these given to Indian citizens in the hotel industry.

DR. KARAN SINGH : So far, only one foreign collaboration is functioning in India and that is Inter-Continental in New Delhi. Before I answer this question I would like to take this opportunity to point out that this single hotel is earning about Rs. 1.8 crores in foreign exchange every year. So, the experience of this one hotel has shown that there is a tremendous inflow of foreign exchange when we have an internationally recognised hotel because booking is done on an international basis.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : And thereby wreck your public sector.

DR. KARAN SINGH : No, not at all. On the contrary, as I was going to say, the presence of a foreign collaboration hotel in any city automatically forces the other hotels also to raise their standards. But for Inter-Continental perhaps there would not have been any incentive to improve the public sector hotels. We have to compete with them and, therefore, it has a very salutary

effect. Whenever any foreign collaboration facility is offered to a hotel it has the effect of raising the standards of other hotels because they have to compete with each other. As far as Asoka is concerned, which is in my particular charge, I can claim today that it is as good as, if not better than, comparative hotels in the private sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a deserted place. Ask any frequenter.

DR. KARAN SINGH : As far as the other point is concerned, as I said, these are Indian companies and not foreign companies. My understanding is that these Indian companies will be entitled to the same fiscal and financial concessions as any other hotel project.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : The hon. Minister was pleased to say that there would be need for about 10,000 beds. Has the hon. Minister taken into consideration the jumbo jets that are going to bring about increased traffic to India ; secondly, what is the number of additional proposals pending before Government, apart from the one mentioned in the statement, for further collaboration for establishing hotels in different parts of the country ; and, thirdly, are there any proposals for collaboration by Red countries, like Russia and the East European countries ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is true that the jumbo jets are likely to bring in more tourists ; in fact, I am taking this opportunity of giving some good news to the House, namely, that our tourists showed a very marked increase in the last year. I never get an opportunity to speak ; I am invariably guillotined. So, I must take this opportunity today to say that we had a 34 per cent increase in the number of foreign tourists in year 1969 over the year 1968. It is a very encouraging figure.

As to the points the hon. Member has raised, the only foreign collaborations so far under consideration are those that I have mentioned. Some other general proposals have come but we have not yet reached the stage in which they can be given any final consideration. So far as the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe are concerned, there is no proposal yet for collaboration but if any proposal is received,

it will receive very careful and fair consideration.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : While we do like the Minister to speak, I think when he says that the Ashoka is now coming up and is competitive with the Intercontinental, he is utterly incorrect. Ashoka is a dead place. I do not get complimentary meals ; I pay for them. The hon. Minister has said that these collaborations are being permitted because, *Inter alia*, it establishes an association with or access to a chain of hotels. If this relationship with a hotel which has a chain of hotels all around the world helps occupancy, would the Minister consider for the sake of improving the Ashoka—I am all out for the public sector—which is suffering and suffering very badly, having collaboration or suitable assistance or proper arrangements with some foreign chain of hotels so that the Ashoka also comes up as a good hotel in competition with the Intercontinental ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Before I answer the hon. Member's question I must protest against his remark that the Ashoka is dead ; on the contrary, I think, anybody who has visited it recently will realise...*(Interruption)*

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : If he comes with me incognito—he is too handsome...*(Interruption)*

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is so handsome that he will not be able to hide himself.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He can always borrow Shri Nanda's moustache

MR. SPEAKER : You may kindly accompany him some time.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I will be very happy if the hon. Member comes with me to the Ashoka and has his meal.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Incognito.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have now redone the whole entrance to the Ashoka. It is much brighter than it was before. I am sure, you will see that in the course of the next few months it will really brighten up much more. We are in touch with a German

firm, called Steigenberger, which has well known hotel chains in Europe. We are working out an arrangement under German aid whereby this firm of Steigenberger will give us technical aid—it is not collaboration—and personnel. I can assure the House that the Ashoka has improved tremendously and will continue to improve.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that in any industry foreign collaboration is required for two purposes—either it is technical know-how or it is financial assistance ? How many of the foreign collaborations which are existing in the country are for technical know-how and how many for financial assistance ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : About the foreign collaboration, there are three aspects...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are four aspects ; the fourth aspect is to serve foreign exchange for their personal use.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Firstly, there is the chain booking ; secondly there is the technical expertise wherever necessary and there is also a component of foreign exchange in order to bring in the needed foreign exchange required. These are the three aspects.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that without the impetus and the encouragement, from his point of view, of the foreign collaboration given to the hotel industry, we cannot bring hotel industry to an adequate position and, if that is not so, why don't we insist that we should not have foreign collaboration but that we should have assistance in technical matters in a way as we think fit ? Why should we depend so much upon foreign collaboration agreements rather than our own know-how ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is not my argument to say that it is not possible to improve our hotels without foreign collaboration. What I said was that this element of foreign collaboration is helpful to us. This has been the pattern and this has been adopted in developing countries, like, U.A.R., Iran and even Yugoslavia and

Bulgaria are getting involved in foreign collaborations because that brings the chain booking that is extremely valuable and it also injects an element of expertise and technical assistance which is valuable. I look upon foreign collaboration as a small but a valuable component in our fast developing hotel industry.

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up the Short Notice Question. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। लोक सभा के संचालन सम्बन्धी नियम सं 41, उप-नियम 2 के खण्ड 7 की तरफ में आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा हुआ है—“वह उस विषय से सम्बन्धित नहीं होगा जो मुख्यतया भारत सरकार का विषय न हो।” मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अत्यसूचना प्रश्न केन्द्र की सूची में, समवर्ती सूची में या राज्य की सूची में—किस सूची में आता है? अगर नहीं आता है तो किस नियम के अंतर्गत इसको स्वीकार किया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दोनों में आता है। It is a matter of great importance to the country as a whole.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अरे, किस में आता है? समवर्ती सूची में आता है, राज्य की सूची में आता है, केन्द्र की सूची में आता है, तीनों में से किस सूची में आता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहाँ से आते हैं? Will you please mind addressing the Chair properly? I have given my ruling. This is perfectly relevant. You are unnecessarily disturbing the proceedings of the House.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

विभिन्न राज्यों पर वार्षिक परीक्षाओं के दौरान छात्रों द्वारा प्रिसिपलों और

अध्यापकों पर आक्रमण

+

SNQ. 23. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

श्री हेम बरुआ :

श्री राहुल बरुआ :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में परीक्षाओं में नकल करते हुए छात्रों को पकड़ने और ऐसा करने से उन्हें रोकने पर प्रिसिपलों और अध्यापकों पर कुरे और गोली तक से बार किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे कुछ प्रिसिपलों और अध्यापकों की मृत्यु तक हो गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से कुछ परामर्श किया गया है; और

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

There have been press reports of students copying in the examination and attacking teachers and principals with knives and even firing at them. These reports have also stated that some Principals and teachers have died as a result thereof. Two serious incidents referred to were the death of Shri S. P. Upadhyaya, Vice-Principal of the Ikrasanand Intermediate College, Mainpuri after being attacked with lathies and knives and the other of injury by shooting of a lecturer in Chemistry in Moradabad. The other serious incident reported was student violence in Stana town in Madhya Pradesh in protest against official hinderance to mass copying.

From enquiries made with the State Government, it appears that the death of Shri Upadhyaya was not directly connected with examinations. The Uttar Pradesh

Government are stated to be taking special measures to prevent such incidents in examination halls, while the Madhya Pradesh Government have announced a policy decision that the authorities in charge of law and order will offer all help and cooperation for conduct of the examinations and ensure normal and peaceful conditions.

Information received so far is fragmentary and we are trying to get fuller information. Meanwhile, I am sure the House will agree with me in deplored the resort to malpractices in examination halls and in condemning these assaults on academic personnel engaged in the performance of their academic duties.

I propose writing to the Chief Ministers of the States in which such incidents have occurred so far requesting them to extend all possible protection to academic persons engaged in academic duties. The matter will also be taken up at the ensuring meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the National Board of School Textbooks, where most of the State Ministers of Education are likely to be present.

श्री प्रकाशबीर जास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, इसमें केवल दो प्रान्तों का उल्लेख किया है उत्तर प्रदेश और भूष्य प्रदेश, जब कि स्थिति यह है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले समाचार पत्रों में निकला था कि बिहार में भी कुछ इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी हैं जहां परीक्षाओं के अन्दर अध्यापकों और प्रिसिपलों पर हमले किये गए हैं। कुछ दिन पहले बंगाल में भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा आई थी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये घटनायें यहां तक बढ़ गई हैं कि कई राज्यों में तो विद्यार्थी जब परीक्षा देने के लिए बैठते हैं तो अपनी टेबल पर पिस्तौल, छुरे, चाकू, सब लेकर बैठते हैं। अब तक तो प्रिसिपलों और अध्यापकों पर आक्रमण हो रहे थे, लेकिन अब उनके परिवारों पर भी आक्रमण प्रारम्भ हो गये हैं।

मैं आप के माध्यम से शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ अगर यही स्थिति जारी रही तो अब से दो बर्ष बाद कम से कम कुछ राज्यों

में तो परीक्षायें नहीं हो सकेंगी, इतनी गम्भीर घटनायें इस विषय में हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन तमाम परिस्थितियों पर क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहा है, अगर इस प्रकार से अध्यापकों और प्रिसिपलों पर आक्रमण करने की प्रवृत्ति को रोका न जा सका, पुलिस की सहायता से भी उसमें सफल नहीं होई है, तो क्या परीक्षा प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन किया जाय जिसके आधार पर कम से कम इस प्रकार की हिंसा की घटनायें न हों। परीक्षक और प्रिसिपल जे, प्राज असहाय स्थिति में हो गये हैं, वे कम से कम इस प्रकार की असहाय स्थिति से बच सकें ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I entirely share the concern of the hon. Member and I am sure the hon. House also shares the concern of the hon. Member. Things have been happening in recent months with regard to examination halls and connected matters. Attacks on invigilators and teachers are reaching a stage when the teaching community in the country is getting deeply disturbed with the whole position. I think this House will exercise its moral influence on the student community in the country to indicate to them the necessity for leaving academic people free to perform their academic duties, without any threat to their lives or limbs.

As far as the question is concerned, it has raised the most recent incidents in UP and Madhya Pradesh. To the best of my knowledge there are no incidents in Bengal regarding examinations. We are in touch with the State Governments. I also propose to discuss this question with the State Ministers for Education when we assemble in the first week of May and we shall all do our best and try to see what we can do.

Madhya Pradesh has already stated that as a matter of policy police protection as necessary would be given to invigilators and so on. UP Government also told me that all protection would be available to the invigilators. Ultimately this is a matter where the moral influence of the House will have a great deal more to solve the problem than any measures we may take by the process of law.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरा प्रश्न अब तक जो प्रिन्सिपल और अध्यापक इन परीक्षाओं में नकल करते हुए बच्चों को पकड़ने के संबंध में मारे गये या धायल हुए या उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की मृत्यु हुई है उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या आपने राज्य सरकारों से कोई ऐसी जानकारी ली है कि इस प्रकार अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हुए जो अध्यापक या प्रिन्सिपल भौत के शिकार हो गए, उनके परिवारों को भविष्य में किसी प्रकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त देसकें या इस प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता देसकें ताकि वे असहाय हो कर भीख न मांगे—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी आपने ली है ?

दूसरी बात—आपने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तक बोर्ड की आगामी बैठक में इस विषय पर विचार करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त जो बच्चों के संरक्षक हैं या इस देश में बड़े-बड़े राजनीतिक दल हैं, उनसे मिल कर आप कोई इस प्रकार की आचार-संहिता बनायेंगे, जिस में सब एक मत हो सके और देश की नई पीढ़ी में जो देश के भविष्य को अंदकार में डालने वाली प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, उसको रोका जा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना आपने तैयार की है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the first question we immediately took up the matter on our own initiative. The only teacher who was killed in this connection was a teacher who was attacked by lathis and knives and he succumbed to the injuries. Even in that case we understand that it was not connected with the examination but it was due to some old rivalry. In any case, we immediately took up the question. We recommended that a suitable grant be made to the Teachers' Welfare Fund and a grant was made to the Teachers' Welfare Fund. But, we, in the Education Ministry, are not satisfied with this *ad hoc* grant. We want to tell all the State Governments that whenever

such instances take place, teachers if they are attacked and they suffer injury or loss of life in the performance of their academic duties, they should in effect be treated like Government Servants who suffer injuries or die while performing their duties and adequate compensation should be made available either to them or to their families. We have taken up this question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : देखिये, मैं ऐसे दो व्यक्तियों को तो जानता हूँ—एक मैनपुरी के प्रिन्सिपल हैं और दूसरे मुरादाबाद के हैं, जिन की हत्या हुई है तिर्फ़ परीक्षाओं में बच्चों को नकल करते हुए पकड़ने पर और आज तक उन के परिवारों को कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है और आज वे बिल्कुल असहाय स्थिति में हैं। या तो आप केन्द्र की निविस से जो आपने अध्यापकों को सहायता देने के लिए बनाई है, उससे सहायता दें या राज्य सरकार को विवश करें—कम से कम उनके बच्चे तो बेकार न बनें।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : In the case of Mainpuri the State Government has made a grant of Rs. 1000/- from the Teachers' Welfare Fund. In the case of Moradabad the teacher who was shot at was not shot at because the student was caught while cheating. He was trying to protect a student who was being attacked by a rival mob and the shot which was fired at the student hit the teacher and injured him.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने आपने वक्तव्य में आश्वासन दिया है कि एजामिनेशन हाल्स में इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के कोई ठोस उपाय कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या परीक्षाओं के जीवन की एजामिनेशन हाल्स के अंदर ही नहीं है बल्कि बाहर भी है। फ़ॉसी में एक अध्यापक की सास को घर जा कर मार दिया गया, अमरोहा में एक परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ कुत्ता ले गया और उसको वहीं छोड़ दिया ताकि कोई परीक्षक पास में न आ सके और जौनपुर में एक कालेज की

बिल्डिंग जला दी गई। इन हालात में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे कि परीक्षा केन्द्रों में निरीक्षकों के रूप में अध्यापक नियुक्त न किये जाएं बल्कि यह कार्य एग्जीक्यूटिव और पुलिस को सौंपा जाये और जब तक कि वह व्यवस्था ठीक न हो जाये तब तक पुलिस और एग्जीक्यूटिव के लोग ही निरीक्षक का कार्य करें ताकि परीक्षक निश्चिन्त हो कर अपनी पढ़ाई का कार्य चालू रख सकें?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not think it will be quite fair on my part to suggest that if a job involves risks then it must be transferred from the teaching profession to another section of Government servants. But I would like to assure hon. Members that this particular question has reached such dimensions that it is not only in examination hall but also in other places that such incidents are taking place. This point was made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I think I might call a meeting of the leaders of the various parties in this House and have an informal discussion. We will place before them all the various facts we have, the seriousness of the situation and take advice from them as to what we can do to mobilise public opinion and to see that this kind of thing is stopped.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Things at the examination halls have deteriorated to an unimaginable depth. In U.P. the Vice-Chancellor of a college was killed. A boy took an alsatian dog to the examination hall and he started copying. When he was detected by the invigilator the dog pounced upon the invigilator and the invigilator had to run away for his life. These things are happening not only in the examination hall but elsewhere also. There were suggestions made that police should not go there because police is an anachronism in academic life. May I know, in the context of all these things, to check this vandalism, whether Government proposes to take up a scheme as an experimental measure to have no invigilator in the examination hall? If Government succeeds in an examination hall without invigilator this scheme may be extended to other examination halls. A teacher was

killed yesterday because he took objection to boys teasing girls. In this morning's paper, we hear of a teacher who took objection to certain boys teasing girls having been killed. You may say teasing girls by boys is a normal matter, but is it a matter for a teacher to lose his life? This thing has happened in Assam, Sir.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : We shall consider the various constructive suggestions made by the Hon. Member.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether vandalism of this type is confined mostly in arts colleges and it is not found in the science departments? If that is so, is it not a fact that a qualitative rearrangement of the students for higher education shall have to be tackled properly? Otherwise it is not possible to create a climate to avoid this kind of violence.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is true that arts students are more involved in this violence than other faculties. We are trying to give them more constructive outlets for their energies and the National Service Corps and the National Sports Organisations, the NCC as well as other student welfare activities will help to meet the situation.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Sir, the hon. Minister just now said that if it was a dangerous kind of activity, it should be taken away from the teachers. Sir, the academic functions are those of the teacher. Is there anything academic in watching over the examinations? Can't the police or somebody whom the boys will fear be there to watch over these things instead of exposing the teachers to these dangers?

Further, may I know from the hon. Minister, along with the police can they not keep the parents of the boys for the purpose?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The police may take bribe.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Where is the question of bribery? After all, the police is not going to examine the boys. Further, may I also know from the hon. Minister, when a teacher is injured while protecting a boy, is he not injured on duty; is it not the

duty of government to help him? Moreover, the minister said a teacher's family is being paid Rs. 1,000/- as compensation. Is it an adequate compensation? This is a serious matter. So, instead of calling the Members of various political parties in this House to discuss the matter, will the Minister call the state ministers and political parties in the States to deal with this matter?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The hon. Member asked a number of questions. It was not my intention to suggest that the teachers should be specifically and especially exposed to dangerous duties. I would like to inform the hon. Member that invigilation is not so far considered a police task. The whole idea of invigilating is that the teachers would command respect from the students, would create a kind of atmosphere, thereby the temptation to copy will be resisted.

I shall have to consider the whole question of how the examinations should be invigilated as also the suggestions made by the hon. Member so as to come to a conclusion whether we can try the experiments of invigilation in examinations. This can be decided on the basis of the results obtained.

As regards the compensation of Rs. 1,000/- I certainly do not think that this is adequate. I would like to see whether anything could be done. As I told the House, I want to consider the whole question. If a teacher is either injured or is killed while on duty, what should be the amount of compensation that should be paid is a matter which I propose to take up with the Education Ministers of States.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, the other part of my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ranjeet Singh.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Is it a fact that the reason for this very unhealthy sign is because of a much deeper insecurity with which the student is being left on the streets after his education?

Therefore, would the hon. Minister agree to an immediate Conference of leaders of all parties with his own ministry and other ministries also to sort out the problems and to invite suggestions and find out the ways

and means to correct the basic causes for all these things?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The problem is not so simple as the hon. Member has described. I shall certainly consider this.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Whenever we write anything, we do not write without consulting books and authorities. When we make a speech here, it is not only to make noises, we come prepared with references. Why not allow the students to do what they will in after-life? We do not carry all knowledge in our memory; we have constantly to refer to books. Why not leave the students in the library and let them write referring to books? Then the examiner will also be able to know which student is better and who is worse? This is a very plain remedy. This is the proper way of doing things. Abolish the present examination system, open the library to the students and let them write without invigilation; only see to it that they do not take away the books with them. Allow them to do what they will do in after-life. Otherwise, they will be fools; they will not be writing anything, or making speeches to no purpose as many of us do here.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion which I think will be welcomed by the students.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Does the Minister himself write without consulting books?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The very important suggestion made by such a venerable teacher and colleague as the Acharya will receive our most respectful consideration.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Is not what is happening in the student world today a reflection of the society as a whole and the disintegration of family life as well? Is it not better to have better communion between teachers and guardians and will it not lead to better results in moulding the character of the students?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am asking a specific question whether better

communications between the teachers and teachers will not lead to the desired result of moulding the character of the students in the manner we want.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : There are a number of parent-teacher associations in the country. I am sure they will accept the suggestion.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Minister has given up the impression that he has not taken this problem seriously. What we see is not a new phenomenon. Except expressing his pious wish that MPs would exert their influence, nothing has been said. I do not know what sort of moral influence we would have. Apart from the suggestion he has already accepted and in addition to the examination reform proposed by Acharya Kripalani, and the views expressed by eminent pundits in the field, would he consider setting up a parent association attached to all institutions in the country which will have a healthy impact ? In my State recently, when there was a strike and disturbance in an institution, the parents in a body went there some with even sticks and made the students enter the institution and listen quietly to the lectures. That had a very good impact.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry the hon. Member has gathered a wrong impression about my concern over this problem. I can assure him in most categorical terms that as a teacher myself, apart from anything else, I am extremely concerned with what has happened in the last two years. I requested the moral support of the House. While doing so, I did not suggest that that alone would achieve results. Certainly we have got to study examination reforms and mobilise the support of parents and guardians also and think of other methods. But I also thought that if this august House had expressed its opinion unanimously that when a teacher performed his academic functions he should be safe, that would have some effect on the student community... (Interruptions.)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Statement made by Union Deputy Minister of Shipping and Transport in Mangalore regarding National Highway

*1206. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will

the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Deputy Minister for Shipping and Transport stated in Mangalore on the 17th February, 1970, that only 32 miles had been added to the pre-Independence 15,000 miles of National Highways since the Independence ;

(b) if so, the reasons why and where these 32 miles were added : and

(c) what is the further mileage proposed to be added to our highway pool during the Fourth Five Year Plan and in which parts ?

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.

(c) The question of expanding the existing National Highway System is still under consideration in the light of the availability of funds and the criteria for selection of roads for inclusion in the National Highway System.

Unemployed Engineers seeking Employment in Foreign Countries

*1207. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRIMATI SUDHA
V. REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry maintains panels of experts in the fields of teaching, medicine, engineering, statistics, economics and public administration and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unemployed engineers and technicians are encouraged by the Central Government to seek employment in foreign countries in a big way ;

(c) if so, the details of the policy pursued by Government in the matter ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Indian engineers are in much demand in foreign countries ; and

(e) if so, the names of countries where

our engineers have been sent during the last two years, year-wise and country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The panels are maintained to make nominations of suitable officers for vacancies reported by the developing countries as also by the UN Agencies. The strength of the panels is of the order of 5,000.

(b) and (c). Special efforts are made through our Missions abroad to send out technical experts to friendly countries to assist in their development programmes. For this purpose the fields in which Indian engineers have done excellent work have been brought to the notice of our Missions abroad.

(d) Yes, Sir. The demand is greater in African countries.

(e) 1968-69 :

Iraq and Abu Dhabi.

1969-70 :

Tanzania, Ghana, Upper Volta, Fiji and Nigeria.

Conference of Directors Incharge of Tourist Promotion

*1208. **SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Directors Incharge of Tourism Promotion posted in Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Europe, Australia and Japan held a Conference in the second week of March, 1970 and discussed the problem of tourist traffic prospects and the need for change in tourism programme ;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of this Conference ; and

(c) the number of tourists visited India during the last two years by air, sea and road from various countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of officers of the Department of Tourism posted in New York, San Francisco, Toronto, Tokyo, Sydney,

London, Geneva, Paris, Frankfurt, Brussels, Stockholm and Milan was held in New Delhi during the second and third weeks of March, 1970 to discuss organisational matters and to lay down guidelines for improving tourist traffic to India. The officer posted in Mexico did not attend the meeting.

(b) The main recommendations of the meeting covered the development of the tourist infrastructure, especially accommodation and transport facilities in India ; encouragement of group travel through promotional fares and charters ; and effective promotion abroad through a more dynamic market-oriented approach.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3300/70.]

Demand for Enquiry into the Affairs of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee

*1210. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been made by Shri Bhupendra Singh, a newly elected Member of Rajya Sabha, to institute an enquiry into the affairs of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee including corruption etc. in the running of Gurudwaras ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report according to which Shri Bhupendra Singh intended to lead a delegation to meet the President to demand the setting up a Commission to enquire into the affairs of the S. G. P. C. No such delegation has met the President so far.

Demand for Deferring Transfer of Four Districts from the Jurisdiction of Punjab University, Chandigarh to the Jurisdiction of Guru Nanak University, Amritsar

*1211. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand that the implementation of the noti-

fication of the Punjab Government, taking out four districts from the jurisdiction of the Punjab University at Chandigarh and transferring the same to the jurisdiction of the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar be deferred for some time till the University develops ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). In a memorandum submitted to the President of India and a copy given to me, it has been stated that "it will be retrogressive to take away a large number of well-established old colleges which are imparting sound education of a high standard and affiliate them to an absolutely new university without any organisation, without a constitution, without a building and a campus of its own." The Punjab University Senate has also adopted a resolution seeking the advice of the Chancellor and the Central Government in the light of the legal and constitutional issues raised by the notification of Punjab Government and the financial and administrative problems likely to arise before the University.

The matter is under consideration.

Alternative to Preventive Detention Act in West Bengal

*1212. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have approached the Central Government with the request to find an alternative to the Preventive Detention Act in order to deal with the anti-social elements in the State ;

(b) whether Government have since considered the request ; and

(c) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Preservation and Conservation of Arts by Ford Foundation

*1213. **SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has sought the permission of Government to operate an exploratory cultural programme, particularly in the field of preservation and conservation of arts ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not given approval to this project ; and

(c) if so, on what grounds ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Bill on Student's Participation in Policy making Bodies of Central Universities

*1214. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring a comprehensive Bill on students' participation in policy making bodies of the Central Universities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). A Private Member's Bill on the subject is already pending consideration in this House. There is no other proposal under consideration of the Government.

Increase in Reservation Quota for Backward Classes

*1215. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation of quotas for backward classes in Government Service has been increased further ;

(b) if so, the increase effected ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The per-

centages of reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to posts and services under the Government of India have been enhanced with effect from 25th March, 1970, taking into account the population of these communities as shown in the 1961-Census. A statement indicating the

previous and revised percentages of reservation is laid on the Table of the House. There is no reservation in services/posts under the Central Government for any Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Statement

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Previous percent-age	Revised percent-age	Previous percent-age	Revised percent-age
(i) Direct recruitment on all India basis :				
(a) by open competition (<i>i.e.</i> through UPSC or by means of open competitive test by any other authority).	12½%	15%	5%	7½%
(b) otherwisethan at (a) above.	16½%	16½%	5%	7½%
(ii) Posts filled by promotion :				
(a) <i>Through limited departmental competitive examination</i> within or to Class II, III and IV posts/Grade/services in which element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50%.	12½%	15%	5%	7½%
(b) <i>By Selection</i> in or to class III and IV posts in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50%.	12½%	15%	5%	7½%

International Airport at Ahmedabad

*1216. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ahmedabad airport has been declared as an International alternate airport :

(b) if so, whether the requisite facilities commensurate with the status assigned to it have been provided ; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to provide these facilities including a modern terminal building at Ahmedabad ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir. Ahmedabad airport has been designated as an international alternate to the Bombay airport.

(b) and (c). Customs, immigration and health facilities are available during hours

when regular international flights operate as also on previous request.

Government appreciate the need to improve the terminal building. Due to constriction on funds this project will have to be completed in a phased manner.

Shipping Services between Mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1217. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation is running ships between the mainland and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands at a very great loss to the Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the duty to serve has been imposed on the Corporation by Government without adequately compensating the losses ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Shipping Corporation has taken up the matter with the Home Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The annual loss is estimated at about Rs. 86 lakhs.

(b) to (d). The question of reimbursement of losses to the Corporation has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time past. It has now been decided that the losses incurred by the Corporation for the year 1969-70 may be reimbursed to them. As regards the losses for the current year and subsequent years and for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, the issues involved are under further examination of Government.

Plebiscite Front Plan for a New Constitution for J. and K.

*1218. SHRI JAI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the indication that the Plebiscite Front Plans to work for a new Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir, if it is returned to power in the State in the next elections ;

(b) whether the above indication was made abundantly clear by the Vice-President of the Front, Sufi Mohammed Akbar, in a public speech recently, while answering the criticism of the Front decision to take part in elections to the State Assembly under the Indian Constitution ;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been invited to Shri Akbar's statement to the effect that "We will change the Constitution with another Constitution. We will demand a new Constitution which will protect our rights" ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). According to information received from the State Government, Sufi Mohammed Akbar in a speech on 13th January, 1970, explained that the Plebiscite Front had decided to take part in elections as circumstances had changed and that the Constitution of the State was not a 'divine document' and could be changed by the people to suit their welfare.

(d) The views expressed by the leaders of the Plebiscite Front are misconceived and unrelated to facts and realities.

Republic Day Awards

*1219. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the awards are given by Government on the Republic Day to some undesirable people ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these awards and titles are sometimes given on political considerations ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation regarding these awards during the last three years ; and

(d) the names of the persons who have declined to accept these awards ?

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

(b) The awards are made in recognition of distinguished service in the field of activity of the individuals concerned and not on political considerations. No titles are conferred by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The representations were examined and it was found that they did not call for any action.

(d) It will not be in public interest to disclose the information asked for.

Enquiries Pending before C.B.I.

*1220. **SHRI SHARDA NAND : SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inquiries pending before the C. B. I. as on the 15th March, 1970 :

(b) the number of inquiries pending for the last six months, one year, two years and three years and more, separately ;

(c) the details of inquiries pending for more than two years and the reasons for the delay in completing the inquiries ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some Officials of Department have been delaying the completion of inquiries intentionally ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the completion of these inquiries ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). As on the 15th March, 1970, 1191 inquiries were pending with the C. B. I. Age-wise break-up of this number is given below :

Period	Number
(i) Less than 6 months	848
(ii) Between 6 and 12 months	268
(iii) Between 1 and 2 years	74
(iv) Between 2 and 3 years	1
(v) More than 3 years	Nil

(c) One case in which inquiry is pending for more than two years relates to alleged embezzlement of large amounts and falsification of accounts. Investigation in this case involves examination of voluminous records

and account books written in a special script, and verification of suspected transactions had to be made by contacting individual parties named in the accounts, at various places in the country. Due to litigation C. B. I. were prevented from having access to certain documents for about a year. The investigation is continuing.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

नौवहन उद्योग में विदेशी सहयोग की प्रतिशतता

*1221. **श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापारिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत नौवहन उद्योग में 25 प्रतिशत विदेशी सहयोग की व्यवस्था है परन्तु आपात काल के कारण 1963 में प्रतिशतता बढ़ाकर 40 कर दी गई थी और अब तक इसका ही अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय नौवहन बोर्ड तथा नौवहन उद्योग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के बाबजूद सरकार का विचार बहंमान प्रतिशतता में विदेशीसहयोग प्राप्त करते रहने का है अथवा क्या उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुनार इसे कम करके 25 प्रतिशत कर देने का है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्री (श्री रघु रमेश) : (क) पोत हरिवहन उद्योग में विदेशी सहयोग का अधिकतम अनुमत्य प्रतिशतता 1963 में 25 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 40 प्रतिशत कर दी गई थी। यह आपात काल के कारण नहीं किया गया अपितु बादर से जहाजों के अर्जन के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की भारी दुर्लभता के कारण से किया गया।

(ख) इस समय मौजूदा प्रतिशतता को

25 प्रतिशतता के मूल स्तर तक कम करने का प्रसन्न नहीं उठता है क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा की दुलभता अभी जारी है। किसी भी हालत में कोई ऐसी सिफारिश न तो राष्ट्रीय पोतपरिवहन बोर्ड और न पोतपरिवहन उद्योग से प्राप्त हुई है।

Measures to Attract Indian Scientists Abroad

*1222. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme of creating supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions was drawn some years ago as one of the steps to attract the Indian scientists abroad to return home ;

(b) whether several Central Government Ministries have not implemented the above scheme on one or the other pretext ;

(c) whether some of the Ministries have given non-availability of suitable scientists as a reason for not creating supernumerary posts, though a "register of scientists abroad" maintained by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research contains 8000 names of whom 1000 return to India every year ; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to make the above scheme a success ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme was prepared in 19 3

(b) to (d). Reasons for non-implementation of the scheme given by various Central Government Ministries, Departments and the steps proposed to be taken for better utilisation of the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3301/70]

Appalling Conditions of Roads in Calcutta

*1223. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the appalling condition of roads in Calcutta, which are full of pot holes and badly need thorough repairs ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Calcutta Corporation is unable to take up this gigantic task on account of lack of funds ; and

(c) whether the Central Government would take upon themselves the full responsibility of repairing at least the main roads, considering that Culcutta is a cosmopolitan city and belongs for the whole of India ?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and a report will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Child Lifting Menace in Delhi

*1224. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the child lifting menace has grown alarmingly in Delhi in recent months ;

(b) if so, the number of child-lifting cases reported during the current year so far and how many of the children have since been recovered together with comparative figures for the first 4 months of 1969 ; and

(c) the detailed results of investigations made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3302/70.]

सम्मानक (आनंदरो) उपायियों का प्रदान किया जाना

*1225. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर मत्रियों तथा अन्य सत्ताधारी

व्यक्तियों को, जिनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यतायें बहुत ही कम हैं, जो अन्यथा ऐसी उपाधियाँ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं और जो साहित्यकार भी नहीं हैं, राजनीतिक कारणों से एल० एल० डी०, डी० एल०, डी० सी० एल०, डी० लिट, पी० एच० डी०, डी० एच० सी० आदि की सम्मानक उपाधियों के प्रदान करने के बारे में विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अपनाई जा रही पद्धति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने अथवा उसमें कुछ सुधार करने का है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उन व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें सम्मानक उपाधियाँ प्रदान की जाती हैं, उपहास का पात्र बनने से रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० थी० राव) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा उनके अधिनियमों, संविधियों तथा अध्यादेशों की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार सम्मानार्थ (आनंदेरी) डिप्रियाँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस सम्बंध में विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा फिलहाल पालन की जा रही क्रियाविधि में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Retirement of Government Employees before the Age of Superannuation

*1226. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government Officers have been retired from service before the age of superannuation under the provisions of Fundamental Rule 56(j) without giving the Officers concerned an opportunity to defend themselves ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the affected officers have filed Writ Petitions in the Delhi High Court ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that some of the Writ Petitions have been allowed by

the High Court and retirement orders have been set aside ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will examine the desirability of applying Fundamental Rule 56(j) in accordance with the principles of equity and natural justice or of withdrawing this provision from the Fundamental Rules altogether ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). F. R. 56(j) is a statutory rule which provides that the appropriate authority shall, if it is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so, have the absolute right to retire any Government servant by giving him notice of not less than three months in writing or three months' pay and allowances in lieu of such notice :

(i) if he is in Class I or Class II Service or post and had entered Government Service before attaining the age of 35 years, after he has attained the age of fifty years,

(ii) in any other case after he has attained the age of fifty-five years.

A reciprocal right to retire from Government service by giving three months' notice in the above circumstances is vested in the Government servant also under F.R. 56(k). The retirement of a Government servant under rules mentioned above is not a measure of punishment. It is a condition of service prescribed by the President under Article 309 of the Constitution. There is, therefore, no question of initiating any proceedings in which the Government servant is to be given an opportunity to defend himself.

2. In so far as the Ministry of Home Affairs are aware, a few officers had filed Writ Petitions in the High Court of Delhi against their retirement under F. R. 56(j). One case has been decided so far by the Delhi High Court in which the Writ Petition has been allowed. Some of the High Courts (e.g. the Punjab High Court) have upheld the action taken under F. R. 56(j). Even the Delhi High Court has not held the Rule to be invalid. It only held that a notice should precede the service of notice under F.R. 56(j) to enable the officer to put forward his point of view.

3. Government have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of

the Delhi High Court referred to above and the appeal is pending before the Supreme Court. On an application by Government, the Supreme Court have also stayed the operation of the judgment of the Delhi High Court in that case. Pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal, no further action is proposed to be taken in the matter.

Payment of 7 per cent Commission by Air-India to Travel Agents

*1227. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why Air India pays a commission of 7 per cent to the Travel Agents when it has its own staff for salesmanship and can also use the Indian Airlines more as Agents ;

(b) what are the comparable rates paid in other countries ; and

(c) what was the total commission paid last year to the Travel Agencies and what percentage of the tickets did it cover ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) It is an accepted practice with all international air-lines to appoint IATA approved travel agents as their sales agents. Indian Airlines are Air-India's sales agents for the whole of India except Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(b) The standard rate of agency commission for sale of international passenger transportation is 7% of the applicable rates. The rates of commission payable to travel agents are governed by IATA.

(c) Approximately Rs. 1 crore were paid to travel agents as commission. Roughly 35% of Air-India's passenger revenue throughout its system during March, 1968 to April, 1969 was earned through travel agents.

Modern Methods of Riot Control

*1228 SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :
THRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study is proposed to be conducted regarding modern methods of riot control ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The subject of crowd control has been under study/examination from time to time since 1955. This study roughly covers the following items :

- (1) Principles governing the use of force for dispersal of unruly crowds ;
- (2) Protective gear for Police ;
- (3) Anticipatory preventive action ;
- (4) Intensive training of police in crowd control techniques ;
- (5) Equipping the police with tear smoke and wireless equipment ;
- (6) Development of crowd control equipment.

These aspects are continuously being studied by the various organisations under the Ministry of Home Affairs dealing with police matters and wherever necessary specialist teams are formed to study, conduct research and experiments on these several aspects, with the main object of effective and prompt control of riots with the minimum of force.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दू कार्य

*1229. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दू कार्य के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5944 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रकाशन प्रभाग, सम्पूर्ण गांधी बाड़मय, आकाशवाहनी, प्रेस सूचना व्यूरो, रेलवे मुख्यालयों, सेना के तीनों अंगों के मुख्यालयों, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित उपकरणों तथा निगमों, तथा सिचाई, गृह निर्माण और सड़क विभागों में मुख्य अभियंताओं के कार्यालयों में हिन्दू कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या, पद नाम तथा वेतन क्रम क्या हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण कौन करते हैं तथा इसके विकास के लिए निर्देश किन के द्वारा दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि इस कार्य के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी के पद नहीं हैं; और

(ग) हिन्दी के राजभाषा होने के बाबजूद उक्त पदों के अब तक न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि अंग्रेजी जो कि केवल एक सह राजभाषा है, के कार्य के लिए बहुत से ऐसे पद हैं?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सभा पट्ट पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3303/70] सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित उपक्रमों तथा नियमों के बारे में सूचना यह मन्त्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Indiscipline by Students

*1230. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have analysed and evaluated the causes of indiscipline by students, particularly in the examination halls ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have evolved any ways and means towards the solution of the problems that confront our students at present ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Causes of students' indiscipline have been examined by the Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kotbari in the report published in 1966. The following causes of students' indiscipline have been identified by the Commission :

- Uncertainty facing educated young men ;
- Mechanical and unsatisfactory

nature of many curricular programmes ;

- Inadequate facilities for teaching and learning in many institutions ;
- Poor student-teacher contact ;
- Inefficiency and lack of scholarship on the part of many teachers ;
- Failure of teachers to interest themselves in the students' problems ;
- Absence of imagination and tact combined with firmness on the part of heads of institutions ;
- Attempts by political parties to interfere in academic work ;
- Prevalence of factions among teachers ; and
- Impact of the conditions of public life in the country, the falling standards of discipline among the adults and weakening of civic consciousness and integrity.

(b) Though some of the remedies for students' unrest go beyond the education system, Government believe that removal of educational deficiencies and setting up of adequate consultative and administrative machinery could go a long way in solving the problem of students' unrest and indiscipline.

Exhibition by National book Trust During Lenin Centenary Celebration

7365. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of the proposed exhibition which is being organised by the National Book Trust in cooperation with his Ministry in connection with the Lenin Centenary celebrations in India ;

(b) the places where the exhibitions will be shown and the duration of exhibition at each place ; and

(c) whether Indians could have done without the Lenin Centenary celebrations as they have already witnessed the Gandhi Centenary and the Gandhi Centenary celebrations recently ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) A provision of Rs. 30,000/- has been made for the purpose.

(b) Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras about three or four days at each place.

(c) The holding of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations does not preclude the centenaries of other famous persons being celebrated.

Changes in Organisation set-up of Agencies for Development of Tourism

7366. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH

GARGCHA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether Government propose to effect a number of changes in the organisation set-up of the existing agencies for the development of tourism ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether there is any proposal to transfer the bulk of tourist promotional activities to the India Tourism Development Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). In order to ensure an integrated approach to matters connected with the promotion of tourism the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., and the Janpath Hotels Ltd., have now been merged into the India Tourism Development Corporation. It is further proposed that the executive functions of the Department of Tourism should progressively be transferred to the Corporation so that it can become a powerful instrument for integrated tourism development, including in its ambit the construction and running of hotels, motels and tourist bungalows ; promotional activities at home and abroad ; transport services for tourists with cars, coaches and mini-buses ; entertainment including son-et-lumiere spectacles ; duty free shops at our international airports and a number of other connected activities.

Distribution of Obscene Literature Among Indian Youth

7367. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH

GARGCHA :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an inter-State gang dealing in the obscene literature and distributing it among the youth of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have been able to unearth the gang and recover from them the obscene literature ; and

(d) how many arrests have been made and how much literature has been recovered, State-wise, during 1969 and this year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen a report to this effect in a newspaper.

(b) to (d). Facts are being ascertained.

Pensioners in India from old Royal Families

7368. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the princely pensioners in India from old royal families who have been receiving annual pensions under the old commitments of the former British Government with the amount of pension each gets annually ;

(b) the amount of pension which the satara Chhatrapati, a descendant of Shivaji, gets and when and how much increase in emoluments was sanctioned in his case last and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to discontinue these pensions since the privy purses of other princes are being stopped because of their being described as an anachronism in the present times and, if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Attention in this connection is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 10321 on 10th May, 1968. Information regarding the amounts paid to each pensioner is still being collected from State Government's and Accountants—General.

(b) A pension of Rs. 30,000/- per annum was sanctioned to the descendant of the Satara Raj family in 1874 and had been continued without any diminution for four

generations in view of the family's historical importance. As a result of a review undertaken in 1952, it was decided that the pension of Rs. 2,500/- per month should be continued for the life time of the present holder and the question of its continuance to his successor should be considered when the occasion arises.

(c) Government have decided to abolish privy purses and privileges of Rulers as defined under article 366 (22) of the Constitution. The question of political pensions granted by the British Government to the previous ruling families has not been fully considered so far.

Drop-Outs from Primary Schools

7369. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students receiving Primary education, Statewise, and the total number of schools imparting Primary education ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing percentage of drop-outs from the Primary schools which is likely to affect badly the expansion of primary education ;

(c) if so, the actual percentage of drop-outs in the last three years ; and

(d) the salient features of the programme of action formulated by the Education experts at the conference sponsored by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in New Delhi on the 27th January, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The information is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3304/70.]

(b) and (c). Figures for the last 3 years are not available. The percentage of drop-outs shows a tendency to decrease. In the year 1949-50, for every 100 students in class I, there were only 32 students in class V. In 1960-61 this rose to 37. In middle schools there were only 76 students in class VIII for every 100 students in class VI in 1949-50. In 1962-63 this rose to 80.

(d) The salient features of the pro-

gramme are given in statement II laid on the Table on the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3304/70]

Inclusion of Members of State Legislative Assemblies and Councils in Parliamentary and Government Sponsored Delegations

7370. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Councils are taken on the Parliamentary and other Central Government sponsored delegations going abroad ;

(b) if so, the names of such Members in each delegation which visited foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise ; and

(c) how the expenditure is borne as a result of including the State Legislators in these delegations ?

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

(a) to (c). Sending of Parliamentary Delegations to foreign countries, is the concern of the Presiding Officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and as such necessary information in connection therewith would be available with the Secretariats of both the Houses. As regards other Central Government sponsored delegations, the information is being collected from the various Ministries.

पश्चिम बंगाल में लाठी और अन्य हथियार लेकर चलने पर रोक

7371. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने इस आशय का आदेश प्रस्तुत किया है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति लाठी और अन्य हथियार लेकर इधर-उधर नहीं चूम सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (माक्सिंवादी) के कुछ कार्यकर्ता अपनी बैठकों में लाठी हाथ में लिए

हुए आते हैं और इस प्रकार उपरोक्त आदेश का उल्लंघन करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विश्वाचारण शुक्ल) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कलकत्ता शहर के भीतर और कलकत्ता के उपनगरों में किसी सावंजनिक स्थान में किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा लाठियां, भालों तथा अन्य आक्रमणात्मक हथियारों के ले जाये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हुए कलकत्ता पुलिस आयुक्त ने एक आदेश जारी किया है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

नक्सलवादियों द्वारा हथियार उठाने का आह्वान

7372. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च के अन्तिम सप्ताह में मटुरे में हुई एक सावंजनिक सभा में नक्सलवादी साम्यवादी दल के कुछ नेताओं ने मजदूरों तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार पाने के लिए हाथों में हथियार उठाने को कहा है और यह भी कहा है कि बारंतविक जनता की सरकार बल द्वारा ही स्थापित की जा सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जो इस प्रकार गरीबी मजदूरों को भड़काते हैं, क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

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

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग (इलाहाबाद द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं को मान्यता

7373. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन प्रयाग (इलाहाबाद) द्वारा कौन-कौन सी विभिन्न परीक्षाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं और क्या पुरुषों तथा स्त्रियों के लिए अलग-अलग परीक्षाएं ली जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या इस सम्मेलन द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षायें हाई स्कूल तथा इन्टरमिडिएट शिक्षा बोर्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश से मान्यता प्राप्त हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्मेलन की कौन-कौन सी परीक्षायें उपरोक्त बोर्ड की कौन सी परीक्षाओं के समान मान्यता प्राप्त हैं?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रमेश चन्द्र) : (क) जहां तक इस मन्त्रालय में सूचना उपलब्ध है, हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन निम्नलिखित परीक्षायें आयोजित करता है :—

प्रथमा, मध्यमा, (विशारद), उत्तमा (साहित्य रत्न); साहित्य महोपाध्याय; उपवंश, वैद्य विशारद; आयुर्वेद रत्न; कृषि विशारद; शिक्षा विशारद; सम्पादन कला विशारद; शीघ्र लिपि प्रथमा शीघ्र लिपि विशारद; और लिपिक।

हमारे गास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पुरुषों और स्त्रियों के लिए अलग से परीक्षाएं आयोजित नहीं की जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग). यह सूचना मन्त्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Casino-Cum-Night Club at Vagator in Goa

7374. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Goa Government have received some proposals

from private parties for the establishment of a casino-cum-night club at Vagator in Goa ;

(b) if so, the names of the parties and salient details of the scheme submitted to the Government of India ; and

(c) the reasons why the permission of the Central Government is being delayed ?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of the Union Territory has received a proposal from Shri M. M. P. De Souza for permission to build a luxury hotel and casino in the precincts of the Old Fort of Chapora near Vagator beach in two stages :—

- (a) A Casino, restaurants, ballroom, open air cafe, and luxury motel type of lodgings ;
- (b) Expansion of the hotel premises and addition of a swimming pool, physiculture clinic, gymnasium, boating, water-skiing.
- (c) The proposals are being examined.

Recognition of Degree of Shastri and Acharya

7375. SHRI NARENDRASINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 5490 on the 23rd August, 1968 regarding recognition of Degree of Shastri and Acharya and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for delay and the time by which the same is likely to be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving a summary of the replies so far received from the various State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3305/70]

(c) The remaining State Governments are again being reminded.

Retention of Lien of Permanent Central Government Employees Transferred to Other Departments

7376. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : SHRI HEERJI BHAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4981 on the 3rd April, 1970 regarding forwarding of applications and state :

(a) whether it is open for the parent office to insist upon the permanent Government servants, whose services have been transferred to other Government Departments on selection to higher posts without any preconditions and before the issue of the Ministry's Office Memorandum dated the 14th July, 1967, to resign/revert from/to the permanent posts substantively held by them without their being permanently absorbed by the present employer ;

(b) if so, the relevant rules with reasons therefor ;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for such insistence by certain offices of the Government of India ;

(d) the rules under which permanent Government servants are required to give written undertaking at the time of forwarding their applications for posts in other Central Departments to resign/revert from/to the permanent posts within a period of two years ; and

(e) whether Government intend to issue further instructions in this behalf to make the position clear ?

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

(b) The parent office, in exercise of its inherent powers, can always recall a Government servant from an excadre post to his former post in respect of which a lien has been retained subject to administrative exigencies and taking into account the effects of his indefinite absence from the cadre post on the chances of promotion/confirmation of others in the parent office, unless the Government servant chooses to sever all connections with that post by submitting a resignation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The undertaking is required under the instructions contained in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 60/37/63-Ests(A), dated the 14th July, 1967.

(e) No, Sir.

Foreign Assistance to Indian Press

7377. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed their investigation regarding the influence of foreign assistance to Indian Press ; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर किये गये प्रहर

7378. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर किनते हमले किये गये ;

(ख) उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) उक्त हमला करने वाले किनते व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया है और किनते व्यक्तियों को दोष मुक्त किया गया है ; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों में से किनते व्यक्तियों को कारावास का दंड दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). तथ्य मानूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Resolution Passed by General Meeting of Unemployed and Underemployed Graduate Engineers' Associations

7379. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come to know about the suggestions contained in the resolutions of the General Meeting of the Unemployed and underemployed Graduates Engineers' Association, Patna, Bihar held at the Institute of Engineers (India) Patna on the 4th January 1970 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the resolutions passed by the Association are addressed to the Government of Bihar. These resolutions are already under the active consideration of the Bihar Government.

The resolutions also contain suggestions for providing more jobs for unemployed engineers. Similar suggestions have already been considered by Central Government in initiating measures for creating additional employment opportunities for engineers during 1968. The Government of Bihar have taken steps to set up advance planning units, to offer incentives to societies formed by unemployed engineers for undertaking contract work, to require contractors to employ engineers under them and to offer facilities to unemployed engineers desirous of setting up small scale industries.

The Association have also suggested that the upper age limit for competing in the All India Service Examination must be relaxed for graduate engineers and that the Indian Service for Engineers must be created immediately. These suggestions are under the consideration of the Central Government.

मंत्रियों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा पद संभालने से पहले अपनी आस्तियां बताना

7380. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने कभी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था कि मंत्रियों, सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा सार्वजनिक जीवन में उच्च पदों पर आसीन व्यक्तियों को अपने पद सम्भालने से पहले अपनी आस्तियां बताने को कहा जाय ;

(ख) क्या यह भी एक प्रस्ताव था कि इन व्यक्तियों से कहा जाये कि वे अपनी आय में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि का विवरण दें ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तक तक उस पर क्या कायंधाही की गई है ?

पृष्ठ-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). संचानम समिति की सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के लिए एक आचार संहिता पहले ही निर्भारित कर दी गई है। इस संहिता के अधीन किसी व्यक्ति को कोई मंत्रिपद ग्रहण करने से पहले तथा तपश्चात् एक वर्ष के अन्तरालों में प्रधान मंत्री को अपना तथा अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के सम्बंध में आस्तियों आदि का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत करना आपेक्षित है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी अपने-प्रपने आचार नियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित होते हैं जिनमें उनकी आस्तियों के नियंत्रकालिक विवरण प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था है। जहाँ तक आय के वार्षिक विवरणों का सम्बंध है, देश के कराधान विधिनियमों में पहले ही आवश्यक प्रावधान है।

All India Seminar on Management of Industrial Research

7381. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five-day All-India Seminar on the management of industrial research was held at Baroda recently ; and

(b) what are the main recommendations of the Seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) An Indo-U. S. Workshop on the Management Organisation of Industrial Research was organized by the Indian National Science Academy (formerly National Institute of Sciences of India) at Baroda from March 2 to 6, 1970, in collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences, U. S. A.

(b) The main recommendations of the Seminar are as follows :

- (1) There should be a formal organisation of research and development directors from the CSIR, industrial research organisation, universities and Institutes of Technology.
- (2) Regional equipment and testing laboratories should be established at selected universities to provide facilities for sophisticated and expensive equipment for industrial and national laboratories.
- (3) An office on industrial participation in research should be established for technological forecasting and providing a link between industry and research laboratories.
- (4) A study of the inherent need for relating research and development to small and medium industry should be undertaken.
- (5) The gap between national laboratories and public enterprises should be bridged and conferences and discussions should be held between Government policy-makers for industrial technology and industrial organisations and national laboratories.
- (6) An appropriate organisation should be set up either in the Planning Commission or in the Committee on Science and Technology to collect national statistics and data on Science and Technology and initiate various investigations and studies.
- (7) Experienced research administrators from abroad like the retired Research Directors should be invited by CSIR and other organisations to spend stated periods in India on specific company or laboratory assignments.
- (8) Study visits of research scientists and administrators from national laboratories and private industrial organisations to U. S. Industrial Organisations should be encouraged. Such study visits will help Indian personnel in obtaining first-hand knowledge of R and D processes in industry, their relationship with company functions and so on.

(9) A study should be undertaken on specialisation in education *vis-a-vis* industrial needs and research. The Indian National Science Academy and the National Academy of Sciences, USA should initiate plans for bilateral exchanges. The Indian Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institutes of Management should develop programmes in research management and administration suitable to Indian conditions.

अखिल भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन

7382. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के अधिवेशन का आयोजन उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है और इस सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में जो खबर आता है उसे भी वही मंत्रालय बहन करता है;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय की नीति गरीब तथा अमीरों के लिए पृथक स्कूल व्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहित करने की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्होंने भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के तीसवें अधिवेशन का उद्घाटन क्यों किया था और उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उपरोक्त सम्मेलन की पत्रिका (जर्नल) क्यों प्रकाशित की गई थी?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) यह मंत्रालय "भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन" का आयोजन नहीं करता है, न ही इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खबर बहन करता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प में यह निहित है कि सामाजिक सदभाव और राष्ट्रीय एकता बढ़ाने के लिए

समान स्कूल प्रणाली को अपनाया जाये, जैसे कि शिक्षा आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी। इसमें यह भी व्यवस्था है कि सामान्य स्कूलों में शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने के प्रयत्न किये जायें और पब्लिक स्कूलों जैसे सभी विशेष स्कूलों को योग्यता के आधार पर विद्यार्थी दाखिल करने चाहिए और साथ ही सामाजिक वर्गों के अलगाव को रोकने के लिए निर्धारित अनुपात में पूरी फीस माफी की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए। वास्तव में, फरवरी, 1969 में नई दिल्ली में हुए भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के 30 वें अधिवेशन में, आय और योग्यता परीक्षा के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रारम्भ करने के लिए एक संकल्प पारित किया गया था।

भारत सरकार एक योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति योजना भी कार्यान्वित करती है जिसके अधीन आय और योग्यता के आधार पर चुने गए लगभग 200 छात्रों को पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित कुछ चुने हुए रिहायशी स्कूलों में भेजा जाता है।

(ग) उक्त सम्मेलन के 30 वें अधिवेशन में समाप्त भाषण देने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री को आमंत्रित किया गया था। उक्त सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई पत्रिका प्रकाशित नहीं की गई थी।

Recognition of National Diploma in Commerce by Universities and State Bank of India

7383. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University has levied certain restrictions on the Government of India's National Diploma holders for admission to the Post-Graduate courses and, if so, the specific reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India did not recognise N.D. (Com.) for Probationary Officers' Examination, 1966 and affected persons were not allowed additional chance in lieu;

(c) whether the Aligarh University has been denied financial assistance by Government for starting Correspondence Course at the Post-Graduate level, especially for the National Diploma holders ; and

(d) how Government propose to find a permanent solution for the serious problem of N. D. (Com.) students ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Delhi University has not agreed to recognise the National Diploma in Commerce as equivalent to the B. Com. Degree of the University for purposes of admission to Post-Graduate courses. The University, however, under a temporary Ordinance (1968) has made a special provision for the holders of the National Diploma to either appear for the B. Com. Degree Examination of the University or to sit for an entrance test for admission to the M. Com. Course after undergoing a course of instruction of two academic terms in both cases.

(b) The National Diploma in Commerce was not included in the list of recognised qualifications for the Probationary Officers' Examination of the State Bank of India in 1966. To avoid discrimination against those who had not applied for the examination, the applications of those National Diploma holders who had applied were not entertained in 1966. The position was rectified from 1966 onwards. No special concession, however, was given to the National Diploma holders for the non-inclusion of this qualification for the 1966 examination.

(c) No, Sir. No specific proposal for starting Correspondence Course at the Post-Graduate level, especially for the National Diploma holders has been received from the University. The scheme is still under the consideration of the University.

(d) A number of Indian Universities have recognised the National Diploma as equivalent to their B. Com. Degree for purposes of admission to Post-Graduate courses in Commerce. There is no difficulty for the National Diploma holders in completing their studies for the M. Com. Degree at those Universities.

कृषिजन्य माल की दुलाई के लिए प्रयुक्त ट्रैक्टरों पर लिया जाने वाल सङ्क पर

7384. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या

नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषिजन्य माल की दुलाई के लिए प्रयुक्त प्राइवेट ट्रैक्टर के ट्रैनर पर किन-किन राज्यों में सङ्क कर लिया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने उन प्राइवेट ट्रैक्टरों पर जिन्हें कोई व्यक्ति खुद अपने कृषि उत्पादों, उबरकों आदि की दुलाई के लिए प्रयोग में लाता है कर कूट देने के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) असम, गुजरात, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और मनीषुर ।

(ख) कृषिजन्य प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त मोटर गाड़ियों पर कराधान के प्रश्न पर मैसूर में जून 1968 में हुए परिवहन विकास परिषद की सातवीं बैठक में विचार विमर्श हुआ । परिषद ने नोट किया कि बहुत से राज्य सरकारों कृषिजन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयुक्त ट्रैक्टरों जैसे मोटर गाड़ियों पर कर में पहले ही से रियायत दे रही है । परिषद ने इस कार्यप्रणाली को दूसरे राज्यों द्वारा अपनाए जाने की सिफारिश की । राज्य का विषय होने से, मामले में उन से बातचीत की जा रहीं हैं ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए एक सांविधिक निगम स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में मतभेद

7385. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों की देस-रेस करने के लिए कम्पनी अविनियम के अन्तर्गत एक निगम स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में टाटा समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों तथा सरकार द्वारा निए गए नियंत्रण के बीच मतभेद हो गया है क्योंकि

सरकार ने यह तर्क दिया है कि इस पर आने वाला स्वर्चं निरर्थक होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निगम की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में टाटा समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं और उनके बारे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेंसिक उद्ययन मन्त्री (डा० करण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). टाटा समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि चार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमान द्वेषों के स्वामित्व एवं प्रबन्ध के लिये 'इंडियन कम्पनीज एक्ट' के अंतर्गत एक निगम निर्माण किया जाए। इस प्रयोजन के लिये एक निगम स्थापित करने की सिफारिश के स्वीकार कर लिया गया है, परन्तु सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इस प्रकार के निगम का निर्माण 'इंडियन कम्पनीज एक्ट' के अधीन करने के बजाये एक संसदीय अधिनियम के अधीन किया जाये।

Excavation at Mangrol in Junagarh District

7386. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ancient images have been unearthed at Mangrol town in Junagarh District in the month of February, 1970 ; and

(b) whether some research had been carried out in the matter and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Principles of Promotion to Selection Posts

7387. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the force of the Office Memo-

randum No. F/1/4/55-RPS dated the 16th May, 1957 issued by his Ministry on principles for promotion to selection posts ;

(b) whether it has been since superseded by a subsequent Office Memorandum and what are the latest instructions in the matter ;

(c) the names of Ministries to which it was circulated and which of them have accepted it in toto and which in a modified form and in the latter cases with what modifications by various Ministries ; and

(d) to what extent it is binding on the various Public Undertakings of the Central Government as well as other establishments under the control of the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The instructions contained in Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 1/4/55-RPS, dated the 16th May, 1957, are executive instructions, applicable to services under all the Ministries of the Government of India, except to services under the Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Railways and Organisations under the Ministry of Defence. However, if any Ministry/Department have framed statutory rules for any particular service under them, providing for a different principle for promotion to their 'selection' posts, the provisions of those statutory rules would apply to that service in place of the provisions of the Office Memorandum of 16-5-1957.

(b) The Office Memorandum has not been modified or superseded so far.

(c) The Office Memorandum was addressed to all Ministries of the Government of India. The question of its acceptance by the Ministries, does not arise, in view of the position stated above.

(d) As the provisions of the Office Memorandum are applicable only for promotion to 'selection' posts under the Government, the question of the application of the Office Memorandum to the Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government, autonomous Organisations etc. does not arise.

मेरठ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय
की बैंच

7388. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक बैंच मेरठ में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Views of Chief Justice of India on Present Methods and Procedures to get Justice

7391. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by the Chief Justice of India in the issue of the States dated the 21st March, 1970, published from Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government consider overhauling the present methods and procedures to get justice ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in its Twenty-Seventh Report which are directed towards eliminating or minimising delay in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. A Bill further to amend that Code for giving effect to those amendments is now pending before the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

The Code of Criminal Procedure has been examined recently in detail by the Law Commission and the recommendations made

in its Forty-First Report are being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

पाकिस्तानी जासूस लड़की को भारतीय सेना के एक अधिकारी के साथ पकड़ा जाना

7392. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री मणिमाई जे० पटेल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 मार्च, 1970 को हुसैनीबाला सीमा क्षेत्र में एक पाकिस्तानी लड़की एक भारतीय अधिकारी के साथ पकड़ी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिकारी सेना में अधिकारी था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त अधिकारी के खिलाफ सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) ने (ग) एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक मिस मलिक सुलताना 19-3-1970 को हुसैनीबाला सीमा क्षेत्र में पकड़ी गई। चूंकि उसके यात्रा पत्र नियम-नुकूल नहीं थे अतः विदेशियों के लिये अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन उसे गिरफ्तार किया गया और 8-4-70 को 7 दिन की कांडी सजा दी गई। 14 अप्रैल को उसे जेल से रिहा कर दिया गया और उसी दिन पाकिस्तान निर्वासित कर दिया गया। यह सही नहीं है कि वह सशस्त्र सेना या किसी सिविल सेवा के किसी भारतीय अधिकारी के साथ पकड़ी गई थी।

अतः किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Conference on Global Atmospheric Research Programme at Brussels

7393. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of Indian Monsoon, the mechanism of its growth and the development was discussed at the first Conference of Global Atmospheric Research Programme at Brussels from March 16 to 21, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether India has welcomed the move ;

(d) what are the other subjects discussed at the Conference ; and

(e) whether India also attended the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
 (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Conference for the Global Atmospheric Research Programme discussed the technical and scientific aspects of an intensive research programme for studying the earth's atmospheric circulations on a global scale. The Indian Monsoon, being an important part of the global circulation, was also discussed.

(b) The Indian Monsoon circulation will be studied as a part of the first Global Atmospheric Research Programme Experiment planned to begin in 1975-76.

Preliminary studies on a limited scale may however be undertaken by India in co-operation with other interested countries. A scheme for such a study has been drawn up by the Indian Working Group for the Global Atmospheric Research Programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Experiments for the study of cloud clusters over the Tropical Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, complex instrumentation for such studies like the use of ships, aircrafts and satellites data processing by computers and other details were also discussed.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Exchange of fire Between Border Security force Personnel and Pakistan Intruders

7394. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistani intruders and Border Security Force personnel exchanged fire at Nabinagar, Tehatta Police Station on the international border on the 8th February, 1970 ;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured during the fire ; and

(c) whether any protest was made to the Pakistan Government in the matter and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). On the night of 7th/8th February, 1970 at about 0130 hours, 15 to 20 Pakistani miscreants trespassed into Indian territory at Nabin Nagar (not Nabinagar), Police Station Tehatta, District Nadia. On being challenged by the Border Security Force Patrol Party, one of the miscreants fired one round. When our Patrol Party returned the fire, the miscreants fled away towards Pakistan leaving behind one DBBL gun with one fired cartridge. No one from our side was killed or injured. A strong protest has been lodged by the District Magistrate Nadia with the Deputy Commissioner Kushtia (East Pakistan).

Representation Regarding Recommendations of Working Group on Pay Scales of Delhi University Teachers

7396. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether the Principals of affiliated colleges of the Delhi University have represented to the Vice-Chancellor against the recommendations of a Working Group on pay scales for teachers ;

(b) if so, what are their main grievances ; and

(c) how far the Vice-Chancellor has agreed to look into their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Judicial Inquiry into Burdwan Incident

7397. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of West Bengal has been asked by the Centre to have a judicial inquiry into the Burdwan incident ;

(b) whether the Governor has received the report of the Enquiry Committee ; and

(c) if so, what are the main findings of the Committee and what steps have been taken to implement those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The state government have decided to hold an inquiry into the incident under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Chandipore-on sea in Balasore (Orissa)

7398. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have submitted a scheme to develop Chandipore on sea in Balasore (Orissa) as a tourist spot ;

(b) if so, the details of it ;

(c) whether Government have since taken any decision thereon ; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative whether Government will develop it on its own and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No such scheme has been sent to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The development of Chandipore has been included by the State Government in its Fourth Five Year Plan on tourism.

Idling away of time by Senior Civil Servants

7399. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI A. DIPA :

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Link Weekly of the 15th March, 1970, page 10, regarding some senior civil servants idling away their time for want of certain transfers and appointments ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no such case within our knowledge.

(b) Does not arise.

गैर-सरकारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाना

7400. श्री राम चरण :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय राज्यों में चल रही विभिन्न गैर-सरकारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं की उनके विकास, वैज्ञानिक उपकरण खरीदने और होस्टल बनाने के लिए अनुदान देता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त संस्थाओं को इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपने अपने राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से आवेदन-पत्र भेजने पड़ते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का है जिस से उपर्युक्त संस्थाएं केन्द्रीय शिक्षा भवालय को आवेदन-पत्र सीधे प्रस्तुत कर सके ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 में शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त योजना कव तक लागू की जायेगी और क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त योजना में इस आशय का संशोधन करने का है कि शिक्षा संस्थाएं इस सम्बन्ध में आवेदन-पत्र सीधे सरकार को भेज सकती हैं ?

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

(ग) से (ङ). स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायक अनुदान देने की योजना का पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है । सम्भवतः इसमें कुछ समय लगेगा ।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या

7401. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, विभिन्न केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में दूसरी श्रेणी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों तथा राज पत्रित और आराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की अलग अलग, संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है ।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा भवालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भक्त इश्वन) : (क) 1-8-1969

को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन राजपत्रित अथवा अराजपत्रित स्तर के द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित
द्वितीय श्रेणी—118	कुछ नहीं
तृतीय श्रेणी—कुछ नहीं	4198

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और याकौशिक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए धन का नियतन

7402. श्री महाराज सिंह मारतो : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की बनराशि का नियतन करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों के लिए राशि के नियतन में कमी की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का विनिधान नहीं है । यह 829 करोड़ रुपये की कुल आयोजना में केवल 12 करोड़ रुपये (केन्द्र में 9 करोड़ रुपये तथा राज्यों में 3 करोड़ रुपये) का नियत किया गया है वास्तव में यह विनिधान सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षा संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए कटौती करके इस विनिधान की व्यवस्था की गई है । सांस्कृतिक विकास का अपना महत्व है और इसके लिए पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं में व्यवस्था की जरूरत है ।

शिक्षा मन्त्री की विवेकाधीन निषि में
से विद्यार्थियों को अनुदान

7403. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदोरिया : क्या शिक्षा तथा मुबक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनकी विवेकाधीन निषि में से निर्बन्धन विद्यार्थियों को अध्ययन करने के लिए अनुदान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों को वर्ष 1970-71 में अनुदान दिये जायेंगे, उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के उन विद्यार्थियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों में उपर्युक्त निषि में से अनुदान दिये गये थे और उन में से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अनुदान की कितनी राशि दी गई थी ?

शिक्षा तथा मुबक सेवा मंत्री (प्रो० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्राप्त होते ही आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार किया जायेगा कोई अधिग्रहण कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	अनुदान प्राप्त कर्ता का नाम	राशि रु०
1967-68	कुछ नहीं	
1968-69	(i) श्रीमती चन्द्रमा देवी	300.00
	(ii) श्री बिशन दत्त	200.00
1969-70	श्री शम्भू प्रसाद	250.00

**Code of Conduct for Demonstrations in
Delhi University**

7404. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new conduct code has been considered by the Delhi University for

peaceful demonstrations and not by gheraos and other violent activities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). A new code of conduct is under consideration of the University.

संसद कार्य करने वाले सहायकों का
स्थानान्तरण

7406. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या शूह-कार्य मंत्री संसद कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में 26 प्रप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था 8707 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात की जांच करने का है कि प्रगततः भारत सरकार का कोई मंत्रालय "कार्यकुशलता की दृष्टि से" का तर्क देकर संसद कार्य करने वाले किसी सहायक को स्थानान्तरिक करने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं होती है परन्तु वास्तव में संसद कार्य की देखभाल करने वाले अवर सचिव संसद कार्य की देख-भाल करने में असमर्थ होते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने संसद कार्य सम्बंधी सहायक को स्थानान्तरिक करने के मामलों को दस वर्ष तक "कार्यकुशलता की दृष्टि से" का तर्क देकर बटकाये रखा था ?

शूह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावाचरण शुल्क) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । इस विषय पर विद्यमान अनुदेशों में व्यवस्था है कि कार्यकुशलता की दृष्टि से साधारण प्राक्रिया में अपवाद हो सकते हैं ।

(ख) वह व्यक्ति विशेष संसद कार्य सहायक के पद पर तत्कालीन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय में

नियुक्त किया गया था। मार्च, 1964 में भूत-पूर्व वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सास्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी वर्ग का शिक्षा मंत्रालय में विलय हो जाने से कर्मचारी वर्ग के सदस्यों का स्थानान्तरण लोक सेवा के हित में जब कभी आवश्यक हुआ, किया गया। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के संसद कार्य सहायक के पद पर नियुक्ति में परिवर्तन फरवरी, 1969 में किया गया।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

7407. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4608 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संस्कृत यूनिट, हिन्दी अनुभाग तथा भारतीय भाषा अनुभागों में समस्त कार्य हिन्दी में आरम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं। जब कि इन अनुभागों का अंग्रेजी के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त अनुभागों तथा यूनिटों में सभी कागजात को सभी स्तर पर हिन्दी में निपटाने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त अनुभागों और यूनिटों के अनुभाग अधिकारियों, सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा संयुक्त सचिवों की भाषा सम्बन्धी अहंताएं तथा ज्ञान कितना है?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० श्री० के० आर० श्री० राव) : (क) से (घ). सभी स्तरों पर हिन्दी में प्रकाशित पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण, सभी कार्य हिन्दी में शुरू करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। हिन्दी सिखाने

और हिन्दी में नीटिंग तथा ड्राइंग में प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सभी स्तरों पर प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध होने पर, उत्तरोत्तर कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाएगा।

(घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [चन्द्रालय में रखा गया]। वेलिये संख्या LT-3306/70]

हिन्दी टाइप की मशीनों के कुंजी फलक (की बोँड) में किये गये परिवर्तन

7408. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री हिन्दी टाइप की मशीनों के कुंजी फलक (की बोँड) में किये गए परिवर्तनों के बारे में 20 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3602 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टाइप की मशीनों के कुंजी फलक (की बोँड) में चार या पांच बार किए गए परिवर्तनों के पूरे नक्शे सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे और उक्त परिवर्तन किन-किन तारीखों को किए गए और परिवर्तन कुंजी फलकों (की बोँडों) को क्या नाम दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उनका व्यापक केंद्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् द्वारा घोषित हिन्दी आशु लिपि प्रतियोगिता के, परिणाम, जिसका प्रकाशन 30 मार्च, 1970 के “इनिक हिन्दुस्तान” के पृष्ठ 3 स्तम्भ एक में किया गया है, की और दिलाया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त परिषद् को उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाता है और भारत सरकार के अवर सचिव आदि उसके पदधारी हैं;

(घ) उक्त परिषद् द्वारा माडल संख्या 18 और 1964 माडल पर जी गई हिन्दी

टाइप प्रतियोगिता में, जिसका परिणाम मार्च, 1970 में घोषित किया गया था, टाइप की अधिकतम गति कितनी थी ; और

(ड) क्या उक्त अधिकतम गति वर्ष की तुलना में कम थी अथवा अधिक थी और उक्त प्रतियोगिता में किस माडल का (माडल संख्या 18 या 1964 माडल) का प्रयोग किया गया ?

शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य

मन्त्री (श्री महत दशन) : (क) 1957, 1960, 1962 और 1964 में अंतिम रूप दिये गए। कुंजी फलकों (की बोडों) के नक्शों वी प्रतियां स्टाक में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1969 में स्वीकृत की गई हिन्दी-मराठी टाइप मशीनों के कुंजी फलक के नक्शों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

कुंजी फलक (की बोडं) का नाम और तत्संबंधी वर्ष जिसमें उसे संशोधित तथा अंतिम रूप दिया गया था, नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

कुंजी फलक का नाम

वर्ष जिस में अंतिम रूप दिया गया

1. मानक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के लिए अंतिम रूप दिया गया कुंजी फलक (46 कुंजियां)	1957
2. मानक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के लिए संशोधित कुंजी फलक	1960
3. मानक हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के लिए अंतिम कुंजी फलक (46 कुंजियां)	1962
4. मानक देवनागरी टाइपराइटर (हिन्दी मराठी) के लिए अंतिम कुंजी फलक (46 कुंजियां)	1964
5. मानक टाइपराइटर (हिन्दी मराठी) के लिए कुंजी फलक (46 कुंजियां)	1969

(ख) केंद्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ली गई हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रतियोगिताओं के परिणामों से इस मंत्रालय का सीधा संबंध नहीं है।

(ग) केंद्रीय सरकार तथा सरकारी संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों के लिये परिषद् की सदस्यता खुली हुई है और इसको पूर्ण रूप से केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दीक्षाती है परिषद् के पदधारी इन्हीं सदस्यों में से लिये जाते हैं।

परिषद् की आय का ऊत सदस्यता का

चन्दा तथा इस मंत्रालय से दिया गया सहायता अनुदान है।

(घ) और (ङ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार परिषद् ने टाइप मशीनों को, प्रतियोगिता के प्रयोजन के लिए, दो श्रेणियों में अस्ति (i) 1964 माडल और (ii) अन्य माडलों में विभाजित कर दिया था। 1964 माडल की अधिकतम गति 53 शब्द प्रतिमिनट तथा अन्य माडलों पर 81.02 शब्द प्रति मिनट थी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1967 में ले गई प्रतियोगिताओं में कमशः 61.04 शब्द प्रति मिनट तथा 90.06 शब्द प्रतिमिनट की गति प्राप्त हुई थी।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर का कुंजी फ्लक (की बोर्ड)

7409. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री हिन्दी टाइपराइटर के कुंजी फ्लक के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1899 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषा के 'ए' से 'ह' तक अक्षरों में से कौन-कौन से अक्षर बार-बार प्रयोग में आते हैं और किन का प्रयोग कम होता है ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1969 में टाइपराइटर के मेजर किये गये कुंजी फ्लक में नीचे से कौन-सी पंक्ति है जिसमें अक्षर बार-बार गिर जाते थे ;

(ग) क्या जनवरी, 1969 में अनुमोदित कुंजों फ्लक वाले चार्ट सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या वर्ष 1964 में अनुमोदित कुंजी फ्लक वाले हिन्दी टाइपराइटर का प्रयोग भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में किया जा रहा है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त मशीन पर तथा माडल नं० 18 पर, अलग-अलग टाइप को हुई सामग्री के कुछ नमूने सभा-पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ; और

(च) क्या 6 मार्च, 1970 के प्रश्न संख्या 1899 का उत्तर माडल नं० 18 पर टाइप किया हुआ था ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसे वर्ष 1964 में अनुमोदित कुंजी फ्लक वाले टाइप-राइटर पर टाइप न करने के क्या कारण थे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री महत दर्शन) : (क) ल, श, ट, ठ, छ, ड, ढ, और झ को छोड़ कर अ से ह तक सभी वर्ण बार-बार प्रयोग में आते हैं ।

(ख) जो वर्ण तुलनात्मक रूप से भ्रष्टिक बार प्रयोग में आते हैं उन्हें कुंजीपटल के नीचे से

दूसरी और तीसरी पंक्ति की निचली शिफ्ट में रखा गया है ।

(ग) जनवरी, 1969 में स्वीकृत किए गए कुंजीपटल दर्शनी वाले चारों की प्रतियां संसदीय पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(घ) जी, हाँ ।

(ङ) और (च) 6 मार्च, 1970 को उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1899 की सामग्री 1964 तथा पुराने, दोनों माडलों की मशीनों पर टाइप की गई थी तथा उसे इन माडलों पर टाइप की गई सामग्री के नमूनों के रूप में देखा जा सकता है ।

अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि 1964 के कुंजीपटल की टाइप-मशीन का भी प्रयोग किया गया था ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में किया जा रहा कार्य

7410. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे अनुभागों, एककों आदि के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों पर सभी स्तरों पर कार्य हिन्दी में होता है ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का शेष अनुभागों तथा एककों में भी हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों पर सभी स्तरों पर कार्य हिन्दी में करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों पर, बिना अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करवाये, कार्यवाही की जाती है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त अनुभागों तथा एककों के नाम क्या हैं और शेष अनुभागों तथा एककों में हिन्दी के पत्रों पर बिना अंग्रेजी में

अनुवाद करवाये कार्यवाही करने का कब तक आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) जी हां । सभी स्तरों पर हिन्दी जानने वाले प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध होने पर यह किया जाएगा ।

(ग) मंत्रालय के कुछ अनुभागों और एककों में यह किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में हिन्दी का कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी

7411. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में हिन्दी का कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा अविकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनके बेतन-मान क्या है ;

(ख) उनकी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अर्हताओं और उनके कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ।

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि परिषद के संसद सम्बन्धी समस्त कार्य का हिन्दी अनुवाद उपर्युक्त मंत्रालय में किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1969 में इस प्रकार कुल कितना अनुवाद कार्य किया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि परिषद का हिन्दी अनुवाद का समस्त कार्य परिषद में ही किया जाये ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०

के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (बै० औ० अनु० परि०) ने, प्रधान-कार्यालय में एक जूनियर आशुलिपिक और एक हिन्दी अध्यापक को हिन्दी कार्य पर लगाया हुआ है जिसके ब्यौरे विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया । वैसिये संख्या LT-3307/70]

(ग) केवल संसदीय प्रश्नों, आश्वासनों की पूर्ति, मंत्री द्वारा दिए जाने वाले वक्तव्यों को शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय द्वारा अनूदित किया जाता है, क्यों कि इसके लिए अधिप्रमाणन की आवश्यकता होती है । वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद ने 1969 वर्ष के दौरान, संसद के दोनों सदनों में हिन्दी में 128 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये हैं, 3 आश्वासनों की पूर्ति की है और 5 वक्तव्य रखे हैं ।

(घ) मामले पर समुचित विचार किया जाएगा ।

Appointment of Judges to Punjab and Haryana High Court

7412. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a person who has two wives cannot be appointed a judge of the High Court :

(b) if so, whether this rule was observed during the recent appointment of judges to the Punjab and Haryana High Court ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such ineligibility is prescribed in this regard to appointments to High Courts.

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

Firing by Police and Military on Public

7413. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firing on public by the

Police or Military during the last three years, year-wise, and the number of deaths and serious injuries due to these firings;

(b) the number of rounds used by the Police and Military, separately; and

(c) the number of tear gas shells used by the Police in these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information received from state Governments/Union Territory administration, there have been no firings by military during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Haryana, Chandigarh, N.E.F.A., Delhi, Manipur, Goa Daman and Diu. Information regarding the police firings, in these States/Union Territories is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No LT-3308/70] Information regarding the remaining States/Union Territories is being collected.

खेल-कूदों के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये कार्यवाही

7414. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या शिक्षा तथा पुस्तकसेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद संगठनों के साथ परामर्श करके खेल-कूदों के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद् द्वारा खेल-कूदों के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये की गई सिफारिशों का व्यूहा क्या है?

शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राष्ट्र मन्त्री (श्री मक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, देश में खेल का स्तर सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :

(1) भारत में राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं के

आयोजन, विदेशों में टीमें भेजने, भारत में विदेशी टीमों को आमंत्रित करने, टीमों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के आयोजन, खेल उपस्कर खरीदने और सबेतन सहायक सचिवों की नियुक्ति आदि के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों को अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

(II) स्टेडियमों के निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के आयोजन, खेल उपस्कर की खरीद और ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना आदि सहित सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए राज्य खेल परिषदों को भी अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

(III) स्कूलों और कालेजों में विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक खेल प्रतिभा सोज व्यावरूपि योजना आरम्भ की गई है।

(IV) राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन कार्यक्रम के अधीन विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में खेलों के विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है; और

(V) संशोधित राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्थानों पर क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की स्वीकृति दी गई है।

Industrial and Scientific Research and its application to Industry

7415. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the gap between industrial and scientific research and its application to industry should be bridged;

(b) whether Government have examined this recommendation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to accept it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Attention is invited to chapter VIII of the report of the study team on scientific departments submitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission in January, 1970. Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) The report of the study team is intended to assist the Commission in arriving at its own conclusions. The Commission has yet to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Government. The question of action being taken by the Government does not arise at this stage.

महत्वपूर्ण निरांय करने में विलम्ब

7416. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब सरकार के किसी मामले में फाइल पर कोई महत्वपूर्ण निरांय लेना होता है तो उस मामले को 42 अधिकारियों और एक या दो मंत्रियों को अनुमोदन या उनके परामर्श के लिये भेजना होता है जब कि ऐसे मामलों में उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों की संस्था ब्रिटेन में 11, अमरीका में 9, फ्रांस में 6 और स्वेडन में 9 हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हेराफेरी रोकने के लिये 42 अधिकारियों का अनुमोदन तथा परामर्श प्राप्त किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इतने अधिक अधिकारियों के पास अत्यधिक समय तक फाइल पड़े रहने से हेराफेरी करने वाले व्यक्तियों को अधिक समय मिल जाता है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि महत्वपूर्ण से महत्व-पूर्ण काइल भी अधिक से अधिक दस या बारह अधिकारियों तक ही जाये और उपर्युक्त काइल पर निरांय करने की सीमा तीन महीने निर्धारित की जाये ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है जो

विलम्ब के लिये उत्तरदायी हैं अथवा जो निरांय करने में संकोची अथवा असमर्थ हैं अथवा जो उत्तरदायित्व से बचने का प्रयत्न करते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . महत्वपूर्ण निरांयों के लिए बहुधा मंत्रालय के भीतर तथा मंत्रालयों में आपस में काफी परामर्श करना पड़ता है और इस प्रक्रिया में सम्बन्धित मिसिलें सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को भेजनी पड़ती है। परामर्श किये जाने वाले अधिकारियों की संस्था भिन्न-भिन्न मामलों की किसी पर निर्भर करती है। सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करने से उपर्युक्त निरांय का लिया जाना सुनिश्चित हो जाता है किन्तु, कभी विलम्ब घबर हो जाता है।

(घ) कार्य की प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने कुछ विफारियों की है और वे विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ङ) किसी भी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध यदि निपटान में विलम्ब अथवा उत्तरदायित्व सम्भालने के लिए अनिच्छा के आरोप सावित हो जाते हैं, तो यथोचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन

7417. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री स० अ० अग्रही :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, दे प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की नियुक्ति की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त आयोग ने अपना कार्य लगभग पूरा कर लिया है और लगभग सभी निर्दिष्ट मामलों में अपने प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार की प्रशा-

सनिक व्यवस्था में, विशेषकर गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये उपर्युक्त आयोग ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ब) इन सुझारों को कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजयकरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ब) . जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) भारत सरकार का शासन तंत्र और उसकी कार्य प्रणाली विषयक आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की ओर, जिसकी प्रतियां 13-11-1968 को सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी गई थीं, व्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। आयोग के दो अन्य प्रतिवेदनों की ओर भी व्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिनका विशेष संबंध गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण से है ; एक "संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और नेपा के प्रशासन" के बारे में तथा दूसरा "कर्मचारी-प्रशासन" संबंधी है। प्रथम प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां 20-2-69 को सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी गई थीं जब कि दूसरे प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां संसद-पुस्तकालय में रखी गई थीं।

(घ) आयोग द्वारा "भारत सरकार का शासनतंत्र तथा उसकी कार्यप्रणाली" विषयक प्रतिवेदन में की गई कुछ सिफारिशों सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं। इस प्रतिवेदन की शेष सिफारिशों पर तथा अन्य दो प्रतिवेदनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Road Accidents in Delhi and New Delhi During March, 1970

7418. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the number and details of Road accidents in Delhi and New Delhi during March, 1970 and the names and ages of the persons killed and injured in each accident, and in which ones the persons died on the spot ;

(b) the action taken against the drivers in each case, separately ; and

(c) whether in some cases they have been left scot free and, if so, the reasons therefor and under what sections of the relevant law action has been initiated against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The figures are as follows : -

(i) Non-injury Accidents :	367
(ii) Injury Accidents :	275
(iii) Fatal Accidents :	42
Total	684

The details of 6 injured and 47 persons together with their ages who died in the fatal accidents is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3309/70]. The details of persons injured in 275 'injury accidents' are being compiled by the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c). In ten of the fatal accidents, the drivers ran away. Efforts to trace them are in progress. Out of the total of 684 cases, 61 non injury and 225 non injury cases and 60 injury cases no action has been taken as the occurrences were accidental and no blame could be attached to the drivers. Action is in progress in the remaining 316 cases as detailed in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3309/70].

बद्वान में मार्क्सवादियों द्वारा जिला कलक्टर का पीटा जाना

7419. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस घटना का व्यौरा क्या है जिसमें राज्यपाल की उपस्थिति में मार्क्सवादियों द्वारा बद्वान में जिला कलक्टर को पीटा गया था और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Budget Estimates of Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad

7420. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Budget estimates of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad have not been sanctioned by the C. S. I. R. :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that members of the staff are paid their salaries on the due date ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Tentative provisions towards Pay and Allowances of the staff for the year 1970-71 have been communicated to the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. However, the Budget Estimates of the Laboratory have not yet been considered and recommended by the Executive Council of the Laboratory as required under the Bye-laws of the C.S.I.R.

(c) Funds for payment of salary for March, 1970 due on 1st April, 1970 were remitted in March, itself. A further sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was transferred to the Laboratory on 8th April, 1970 and the Laboratory has been advised to take necessary steps to convene a meeting of the Executive Council.

स्कूल के बच्चों के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा

निर्वाचित 'साहसी बालक' पाठ्य-पुस्तक
के बारे में ज्ञापन

7421. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय महिला राष्ट्रीय संघ ने स्कूल के बच्चों के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निर्वाचित 'साहसी बालक' नामक पाठ्य-पुस्तक के बारे में उनको एक ज्ञापन दिया है ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मक्त दर्शन) (क) संदर्भाधीन एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था। किन्तु दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों में 'साहसी बालक' निर्वाचित की गई पाठ्य पुस्तक नहीं है। यह उन पुस्तकों में से है जिनकी दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा नैतिक शिक्षा की योजना के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन के लिये सिफारिश की गई थी।

(ख) भारतीय महिला राष्ट्रीय संघ के अध्यक्ष ने आरोप लगाया है कि 'साहसी बालक' पुस्तक की कुछ कहानियां स्कूल के बच्चों में साम्प्रदायिक दुरुमिनाओं को बढ़ावा देती हैं।

(ग) इस ज्ञापन की सरकार जांच कर रही है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे प्राथमिक स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम में "साहसी बालक"
पाठ्य पुस्तक की भालोचना

7422. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे प्राथमिक स्कूलों के पाठ्य-क्रम में "साहसी बालक" नामक पुस्तक को एक पाठ्य पुस्तक के रूप में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पाठ्य-पुस्तक में दिये गये साम्प्रदायिक विचारों का बच्चों के भावनाप्रद मन पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पुस्तक

से मुसलमानों के प्रति धूणा तथा शत्रुता की भावना फैलती है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त पुस्तक को पाठ्यक्रम से निकालने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा पुस्तक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री महत दर्शन) : (क) जी, नहीं। नगर निगम के स्कूलों में चालू की गई नैतिक शिक्षा की योजना के अंतर्गत "साहसी बालक" उन पुस्तकों में से है जिनके अध्ययन के लिए सिफारिश की गई है।

(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त पुस्तक साम्प्रदायिक जातिगत धूणा या शत्रुता की भाननाओं को नहीं उभारती। किंतु फिर भी, भारत के राष्ट्रीय महिला संघ से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने पर सरकार मामले की जांच कर रही है।

पटना में सरकारी होटल खोलने के लिये बलील

7423. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में कोई सरकारी होटल नहीं है;

(ख) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पटना एक पुराना नगर है और राज्य की राजधानी है, सरकार का विचार पटना में एक सरकारी होटल स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (आ० करण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). साधनों के अत्यन्त सीमित

होने के कारण फिलहाल भारत सरकार का पटना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत होटल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बिहार में पर्यटक केन्द्रों में सरकारी होटल

7424. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पर्यटक केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में उक्त पर्यटक केन्द्रों में इस समय कोई सरकारी होटल नहीं है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए सरकार ने पर्यटक होटल बनाने की एक योजना बनाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है, और उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (आ० करण सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वयं, अथवा राज्य सरकार के साथ मिल कर, बोध गया, राजगिर, तथा तिलय, मेथोन और बोकारो में पर्यटन सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने पर्यटकों के हित के लिए पटना में एक परिवहन यूनिट भी स्थापित की है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में बोध गया, राजगिर और नालंदा काँलेक्स का और अधिक विकास करने तथा पटना में एक स्वागत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। बैशाली में भी कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान की जायेंगी।

(ख) बिहार में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत एक ही होटल रांची में है, और वह रेल मन्त्रालय के स्वामित्व में है। तथापि, बोध गया में एक यात्री शाला, राजगिर में एक पर्यटक

दंगला और तिलय, मेथौन और बोकारो में निम्न आय वर्ग के विश्रामह हैं।

(ग) और (घ). साधनों के अत्यंत सीमित होने के कारण फिलहाल बिहार में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होटल स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

**Surrender of Sanctioned Money by
Departments of U.T. of Manipur
During 1969-70**

7425. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large scale surrender of sanctioned money by the Departments of the Government of Manipur by the end of 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, the amount surrendered unused by the different Departments, department-wise ; and

(c) the reason for the surrender and for not spending it in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 1,30,40,100 was surrendered by the Departments of the Government of Manipur by the end of 1969-70.

(b) The Department-wise details of the amount surrendered are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The department-wise reason for the saving is explained below :—

(i) State Trading

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
2,42,69,000	1,16,81,600

The saving was due to lesser purchase of rice-and paddy than anticipated because of better crop and larger stock in hand.

(ii) Electricity

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
90,00,000	8,00,000

The saving was due to receipt of lesser debits from Assam Electricity Board in respect of construction of transmission lines.

(iii) Agriculture

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
34,03,000	3,59,400

The saving was mainly due to not taking up to the extent anticipated, of certain Schemes such as Plant Protection, Soil Conservation, Potato and Vegetables Development Scheme, State Mechanised Farm and Intensive Agricultural Programmes.

(iv) Civil Defence

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
55,000	34,500

The saving was due to vacancies and non-purchase of an Ambulance Van.

v Co-operation

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
1,80,000	26,000

The saving is negligible and was due to non-payment of Share Capital Contribution to certain Village Societies.

(vi) Famine

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
50,000	23,000

The saving was due to non-taking up of test relief works to the extent anticipated.

vii Civil Supplies

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
2,35,000	29,400

(viii) Labour

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
4,05,000	19,300

(ix) Motor Vehicles

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
1,20,000	20,000

(x) Industries

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
19,25,000	18,100

(xi) Excise

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
1,58,000	19,000

(xii) Administration of Justice

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
4,63,000	7,800

(xiii) Statistics

Original Grant	Amount surrendered
5,37,000	2,000

The savings in all the above departments are negligible and were either due to vacancies or lesser purchase of stores.

Information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Department	Amount surrendered during 1969-70
		Rs.
1.	State Trading	1,16,81,600
2.	Electricity	2,00,000
3.	Agriculture	3,59,400
4.	Civil Defence	34,500
5.	Civil Supplies	29,400
6.	Co-operation	26,000
7.	Famine	23,000
8.	Labour	19,300
9.	Motor Vehicles	20,000
10.	Industries	18,100
11.	Excise	19,000
12.	Administration of Justice	7,800
13.	Statistics	2,000
Total		1,30,40,100

Seniority Among L.P. School Teachers, Manipur

7426. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Directorate of the Manipur Government issued a circular in the year 1969 or so for determining seniority among the L.P. School teachers for appointment of Head Pundits of the L.P. Schools ;

(b) whether that circular discards the element of length in service and seniority on that count and stresses only on grade pay ;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that many Head Pundits are thereafter demoted and their juniors in length of service have superseded ; and

(d) whether the Government of Manipur are revising the circular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). Necessary infor-

Fire in Waikhong Village of Manipur

7427. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of houses were destroyed by fire in the village of Waikhong in Manipur on the 23rd March, 1970 ;

(b) whether the loss suffered by the villagers was very huge ; and

(c) whether any financial aid has been given to the affected families and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Manipur have informed that 49 houses belonging to 48 persons were destroyed by fire in the village of Waikhong in Manipur on 23rd March 1970. The victims were given relief in terms of ration worth Rs. 780/- The Government of Manipur are also sanctioning a cash relief of Rs. 4800/- at the rate of Rs. 100/- each (inclusive of relief sanctioned in kind) to the 48 victims of the fire. The total loss caused by fire has been estimated at Rs. One Lakh.

Pay Scales of Manipur Employees

7428. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of changes in the pay-scales of the employees under the Government of Manipur by the introduction of the Central Pay Scales with effect from the 6th March, 1970 ;

(b) the posts, if any, which are adversely affected ;

(c) whether the introduction of the new policy to making the pay-scale follow that of the Central Government employees will bring about another pay revision and changes either in the rate of the allowances or in the enjoyment of the existing allowances by the employees of the Government of Manipur ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). It has been decided to follow the Central pattern of pay and allowances for the employees of all the Union territories including Manipur. With a view to implementing this decision, necessary data in regard to pay and allowances etc. of the posts in Union territories are being collected. The posts which are likely to be affected adversely by the pay-revision on Central pattern will be determined only after the comparative examination of pay and allowances on the existing and revised pattern is complete.

Increase in Dearness Allowance for Manipur Employees

7429. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D. A. increase of Rs. 20/- has been given effect to in Manipur in view of the increase in D. A. for employees under the Government of Assam and whether the employees are going to be denied of said benefit by the post-introduction of the Central Scales ; 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 matter is being examined.

आहारांको के अतिरिक्त अन्य जातियों को भी पुरोहित पद देना

7430. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तमिलनाडू सरकार ने यह निरांय किया है कि पुरोहित पद केवल आहारा जाति तक ही जैसा कि अब तक रहा है, सीमित नहीं रहेगा और सब जातियों से पुरोहित तैयार किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई शिक्षा तथा रोजगार के भवसरों की लिप्सा से धार्मिक

रीतियां करने वाले पुरोहितों की संख्या में भारी कमी हो गई है और यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार भी उक्त प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने और तदनुसार सब राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श देने का है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए भोजन और दूध की व्यवस्था

7431. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामगोपाल शालदाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किन्हीं योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्कूल के बच्चों को पौष्टिक भोजन और दूध आदि बिना मूल्य सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता निधियों द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली उक्त योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षावार लदाव में अब तक कितनी घनराशि लच्चे हुई ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भारत केयर समझौते के अन्तर्गत, मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम, असम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और नागालैंड को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों में लागू किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1969-70 के अंत तक, ऐसे लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों को

संस्था अनुमानतः एक करोड़ थी। प्रतिदिन प्रति बच्चा भोजन की मात्रा इस प्रका है :—

- (1) सी० एस० एम० (आटा, सोमा तथा दूध 3 औंस) और तेल (.75 औंस) अथवा
- (2) सी० एस० एम० । साधारण गेहूँ (3 से 4 औंस तक) तेल ($\frac{1}{2}$ औंस) अथवा
- (3) दूध (1 औंस) अथवा
- (4) दूध (1 औंस)+गेहूँ आटा (1 औंस) अथवा
- (5) दूध (1 औंस)+दूध रोटी (1 औंस)

एक वर्ष में भोजन प्रदान करने वाले दिनों की संख्या 200 तक सीमित है। प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम का आकार राज्यों द्वारा, उनकी आवश्यकताओं तथा वित्तीय क्षमताओं के अनुसार, निर्धारित किया जाता है। जबकि भोजन की चीजें निश्चल प्रदान की जाती हैं, प्रशासनीय व्यय तथा भारत में परिवहन लागत राज्यों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

(ग) कुछ नहीं, क्योंकि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में स्कूल में भोजन देने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

Demand for Declaration of Birthday of Guru Ravidasji as Gazzeted Holiday

7412. SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the birthdays of all the religious Gurus have been declared as Gazzeted Holidays :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the birthday of Guru Ravidasji has not been declared as a Gazzeted Holiday despite repeated requests/representations from the Scheduled Caste people and their organisations;

(c) the reasons for this discrimination against the Scheduled Caste people ; and

(d) whether Government propose to declare the birthday of Guru Ravidasji as a Gazzeted Holiday in future and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (c). No, Sir. The question of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes as such does not arise.

(b) It is not a closed holiday but has been included in the list of restricted holidays since 1958.

(d) No, Sir. It is not possible to increase the existing number of closed holidays as more holidays would affect the transaction of public business.

Pakistani Infiltrators in Assam

7433. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani infiltrators who entered the Assam State during the period January to December, 1969 ; and

(b) the action taken by Government against these Pakistani infiltrators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) During the period 1st January to 31st December, 1969, 2,477 Pakistani nationals were detected having illegally entered Assam of whom 386 were re-infiltrants.

(b) The BSF set-up has been strengthened and border outposts have been re-sited to facilitate greater frequency of patrolling at the border. In addition, there is a net-work of police watch posts both on the border and in the interior of the State affected by this problem, for maintaining constant vigil to detect fresh and old infiltrators.

Attempt to set Fire to Bridges in Kashmir Valley

7434. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that subversive

elements recently tried to set fire to Zainakadal and Kanikadal bridges over the Jhelum in the Kashmir Valley ;

(b) whether any foreign hands had been detected behind this fresh wave of lawless activities ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the State Government, there have been no such attempts recently. In August, 1969, there was a reported attempt to burn and damage the Zainakadal and Kanikadal bridges over the Jhelum in Srinagar. No foreign hand is reported to have been detected in these attempts.

(c) Government are vigilant.

आनंद मार्ग संस्था को विदेशी सहायता

7435. श्री हुकम चंद कल्याण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री आनन्द मार्ग संस्था को विदेशी सहायता के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 867 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आनन्द मार्ग संस्था को विदेशी सहायता के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और आपेक्षित जानकारी को कब तक सभा पटल पर रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) आनन्द मार्ग द्वारा प्राप्त विदेशी सहायता के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई साक्ष्य नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Non-Payment of Wages for Labour in Mizo Hills

7436. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received complaints from the people of Zomun and certain other parts of Mizo Hills area, about non-payment of wages to them for compulsory labour done for the Security forces ;

(b) if so, the details of these complaints ; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by Government on these complaints ?

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

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

Police Guards for Political Leaders

7437. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of political leaders (other than Ministers) provided with the police guards ;

(b) the names and particulars of such political leaders ;

(c) the reasons for providing them with the police guards in each case ; and

(d) the total cost involved and how much of it was borne by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Security arrangements for political leaders and other VIPs are made by States concerned whenever there is a threat to their person. Such arrangements are either of a long-term or of a short duration depending on the requirements in each case. The cost of the Security arrangements is borne by the States as a part of law and order arrangements. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the number or names of such leaders.

जयपुर, बूंदी और कोटा से होकर जाने वाले विस्तीर्ण-बम्बई मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने की आवश्यकता

7438. श्री अंगोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर, बूंदी और कोटा से होकर जाने वाली दिल्ली बम्बई मार्ग सबसे निकटम मार्ग है और इस मार्ग पर स्थित नगरों से यात्रियों के लिए पैदल और भोजन सम्बन्धी सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन सरकार इसको राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित नहीं कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। बूंदी और कोटा से होकर जाने वाला प्रस्तावित मार्ग सबसे छोटा मार्ग नहीं है। दिल्ली और बम्बई को जाने वाले आगरा खालियर-इंदौर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 3 और जयपुर-उदयपुर और अहमदाबाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 8 के दो मौजूदा राजमार्ग तुलनात्मक रूप से छोटे हैं और क्षेत्र की यथेष्ट सेवा करते हैं।

राजस्थान स्थित कोटा विमान अड्डे के हैंगर की जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था

7439. श्री अंगोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि कोटा विमान अड्डे का हैंगर गत 7-8 महीने से जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका पुनः निर्माण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुराने हैंगर की धमता बहुत सीमित है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसकी धमता को बढ़ाने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिह) : (क) कोटा हवाई अड्डे का हैंगर मई, 1969 में एक असामान्य रूप से प्रचण्ड तूफान में बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था।

(ख) हैंगर की मरम्मत मितव्ययिता के उपकारण से लाभप्रद न होगी, तथा किसी नये हैंगर की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) हैंगर का "फ्लोर एरिया" 20,99 वर्ग फुट था।

(घ) कोटा में हैंगर बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि किसी भी हवाई कम्पनी से हैंगर की मांग नहीं आई है।

कोटा (राजस्थान) में चलाई जा रही डाल-मिया विमान सेवा

7440. श्री अंगोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में डालमिया विमान सेवा चलाई जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सेवा तथा विमान अड्डे को सरकार द्वारा न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बम्बई जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए यह मार्ग सबसे अधिक सुविधाजनक है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिह) : (क) जो, नहीं। परन्तु, "जाग एयर" अनुमति आधार पर नई दिल्ली-जयपुर-कोटा-जोधपुर मार्ग पर डकोटा विमान द्वारा बापसी विमान सेवा परिचालित करते हैं।

(ख) और (घ). कोटा हवाई अड्डे का नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा संचारण किया जाता है। क्योंकि यह हवाई अड्डा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के एफ-27 किस्म के विमानों के परिचालन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है, सरकार ने एक प्राइवेट हवाई कम्पनी को अनुसूचित प्राधार पर इस मार्ग का परिचालन करने की अनुमति दे दी है।

(ग) जी नहीं। कोटा से होकर बम्बई का मार्ग ऐसा सुविधाजनक नहीं है जैसा बम्बई का सीधा मार्ग।

राजस्थान में कोटा तथा बूंदी का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास

7441. श्री अंकोर लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्युग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा तथा बूंदी बरोली, गिपारया, महादेव, बूंदी का किला, बूँड महादेव, रामेश्वर आदि जैसे अनेक आकर्षक स्थल हैं जहां प्रतिदिन हजारों लोग सैर-सपाटे के लिये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन स्थलों को पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्युग मंत्री (डॉ करण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कोटा और बूंदी में अनेक आकर्षक स्थलों के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है, परन्तु सीमित साधनों के कारण सरकार फिलहाल इन स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास कार्य हाथ में लेने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

Accident of Two Tram-Cars near Calcutta Race Course in Kidderpore

7442. श्री B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any accident was reported

of the two speeding tram-cars which collided near the Calcutta Race Course in Kidderpore on the 1st March, 1970 and any enquiry was held in the matter;

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

(c) the detailed report of the enquiry held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

Changes in University Structure

7443. श्री B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to study the necessary changes in the University structure in India has completed its work and given its recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Government has not appointed any such Committee recently. However, the U. G. C. has appointed a Committee on the governance of Universities. This Committee is expected to submit its Report by the end of July, 1970.

Firing on Peasants by Jotedars in West Bengal

7444. श्री B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the case when on the 2nd March, 1970 some jotedars fired on the peasants at Chandipur (West Bengal) in which six persons were killed and many injured; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those jotedars?

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

Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण तथा कार्यान्वयन योजना
के अन्तर्गत प्रगति प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत
करना

7445. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण तथा कार्यान्वयन योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मंत्रालय को त्रैमासिक/अर्ध वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने पड़ते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1969 के लिए प्रत्येक मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए चार त्रैमासिक प्रतिवेदनों के अनुसार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के कितने अनुभागों में टिप्पणी तथा मसीदा लेखन कार्य हिन्दी में होता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से संबंधित सम्पूर्ण

प्रशासनिक कार्य हिन्दी में करने के बारे में भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों को आदेश जारी करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). चूंकि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार दोनों हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी केन्द्र के सरकारी कामकाज के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती हैं, इसलिए सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी किसी भी भाषा का प्रयोग करने की स्वतंत्रता है । सभी सामान्य आदेश जिन में श्रेणी III और IV के कर्मचारियों से संबंधित आदेश भी सम्मिलित हैं, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी होना आवश्यक है, उनसे हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिए जाते हैं ।

विवरण

अवधि

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के उन अनुभागों की संख्या जिन में विभिन्न मात्रा में हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और आलेख न किया जाता है ।

1. मार्च, 1969 की तिमाही रिपोर्ट	176
2. जून, 1969 की तिमाही रिपोर्ट	183
3. सितम्बर, 1969 की तिमाही रिपोर्ट	215
4. दिसम्बर, 1969 की तिमाही रिपोर्ट	219

विस्तीर्ण में परिवहन समस्या

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली जैसे महानगरों में परिवहन की गम्भीर समस्या है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली जैसे सब महानगरों में परिवहन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है ;

7446. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन के उच्च अधिकारी, जो अपने कार्य स्थान पर कारों से जाते हैं, सामान्य जनता को होने वाली परेशानी और सुविधा से चिन्तित नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार तत्संबंधी नियमों में संशोधन करने का है और दिल्ली परिवहन के अधिकारियों के अपने कार्य स्थान को जाने और वहां से लौटने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों के अनिवार्य यात्रा करने के सम्बंध में नियम बनाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली में परिवहन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये बसों की कमी रही है। दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम अतिरिक्त बसों को उपयोग में लाने के लिये कदम उठा रही है।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रस्ताव साध्य नहीं है ।

Issue of Warrants against Persons involved in Murder, Assaults or Arson Cases in West Bengal

7447. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons in West Bengal against whom warrants have been issued for complicity in murder or assault or arson cases have been absconding ;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which warrants were issued after the proclamation of the President's rule there and how many persons have been arrested ; and

(c) what steps were immediately taken by Government for maintaining law and order in the State after the proclamation of the President's rule ?

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

Meeting of National Integration Council

7448. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to hold a meeting of the National Integration Council in the near future ;

(b) if so, by what time and at what place the meeting will be held ; and

(c) how for the first meeting of the National Integration Council held at Srinagar has been successful in its achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No decision has been taken as yet.

(c) A statement, indicating the implementation of the recommendations of National Integration Council was laid on the Table of the House on 13th March, 1970 in answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2841.

Funds maintained by Police Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7449. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Police Department is maintaining different kinds of unofficial, semi-official and official funds under the charge of Superintendent of Police ;

(b) if so, what are the different kinds of funds, category-wise, and the amounts at their disposal and whether these amounts, category-wise were deposited in the Banks or Post Offices ;

(c) whether any of the said amounts were kept in the Police safe located in the

Office of the Superintendent of Police ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether they were lost in the recent fire which gutted the building in which the office of the Superintendent of Police was located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3310/70.]

(c) and (d). A sum of Rs. 375/- belonging to the Police Temple Committee Fund, which was kept in a steel almirah in the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (C. I. D.), was destroyed in the fire which gutted the building on the night of 1st/2nd March, 1970.

Welfare Fund of Andaman and Nicobar Police Department

7450. **SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Police Department had funds known as Deposit Fund and Benevolent Fund ;

(b) if so, what were the total amounts in these two Funds and where they were deposited ;

(c) whether there were any rules and by-laws governing these Funds and whether these accounts were audited ; and

(d) whether these two Funds have been combined into a Welfare Fund and, if so, under what provisions and under whose orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information given by Andaman administration, there were on 2nd November, 1969 two funds known as (i) Benevolent Fund and (ii) Loan and Deposit Fund in the Andaman Police Department.

(b) As on 2nd November, 1969, the assets in the Benevolent Fund were Rs. 55,946.12 p. and the assets in the Loan and Deposit Fund were Rs. 2,65,779.33 p. The assets of both these Funds were deposited in the Post Office, State Bank, National Plaza Saving Certificates/National Defence

Certificates, Fixed Deposit in State Bank and Government Promissory notes. There was also a some cash in hand.

(c) There were rules and by-laws governing the Benevolent Fund and Loan and Deposit Fund. The accounts of the Benevolent Fund were audited upto 1967-68. The accounts of the Loan Deposit Fund were not audited since 1954.

(d) On the 3rd November, 1969, the whole of the Benevolent Fund and a portion of the Loan and Deposit Fund were merged to form a new fund known as Police Welfare Fund, the rules for which were approved by the Inspector General of Police, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Demands of Central Secretariat Class IV Employees

7451. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Class IV employees have threatened to launch an agitation if their demands are not accepted ;

(b) if so, the details of their demands ;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands ;

(d) if so, with what result ?

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

(b) to (d). The Central Government Class IV Employees' Association has been demanding that 10% of the vacancies in the grade of L. D. C. in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service set apart for appointment of educationally qualified Class IV employees may be filled on the basis of seniority only and not on the basis of departmental competitive examination as decided by the Government. This demand was considered but could not be accepted. However, for the first two examinations the upper age limit of 40 years was raised to 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe). The first examination was held on 2nd April, 1970, as scheduled.

हिन्दी सहायकों के वेतन मानों के बारे में हिन्दी सलाहकार की सिफारिशें

7452. श्री हरवयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री, मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों के बारे में 20 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 364:4 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के बारे 26 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8721 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी सलाहकार की इस सलाह पर कि अन्य सहायकों (अंग्रेजी) की अपेक्षा हिन्दी सहायकों के वेतनमान अधिक होने चाहिये, व्योकि अनुवाद का कार्य टिप्पणी तथा प्रारूप लेखन की अपेक्षा अधिक कठिन होता है और अनुवाद कार्य करने के लिये अतिरिक्त अहंताये अपेक्षित है, आवश्यक कार्य-वाही कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यदा हिन्दी सहायकों तथा नये अनुवादकों के पदों को जो खाली होंगे उनके मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ तथा वरिष्ठतम अधिकारों के हिन्दी विरोधी रूपये के कारण 210-425 रुपये के वेतन मान में रखा गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या हिन्दी प्रनुवादकों के उन पदों के, जिन्हें जारी रखा गया है, वेतन मान को बढ़ा कर 25-575 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख में ऐसा करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी सलाहकार की सलाह की अवलोकना किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विज्ञा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) नवम्बर, 1968 में सभी मंत्रालयों दो ग्रेस अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे कि हिन्दी सहायक का कोई नया पद नहीं बनाया जाय और जब कभी हिन्दी

सहायक का कोई वर्तमान पद खाली हो तो वह पद समाप्त कर दिया जाय। हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के लिए उपर्युक्त वेतनमान में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के अपेक्षित पद संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बनाये जा सकते हैं। अनुवादकों के वेतन-मान सामान्यतः 210-425 तथा 325-575 रुपये के हैं। 325-575 रुपये वाला वेतन-मान सचिवालय के सहायकों के वेतन-मान से अधिक है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) 325-575 रुपये के वेतन-मान में वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों के पद, काम की आवश्यकता के अनुसार मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं।

अनुभाग अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए परीक्षा

7453. श्री हरवयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री, हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए परीक्षा के बारे में 20 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3642 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को जो कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं में शामिल नहीं है, को भी अनुभाग अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए ली जाने वाली सीमित परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ख) इस भेद के क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जब कि उक्त कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों के पास पदोन्नति के अपने अवसर हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार के कुछ अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों (केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अतिरिक्त) कर्मचारियों

को भी उक्त परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी ;

(घ) जिन हिन्दी अध्यापकों तथा निरीक्षकों को उक्त परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी उन्होंने अनुवाद कार्य संबंधी अपने अनुभव के बारे में किन कार्यालयों के प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए थे ; और

(ङ) समान वेतन-मान वाले हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए समान सिद्धान्तों पर परीक्षाएं न लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न पूर्णतया स्पष्ट नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि हवाला अनुभाग अधिकारी श्रेणी की सीमित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा का दिया गया है तो प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) संभवतः हवाला हिन्दी अधिकारियों हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पदों में भर्ती के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जुलाई, 1969 में ली गई लिखित परीक्षा का है। यदि ऐसा है तो अपेक्षित सूचना सदन के पटल पर 13-3-1970 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2899 के भाग

(क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है।

(घ) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन हिन्दी अध्यापकों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों के अवेदनपत्रों पर अपेक्षित प्रमाण-पत्र एह मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया गया था ।

(ङ) जैसा कि 20-3-1970 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 3642 के भाग (ग), (घ), (ङ) तथा (च) के उत्तर में पहले बताया जा चुका है, सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती उनके लिये प्रयुक्त भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं। विभिन्न पदों के लिए भर्ती की प्रणाली भिन्न-भिन्न बातों जैसे पद का स्वरूप, कार्य की अपेक्षाओं, आदि पर निम्न होने से

भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकती हैं जाहे उनके वेतनमान समान नहीं ।

हिन्दी अकास्मारों तथा अन्य अकास्मारों के लिए भर्ती के नियम

7454. श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये भर्ती के नियमों के बारे में 20 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3645 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में भारत सरकार के अधीनस्थ तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में किसी अन्तर को स्वीकार नहीं किया है तथा उन्हें भारत सरकार के सब कार्यालयों के समान माना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग की संयुक्त वरिष्ठता सूची में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के हिन्दी अधिकारियों, हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों को उन का उचित स्थान दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विज्ञाचारण शुक्ल) : (क) माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा है कि अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भी मंत्रालय विभाग के बैसे ही भाग है जैसे सम्बद्ध कार्यालय हैं और न्यायालय के विचार में सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को ऐसी भिन्न-भिन्न एवं पारस्परिक पृथक श्रेणियों के लिये कोई स्पष्ट भेद नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). विधि मंत्रालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से उक्त

निर्णय की व्याप्तियों की जांच की जा रही है।

Recall of I.A.S./I.C.S. Officers from West Bengal

7455. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangla Congress has demanded recall of some I.A.S. and I.C.S. Officers by the Centre from West Bengal because of their politically partisan behaviour ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Secretariat of the Bangla Congress had said in a resolution adopted on 27th March, that some officers in West Bengal belonging to IAS and IPS cadres had indulged in local party politics and served the interests of political parties. It urged the Government of India to recall those officers from West Bengal and post them elsewhere.

(b) Reference is invited in this regard to the answer given in this House to Starred Question No. 1055 on 17-4-1970.

भारतीय अधिकारियों की विवेशी पत्नियां

7456. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक भारतीय सैनिक अथवा असैनिक अधिकारी को विवेशी युवती से विवाह करने के लिये सरकार की अनुमति लेनी होती है ;

(ख) उन भारतीय अधिकारियों के नाम तथा संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने भारत सरकार की अनुमति से पाकिस्तानी युवतियों से विवाह किया है ;

(ग) कितने अधिकारियों ने भारत सरकार की अनुमति के बिना ही पाकिस्तानी युवतियों से विवाह किया ; और

(घ) ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) केवल सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्यों तथा भारतीय विदेश सेवा के असैनिक अधिकारियों को ही किसी विदेशी महिला से विवाह करने से पहले सरकार की अनुमति लेनी होती है।

(ख) से (घ). जहां तक सशस्त्र सेनाओं के अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी। भारतीय विदेश सेवा (शास्त्रा "ख") के अनुमान अधिकारी की श्रेणी के एक अधिकारी श्री जे० एफ० नेगमवाला के अलावा भारतीय विदेश सेवा के किसी अन्य अधिकारी ने पाकिस्तानी महिला से विवाह नहीं किया है। श्री नेगमवाला ने विवाह के लिये सरकार की पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त की थी तथा उस महिला ने अब भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त कर ली है।

हिन्दी अधिकारियों, हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वार्षिक गोपनीय प्रतिवेदन

7457. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों, हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वार्षिक गोपनीय प्रतिवेदन ऐसे अधिकारियों द्वारा लिखे जाते हैं जिनको हिन्दी का कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता और जिनको कर्मचारियों के कार्यालय में देर तक बैठने की अनुमति प्राप्त करने की टिप्पणी छोड़कर अन्य कोई काम नहीं भेजा जाता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त श्रेणियों के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका

कार्य किसी उच्च अधिकारी द्वारा नहीं देखा जाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों में इन कर्मचारियों में से कुछ को केवल इस कारण से पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि उन्हें अवर सचिव (प्रशासन) अथवा उप-सचिव (प्रशासन) द्वारा अच्छी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी गई थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा वेतनक्रम क्या हैं और वे अपने अपने वर्तमान पद पर किस तारीख से नियुक्त हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्मचारियों के मामले में जिन का काम उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा नहीं देखा जाता है, गोपनीय प्रतिवेदनों की शर्त समाप्त करने का है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). गृह मंत्रालय के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Establishment of Lohia University

7458. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish (Dr. Ram Manohar) Lohia University :
 (b) if so, when ; and
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is primarily for the State Governments to set up Universities in their areas.

Appointment of Director-General, National Fitness Corps

7459. - SRRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of Director-General National Fitness Corps has not been made in accordance with the prescribed rules ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present Director-General, National Fitness Corps was employed on an *ad hoc* basis for a period of six months under exceptional circumstances and has been allowed to continue for over 2½ years ;

(c) whether Government have deviated from the prescribed channels of recruitment and if so, why special benefits are being given to him ; and

(d) whether Government are taking any action for his replacement by making a regular appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). The appointment of Director-General, NFC was made in accordance with the recruitment rules laid down for the post. The appointment was continued from time to time on *ad hoc* basis with the approval of the U.P.S.C. as the question of decentralization of NDS instructors to the State Cadre has been under active consideration. As the process of decentralization is expected to be completed in the immediate future, no change in the present incumbent of the post is considered desirable.

Freedom Fighters

7460. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to call the political sufferers as freedom fighters ;

(b) the amount of grant given to the freedom fighters during the year 1969 ; and

(c) the names of freedom fighters with

the amount of grants given to them during the year 1969 ?

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

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 2,31,900 was granted from the Discretionary Grant to 503 freedom fighters during 1969-70. It has been our practice not to disclose the names of the beneficiaries with a view to avoid the embarrassment that might be caused to them.

Indian Scientists sent to Mexico to observe Eclipse of the Sun

7461. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Meteorological Department sent a team to Mexico to observe total eclipse of the Sun from Vera Cruz on 7th March, 1970 :

(b) if so, the names of Indian Scientists who visited Mexico ;

(c) the amount of money spent on their tour ; and

(d) the success achieved by these Scientists ?

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

(b) The team consists of Dr. M. K. Vainu Bappu, Director, and J. C. Bhattacharyya, Assistant Director of the Astrophysical Observatory, Kodaikanal.

(c) Approximately Rs. 67,600/-.

(d) The Scientists obtained high resolution photographs of the Solar Corona which will add valuable information to our knowledge of the Coronal arches and other formations of the Solar Corona. An excellent spectrum of the Corona a few minutes of arc away from the west limb was obtained by the spectograph. This will aid in an understanding of the excitation characteristics of the Corona for different heliographic latitudes. The observing equipment was completely designed and fabricated at the Kodaikanal Observatory.

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता

7462. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों, के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या और प्रतिशतता का मंत्रालयवार, विभागवार तथा व्येहारीवार पृथक पृथक नवीनतम ज्ञौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामान्त्वानी) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यद्याशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कोटे का आरक्षण

7463. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 20 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3694 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों के चुने गए कितने स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अब तक नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) चुने गए स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों की तालिका कब तक बनी रहेगी ;

(ग) चुने गए किसी भी स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक को अब तक नियुक्त न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में फिर से इंटरव्यू लेकर एक नई तालिका बनाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उक्त वर्षान) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा-शीघ्र उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा खरीदे गए
“नवीन किस्म के कूलर”

7464. श्री झा० मुन्द्रसाल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा खरीदे गए ‘नवीन’ किस्म के कूलरों के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 961 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ये कूलर किस तारीख को खरीदे गए, किस माध्यम से खरीदे गए तथा किस अधिकारी ने टेंडर मांगे थे तथा कितने कूलरों के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए गए थे ;

(ख) उक्त कूलर निर्माण कम्पनी अथवा कारखाना किस तारीख को स्थापित किया गया, इस क्षेत्र में उस कम्पनी अथवा कारखाने के अनुभव का व्यूहा क्या है, इसमें आरम्भित कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई थी तथा क्या इसे कूलर बनाने का लाइसेंस प्राप्त था ; और

(ग) क्या उन कूलरों के चलने के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन नर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (झा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) सरकारी पत्रों के सामान्य माध्यम के जरिये, इस क्षेत्र की विभिन्न फर्मों से 20 जनवरी, 1968 को मंत्रालय के सकाम अधिकारी द्वारा कूलरों के संस्थापन के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किये गये थे। सभी कूलरों की जांच की गई थी और केन्द्रीय

लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा प्रमाणित किये गए थे।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है कि यह कानखाना कब स्थापित किया गया था और इसमें आरम्भ में कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई थी अथवा कूलरों के बनाने के लिए क्या इसे लाइसेंस दिये थे। जहाँ तक उनके अनुभव का सम्बन्ध है, फर्म ने इस क्षेत्र में अपने संतोषजनक कार्य के सम्बन्ध में दो पक्षों के प्रमाणपत्र पेश किये थे।

(ग) कूलरों के चलने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें आई थीं जो बिजली तथा पानी की अपर्याप्ति सप्लाई के कारण थीं। इन कमियों को दूर करने के साथ-साथ, ये कूलर बिना किसी शिकायत के ठीक चल रहे हैं।

Road Accidents in Chandigarh

7465. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of road accidents is increasing in Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the number of accidents in the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the growing incidence of accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) It has been ascertained that there has been a slight increase in the number of accidents in Chandigarh.

(b) The figures of accidents are reported to be as under :

Year	No. of accidents
1967	109
1968	102
1969	113
1970 (upto 31-3-1970)	39

(c) The steps taken by the Adminis-

tration to check the incidence of accidents are enumerated below :

- (i) Light signals have been installed at important crossings where traffic is heavy ;
- (ii) Some of the roads have been widened and suitable platforms for the traffic sentries have been erected ;
- (iii) Mobile Patrolling is being done by the traffic staff regularly to detect traffic violations ;
- (iv) Speed traps are laid by the traffic police to detect over-speeding ;
- (v) At all the crossings traffic sentries are posted to regulate traffic ;
- (vi) The public is educated about the traffic rules through public meetings and distribution of printed hand bills ;
- (vii) Speed limit boards and other traffic sign boards have been installed at all the roads to caution the public ;
- (viii) Dividing tests have been made stricter ;
- (ix) Those who violate traffic rules are prosecuted.

Method of Recruitment to Class III Clerical Posts in Department of Tourism

7466. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the method of recruitment to Class III Clerical posts in the Department of Tourism ;
- (b) the number of appointments made to these posts during 1969 ;
- (c) whether all these appointments were made in accordance with the prescribed method of recruitment ; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
 (a) Recruitment to Class III Clerical posts in the Department of Tourism is made through the Special Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs from out of the Central Government employees declared surplus failing which through the agency of the Employment Exchange.

(b) 14.

(c) All these appointments except one were made in accordance with the prescribed methods of recruitment.

(d) One appointment was made direct on a purely temporary basis in the interest of work. The person recruited was registered with the local Employment Exchange.

Dismissals of Policemen in West Bengal by last United Front Government

7467. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary of the West Bengal Police Association and a few other policemen had been arbitrarily and summarily dismissed by the Home Department of the last United Front Government in West Bengal ;

(b) whether such dismissals were ordered for preparing the ground for setting up a Communist Party (M) sponsored parallel Police Association called 'Paschim Bangla' Non-Gazetted Police Karmachari Sangh ; and

(c) whether Government would constitute a Judicial or Administrative Committee to enquire into the charges brought against the dismissed Police Officers and ordinary policemen and revise or confirm, as the case may be, the decision taken hastily by the United Front Government against them, on the basis of the findings of such enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Dis-affiliation of West Bengal Police Association and Recognition of Paschim Bangla Non-Gazetted Police Karmachari Sangh

7468. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the old West Bengal Police Association had been dis-affiliated by the last United Front Government in West Bengal and recognition was given to a newly

constituted police organisation called Paschim Banga Non-Gazetted Police Karmachari Sangh ;

(b) whether the Karmachari Sangh is a partisan body organised by the C.P. (M) M.L.A. Shri Prilay Talukdar whereas the West Bengal Police Association, a general association of West Bengal Police, commands loyalty of overwhelming majority of policemen of the State ;

(c) if so, whether recognition of West Bengal Police Association will be restored ;

(d) whether the newly formed Police Karmachari Sangh issued a public statement on the 11th March, 1970 or thereabout to the effect that in the event of fall of the United Front Government, the police will not remain silent spectators ; and

(e) If so, the steps taken by Government to restore discipline in the police administration of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being obtained from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Primary Education

7469. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) how much financial assistance has been allotted to Madhya Pradesh for Primary schools during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if no provision has been made, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The pattern of Central assistance for the State Plans during the Fourth Five Year Plan, as approved by the National Development Council, includes block loans and grants for the Plan as a whole. Central assistance is not earmarked for individual scheme included in the State Plans. There is also no Centrally sponsored scheme for primary education. It is, therefore, not possible to state the extent of assistance given to Madhya Pradesh for

primary schools during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

In view of the importance of primary education, however, it has been decided to earmark the allocation for primary education made in the State Plans so that any diversion of funds will lead to a cut in Central aid. The outlay on primary education earmarked in the Plan of Madhya Pradesh for 1970-71 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक पर्यटकों को माक्षित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव

7470. **श्री गं. च० दीक्षित :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक पर्यटकों को माक्षित करने के उद्देश्य से एयर इंडिया तथा यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं के सहयोग से पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में क्या कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : विभाग के पर्यटन कार्यालयों एवं यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं तथा एयर इंडिया द्वारा किये जा रहे अपने पर्यटन प्रोत्साही क्रियाकलापों में ऐसे यात्रियों को शामिल किया जाता है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में खजुराहो ।

New Buildings for Colleges Functioning in Higher Secondary School Buildings in Delhi

7471. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University are functioning in buildings meant for the Higher Secondary Schools ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are still housed in temporary sheds and such other kucha structure ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to restore the buildings, originally built for Schools, to the Schools concerned and put up new buildings for the Colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Eleven Colleges sponsored by Delhi Administration are housed in buildings meant for Government Higher Secondary Schools.

(b) Out of 278 Government Higher Secondary Schools, 14 are housed in prefabricated buildings. About 60 Tubular Truss Structure Sheds (Temporary Sheds with four Rooms each) have been provided in a number of schools during 1969/70 in order to eliminate the use of tents; provision of electricity and fans has been made in these sheds too. This accommodation is in addition to the Pucca buildings already under use of the schools.

(c) Most of the Colleges have already been allotted land for construction of College buildings. The Governing Bodies and Principals of the colleges have been requested by Delhi Administration to expeditiously pursue the question of construction for which assistance is available according to a set pattern from the University Grants Commission and the Delhi Administration. Some of the Colleges have finalised their plans for the construction of the buildings and it is hoped that they would be in a position to complete their buildings in a year or two.

Demand for a Public Library to West Delhi

7472. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no public library in the whole of West Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that repeated requests have been made to Government to open a branch of the Delhi Public Library or an independent library on Najafgarh Road to cater to the needs of the 5 lakhs of people living in West Delhi colonies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to open a library there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some requests have been received from time to time for opening of branches of the Delhi Public Library in the

localities situated on or near Najafgarh Road.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan the Board is proposing to start a Regional Library in West Delhi and for that purpose it has already acquired a piece of land measuring 1.47 acres at the crossing of Ring Road and Najafgarh Road.

Purchase price of Aircraft by I.A.C.

7473. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the *Statesman* dated the 15th March, 1970 of the reported statement of the Chairman of the Indian Airlines that the purchase price of the Boeings which India is currently buying from the U.S.A. could be "considerably lower if the decision to buy the Boeings had been taken 1-1/2 years ago"; and

(b) if so, what is the extra payment that Government will have to make for the delayed decision?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. This observation was made by the Chairman in the context of the worldwide escalation in the prices of commercial aircraft.

(b) The basic price per aircraft quoted by the Boeing Co in early 1968 for a 73-200 aircraft was \$4,094 million (Rs. 3.07 Crores approximately) whereas the basic price at which the Indian Airlines are now purchasing the aircraft is \$4,319 million (Rs. 3.24 Crores) for the first four aircraft and \$4,379 million (Rs. 3.28 Crores) for the remaining three aircraft.

Demonstrations and Hartals in West Bengal After Attempt on the Life of Shri Jyoti Basu

7475. **SHRI D. AMAT :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of demonstrations, hartals and bandhs in West Bengal since an attempt was made in Patna on the life of Shri Jyoti Basu, former Deputy Chief Minister of that State, and the number of persons killed/injured therein and loss of property caused; and

(b) the latest law and order situation in that State ?

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

Legislation to Check Activities of Foreign Spies

7478. **SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :**
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is thinking to enact legislation to check the activities of foreign spies ; 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 adequacy of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 is continuously under review and when changes are found necessary, appropriate amending legislation will be undertaken.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के श्री बलदेव सिंह की हस्ता

7479. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री अंगोकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री मारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री श्री बलदेव सिंह की हस्ता के बारे में 27 फरवरी, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 940 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार का विचार विजली विभागों से इस मामले की जांच करवाने का है अथवा हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने ऐसी

जांच पहले ही करवा ली है कि जब किसी स्थान पर विजली व्यवस्था में कोई दोष पाया जाता है तो उसकी सूचना तुरन्त विजली विभाग को मिल जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि श्री मिलखी राम की आटा मिल में जिस तिथि को श्री बलदेव मिह की कथित मृत्यु विजली लगने से हुई उस दिन स्थानीय विजली विभाग में विजली की किसी भी खराबी की सूचना दर्ज नहीं कराई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पुनः जांच करवाने का है कि वास्तविकता को छिपाने के लिए यह कहानी यदी गई है कि उनकी मृत्यु विजली लगने से हुई थी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस तिथि को दर्ज विजली की खराबी के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Incidents of Goods Pilferage at Calcutta Port

7480. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 19th March, 1970 under the caption, "Punjab units hit by goods pilferage" :

(b) whether it is a fact that small industries in Punjab are being adversely affected by a large scale pilferage of goods meant for both export and import purposes through the Calcutta Port ; and

(c) if so, whether he would make necessary inquiries into the matter and take suitable steps to prevent such pilferages ?

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

(b) It has not come to the notice of the Government that small industries in Punjab are being adversely affected by pilferage of goods at the Calcutta Port.

(c) Does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that the Calcutta Port Commissioners maintain a constant vigil to prevent pilferage. There is a Watch and Ward Organisation maintained by the Port authorities and in addition there is a separate Port Police Force maintained by the State Government.

Centres of Training Courses on Tourism

7481. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Centres where the training courses on tourism were conducted during the year 1969 ; and

(b) the amount spent by Government on each of these centres and the number of personnel trained ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) During 1969 the Department of Tourism, Government of India, conducted tourist information courses at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Agra and Varanasi, and guide training courses at Madras and Bombay.

(b) :

Centre	No. of persons trained	Amount spent (in rupees)
Delhi	131	12,968.00
Calcutta	60	2,558.00
Madras	68	5,934.22
Bombay	118	4,106.45
Aurangabad	25	1,400.00
Jaipur	40	1,686.72
Agra	50	2,527.00
Varanasi	33	1,774.62
Total	525	32,955.01

Seizure of an Escape kit from Daniel Walcott

7482. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Daniel Walcott reached Delhi recently under a heavy police escort ;

(b) whether the police before taking him into custody had made a search of his body ;

(c) if so, how is it that an escape kit was recovered from him by the Jailer of Tihar Jail ; and

(d) whether Government would make an enquiry into it and punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Daniel H. Walcott was brought to Delhi Central Jail on transfer from Bombay Jail on 25th March, 1970, under Bombay Police escort, to stand trial in Delhi Courts. On the personal search of the accused at Tihar Jail, an escape kit was recovered from him. The Government of Maharashtra have been asked to look into the circumstances under which the escape kit could not be recovered earlier and to take necessary action as required under the law.

Tourism in Rajasthan

7483. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tourists who had visited Rajasthan in the year 1967, 1968 and 1969 and its ratio as compared to the tourist traffic in the country ;

(b) the amount spent during the last three Five Year Plans on developing infrastructure for the development of tourism in Rajasthan and its ratio as compared to the all India expenditure ; and

(c) the proposed amount for the Fourth Five Year Plan for Rajasthan and the places where and the manner in which the amount is to be spent ?

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

(a) The Department of Tourism maintains figures for foreign tourists only, and these are on an all India basis and not State-wise.

However, a recent survey conducted on behalf of the Department of Tourism shows that 10.2%, 1.8% and 0.3% of foreign tourists coming to India visit Jaipur, Udaipur

and Ajmer respectively. On this basis, the figures of foreign tourists coming to these places for the last three years would work out as follows :

Year	Total tourist arrivals	Tourists visiting		
		Jaipur	Udaipur	Ajmer
1967	179565	18320	3230	540
1968	188820	19260	3400	570
1969	244724	24960	4400	730

(b) A statement is attached. There was no provision for tourism in the First Five Year Plan. The allocation for tourism schemes is not made on a State-wise basis, but keeping in view the actual or potential attraction of places for tourists

(c) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for augmenting tourist facilities in the Jaipur-Bharatpur-Deeg complex. It is also proposed to construct a Youth Hostel at

Jaipur at a cost of approximately Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Accommodation and transport facilities at Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary and transport facilities at Sariska Game Sanctuary are also being provided. Facilities will also be augmented at Jaipur and Udaipur. In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation has plans for the construction of a hotel at Jaipur and for the expansion of the Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel at Udaipur.

Statement

Plan period	All India expenditure	Expenditure on schemes in Rajasthan	Proportion of Cols. 2 to 3 in percentage
II Plan	2,21,29,000	1,48,314	6.70
III Plan	5,10,45,000	21,70,547	4.25
*Annual Plan (1966-67)	28,41,000	49,972	1.75
Annual Plan (1967-68)	42,66,000	1,09,768	2.57
Annual Plan (1968-69)	67,06,000	3,64,674	5.43

*The figures pertaining to the annual plans do not include the amounts on State Government schemes.

Teacher-Student Ratio in Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7484. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of teachers-students in the Higher Secondary Schools, Senior Basic Schools and Primary Schools, separately, in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) what was the pass percentage of the Higher Secondary annual examinations during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 ;

(c) what are the arrangements for the teaching of Science in Higher Secondary Schools ;

(d) whether there is a shortage of Science teachers ; and

(e) what steps Administration has taken to fill up the posts ?

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

- (a) 1 : 20 in Higher Secondary Schools.
- 1 : 2 in Senior Basic Schools.
- 1 : 24 in Primary Schools.

(b) Pass percentage was 55 in 1967-68 : and 45 in 1968-69.

(c) For teaching Science in Higher Secondary Schools, Post-Graduate and Graduate Teachers in Science subjects have been appointed. Laboratories have been equipped with Science apparatus. Four out of the eight Higher Secondary Schools have arrangements for teaching Science subjects. The number of students in Nicobar does not justify the introduction of Science there for the present ; but hostel arrangements are available in Port Blair for Nicobaree Students.

- (d) Yes, Sir, especially Senior Teachers.

(e) The posts were advertised in leading dailies in the mainland and requests were made to employment exchanges and science faculties of Indian Universities. Owing to poor response, the vacant posts are being re-advertised.

Discovery Re : Location of Katyuri Capital

7485. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some discoveries have been made in the Kumaon region which throw light on the mystery regarding the location of Katyuri, capital of the Katyuri dynasty which ruled over this part of the country between the 6th and 10th century ;

- (c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how far it is going to solve this gap in the history of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAI-PAL SINGH) : (a) The capital city of the early Katyuri rulers (circa 8th-10th century A. D.) of Kumaon-Garhwal region has been referred to in the inscriptions at Karttikeyapura already identified with Baijnath (Garuda) situated in the Katyuri valley in District Almora. Of the other capital cities Subhik-

shapura and Brahmapura, the former is identified as one of the new cities built in the vicinity of Karttikeyapura by a king Subhiksharajadeva a Katyuri ruler.

According to the news items published recently, a team of scholars of D. S. B. Government Degree College, Nainital, proposed to make an exploratory survey of the Katyuri valley with a view to locating the ancient capitals of the Kumayun region.

(b) and (c). No details of the findings of the above mentioned team are known to the Government.

Activities of Foreign Missionaries

7486. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to ask the foreign missionaries to wind up their affairs in phases ;

(b) whether at any rate, it is the Government's policy not to allow the foreign missionaries to open new centres in new places :

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that recently, perhaps last year, a new centre has been started by some foreign missionary in a remote and in accessible hilly area under the Katoria Police Station in the District of Bhagalpur (Bihar) and apart from the conversion of the local ignorant Santhals by dubious methods, he has been indulging in anti-social activities ; and

(d) if so, what steps, if any, the Government are taking to stop such new centres from coming into existence and curb the activities of such missionaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The policy of Government however, is progressive Indianisation of foreign missions in India.

(b) The policy of Government is that foreign missions or societies working in India should not open new centre without obtaining permission.

(c) No information is available. An inquiry has, however, been made from the Government of Bihar whose reply is awaited.

(c) If a new centre is opened without

permission, Government may refuse any facilities which may be sought from it for the centre. Whenever any foreign missionary comes to notice for undesirable activities, action is taken against him under the appropriate law.

Proposal to Revive the Panel of Assistants

748. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revive the panel of Assistants left-over from the 1959-60 Section Officers Examination ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Estimates Committee had objected in principle to the formation of such a panel ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had assured the Committee that this panel will not be extended in any case beyond 5 years ending on the 30th September, 1968 ; and

(d) whether it is further a fact that no such concession has been given to the left-overs of subsequent examinations even though they had obtained as high as 70 per cent marks as against 55 per cent marks obtained by the left-overs of 1959-60 examination, and, if so, the justification for this discrimination ?

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

Statement

The induction of officers in the Section Officers' Grade is being made in accordance with the CSS Rules 1962 which *inter alia* provide that certain percentage of promotion posts would be earmarked for left-over candidates of the Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations held in 1959 and 1960 for a period of 5 years ending 30th September, 1967. Keeping in view the anticipated vacancy position, it was decided that the left-over candidates of 1959 and 1960 examinations who had secured 55% marks or more should be absorbed against the quota earmarked for them. During the five year period, it was possible to promote a total of 94 left-over candidates who had secured 55% marks or more, leaving a balance of 51 left-

over candidates with 55% marks or more of the 1960 examination unabsorbed on the expiry of the five year period. The reason for the residual number of 51 left-over candidates of the 1960 examination was that only 4 examinations were held during the years 1963 to 1966 and no examination could be held in 1967 and therefore only four instead of five Select Lists could be issued during the five year period. The number of promotion posts available for the quota earmarked for the left-over candidates also did not come up to the extent anticipated.

2. The Estimates Committee of the Third Lok Sabha in their 93rd Report presented in April, 1966 observed :

"The Committee understand that there would be no question of extending the concession beyond 30th September, 1967. They would stress that this extraordinary concession should not be repeated as it is fraught with complications and is hardly fair to persons who would have been appointed to the Section Officers' Grade by promotion or through subsequent competitive examinations."

Representations were received by Government that the residual number of the left-over candidates of the 1960 examination who remained unabsorbed on 30th September, 1967 should also be absorbed by extending the existing provisions of the CSS Rules beyond September, 1967. The absorption of this residue of 1960 left-over candidates does not involve any repetition of the concession for a new group of left-over candidates. This has also been held to be in order from the legal point of view. In view of these considerations, the question of absorbing the residual number of the 1960 left-over candidates who had secured 55% marks or more is under consideration with the Union Public Service Commission.

3. The concession was given to the left-over candidates of the 1959 and 1960 examinations who had secured 55% marks or more because it was felt that the competitive nature of these two examinations was not sufficiently clear to all concerned. In the case of subsequent examinations, it was made abundantly clear to the candidates that the examinations were competitive and not qualifying that the number of persons to be included in the Select List on the results of the examinations would entirely be within the competence of Government to decide

and that no candidates would, therefore, have any claim for inclusion in the Select List on the basis of his performance in these examinations. Repetition of this concession to candidates of subsequent examinations would also be objectionable in view of the observations of the Estimates Committee. The question of discrimination does not, therefore, arise.

Promotion of Assistants on the Basis of Length of Service

7488. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to fix some quota for promotion of Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service on the basis of 'length of service' irrespective of their seniority in the Civil List :

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the general principles of seniority laid down by Government in this regard :

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has opened against fixing of such a quota :

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Assistants who have put in long years of service in the grade and are graded low in the Civil List, are those who failed to qualify any of the Confirmation/Promotion examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(e) whether fixing of such a quota for unmerited Assistants for promotion to Section Officers' Grade would not mean rewarding of inefficiency and demoralisation in service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Co-ordinating Committee set up by Government to look into grievances of the members of the Central Secretariat Services and suggest remedial measures, recommended fixation of a quota of promotion posts in the Section Officers' Grade to be filled by Assistants with longest years of service in that grade, for a specified period. This recommendation is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) Assistants with long years of service in that grade but with low-positions in the

seniority list may not be necessarily those who failed to qualify in any of the confirmation/promotion examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Aerodrome at Hubli in Mysore

7489. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a site near Hubli, Dharwar District in Mysore State, has been selected for the construction of an aerodrome ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made and the estimated amount to be spent thereon ; and

(c) whether this scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan ?

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

(a) and (b). A technical survey team of the Civil Aviation Department has tentatively selected a site near Hubli for the construction of an aerodrome. The construction of an aerodrome suitable for HS-748 operations is expected to cost about Rs. 45 lakh including Rs. 10 lakh for acquisition of land.

(c) No, Sir. Due to paucity of funds and other high priority commitments, no funds for this project are available in the Fourth Plan of the Department.

फोर्ड फाउंडेशन तथा एशिया फाउंडेशन
द्वारा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों
को निम्नरूप

7490. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में फोर्ड फाउंडेशन तथा एशिया फाउंडेशन ने उनके मंत्रालय के कितने उच्च अधिकारियों को अमरीका आने का निम्नरूप दिया और इन अधिकारियों के नाम तथा अन्य विवरण क्या हैं ;

(ख) कितने अधिकारियों को परिवार सहित आमंत्रित किया गया और प्रत्येक अधिकारी वहां परिवार सहित तथा बना

परिवार के पृथक-पृथक कितनी अधिक तक ठहरा ;

(ग) भारत लौटने पर उपरोक्त अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण इनचार्ज अधिकारी आदि के रूप में मंत्रालयों तथा अन्य विभागों में नियुक्त किया गया और कितने अधिकारी मंत्रालय में रहने दिये गये ; और

(घ) फोड़ फाउंडेशन से विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद उनकी कार्य कुशलता में क्या अन्तर आया और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय चतुरण शुक्ल) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में यह मंत्रालय के जो अधिकारी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरीका भेजे गए और जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर व्यय फोड़ फाउंडेशन द्वारा दिये गए धन से किया गया उनके विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। ये प्रतिनियुक्तियां सरकार

द्वारा उनके महत्व और उनकी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुमोदित की गई थीं और किसी भी अधिकारी को फोड़ फाउंडेशन द्वारा निमंत्रण नहीं दिया गया था।

एशिया फाउंडेशन द्वारा किसी भी प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिये धन-व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) न तो इन अधिकारियों में से किसी अधिकारी के परिवार का यात्रा-व्यय फोड़ फाउंडेशन द्वारा किया गया और न ऐसे किसी परिवार को ही फोड़ फाउंडेशन द्वारा निमंत्रण दिया गया।

(ग) उक्त अधिकारी उन्हीं पदों पर वापस आये जो वे प्रतिनियुक्ति पर जाने से पहले छारण कर रहे थे।

(घ) विदेश यात्रा के दौरान इन अधिकारियों द्वारा अर्जित ज्ञान का प्रयोग लौटने पर उनके द्वारा अपने-अपने सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में किया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	अधिकारी के नाम	पदनाम तथा उस कार्यालय का नाम जहां कार्य कर रहे हैं
1	2	3
1.	श्री एस० एस० बनोबा	उप-निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी, भसूरी।
2.	श्री बी० आर० कालरा	अनुसंधान अधिकारी, भारत कर महापंजीकार का कार्यालय।
3.	श्री के० डी० बलाल	उप महापंजीकार, जनगणना।
4.	श्री के० एफ० रस्तम जी	महा निदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा बल।
5.	श्री के० राममूर्ति	उप निदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा बल।
6.	श्री आर० एस० राठौड़	उप निदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा बल।

1

2

3

7.	श्री बी० आर० राजगोपाल	उप निदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा बल ।
8.	श्री ए० के० घोष	विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (पुलिस) गृह मंत्रालय ।
9.	श्री बी० सी० माथुर	संयुक्त सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय ।
10.	श्री बी० वेंकटराणे	संयुक्त सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय ।
11.	श्री बी० बी० चारी	सचिव, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ।

फोर्ड फाउंडेशन तथा एशिया फाउंडेशन द्वारा आमंत्रित किये गये गृह-कार्य मंत्रालयों के अधिकारियों को दिया गया प्रशिक्षण

7491. श्री स्वामी शहानन्द जी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण के लिए अमरीका में फोर्ड फाउंडेशन तथा एशिया फाउंडेशन द्वारा आमंत्रित किये गये उनके मंत्रालय के उच्च अधिकारियों ने कौन-कौन से पाठ्यक्रम पूरे किये ;

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण उच्च संबंध के अमरीकी अधिकारियों अथवा बलकौं द्वारा दिया गया था ;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भारतीय अधिकारियों को अमरीका में विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था, तो क्या इन भारतीय अधिकारियों को पुनः भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में भेजना सम्भव नहीं था ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में गृह मंत्रालय के जो अधिकारी संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका भेजे गए तथा जिनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति

के लिए घन-व्यवस्था फोर्ड फाउंडेशन द्वारा की गई, उनके द्वारा किये गए अध्ययन तथा लिये गये प्रशिक्षण के बीचे विवरण में दिये जाते हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [परम्परालय में रख दिया गया है । वेलिये संस्था LT-3311/70] एशिया फाउंडेशन द्वारा किसी भी प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिए घन-व्यवस्था नहीं की गई ।

(ख) अध्ययन तथा प्रशिक्षण में अधिकारियों की सहायता तथा मार्गदर्शन उनके कार्य क्षेत्रों के उपर्युक्त स्तर के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ). अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में उनकी विशेषज्ञता को उन्नत करने की हितिं से दिया गया है ताकि उनकी नियुक्ति से लोक सेवा को और अधिक लाभ हो सके । विश्वविद्यालयों में उनके भेजने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Awards for Central Employees for Meritorious Services

7492. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted certain awards for the Central Government employees for efficient and meritorious services ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; 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 required information is being collected from various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Use of Flying Club plane for Smuggling liquor from Goa

7493. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plane of the Flying Club Bombay, was used on the 25th March 1970 for smuggling liquor from Goa ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this happened ;

(c) the action taken against those responsible for this ; and

(d) whether other Flying Club have been warned about such illegal activities ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay, has reported that Bombay Flying Club Piper aircraft VT-DFT, while on a cross-country flight from Goa to Bombay on the 25th March 1970, is alleged to have landed at Juhu airport with liquor on board. The case is being investigated by the State Police authorities.

(c) It has been decided that, pending further investigation, the pilot concerned should not be permitted to fly either as a passenger in the flying club's aircraft. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of report of the police investigation.

(d) The Aircraft Rules prohibit the use of an aircraft for such illegal purposes.

दिल्ली में सक्रिय डाकू बल

7494. श्री अर्जेन्टर लाल बेरबा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान 29 मार्च 1970 के "बीर अबुन" में प्रकाशित इस

आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि आजकल राजधानी में डाकुओं का एक दल सक्रिय है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । दिनांक 29, मार्च, 1970 के "बीर अबुन" के कालम में प्रकाशित कथित लूट की दोनों घटनाओं की जांच की जा चुकी है । प्रथम मामले में श्री संतोष सिंह ने शराब के नशे के प्रभाव में त्रिलोक सिंह और उसके साथियों, जो कि उसके रिश्तेदार हैं, के विरुद्ध पुलिस में एक रिपोर्ट लिखवाई । उनके बीच एक झगड़ा हुआ था किन्तु दबाव प्रयत्न धमकी के बल पर कोई पैसा नहीं निकाला गया, जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है । दूसरे दिन नशे का प्रभाव समाप्त होने पर शिकायत-कर्ता ने इस आशय का एक बयान दिया और गवाहों ने इसकी पुष्टि की । इस मामले को रद्द करने की सिफारिश की गई है । आई० बी० थी० पेट्रोल पम्प, करनाल रोड, पर हुई दूसरी घटना से सम्बन्धित चारों अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा इस प्रकार के अपराधों को रोकने के लिए तेज गति (पैद्रो-लिंग), पूरी सतर्कता और अपराध संबंधी सूचनायें एकत्रित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Additional Berths Envisaged in Cochin Harbour

7495. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of additional berths envisaged in Cochin Harbour in the development programme of major/minor ports ; and

(b) the expected increase in the shipping service in the coming year from Cochin Harbour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan programme for Cochin Port envisages the construction of a 40-foot Oil dock to cater to deep drafted oil tankers, extension to the open berth Q-9 in the Ernakulam channel from 555' 6" to 808' for handling bulk cargo and construction of a Baggage Shed-cum Passenger Terminal for handling passenger traffic in overseas liners.

(b) The Gross Registered tonnage of ships which entered Cochin Port during 1969-70 was 83.30 lakhs. It is, however, not possible to forecast precisely at this stage the extent to which the shipping service in Cochin Harbour will increase in the coming year.

Demand for increase in fares by Taxi Operators in Delhi

7496. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the taxi operators of Delhi seeking an increase in fares etc ;

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

(c) when it is proposed to concede these demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such memorandum has been received in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. However, Memoranda have been received by the Delhi Administration from Action Committee, Delhi State Taxi Union and Auto-rickshaw Federation for an increase in fares of DLT taxis and also from the Tourist Transport Owners' Association for an increase in fares of DLY/DLZ taxis.

The Action Committee has demanded that the fares of DLT taxis be increased to

Re. 1/- for 1.6 kms. or twenty paise surcharge per trip or eighty paise for first km. as against 80 paise for 1.6 kms. as at present.

In the case of DLY/DLZ tourist taxis the Association has demanded that the fares for DLY taxis be increased to 96 paise per mile or 60 paise per km. as against 40 paise per km. as at present and the detention charges be increased to Rs. 2/- per hour as against Rs. 1.50 as at present. For DLZ cars the rate be fixed at 80 paise per km. or Rs. 1.28 per mile and Rs. 2.50 per hour as detention charges as against the present rate of 50 paise per km. and Rs. 1.50 as detention charges respectively.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the State Transport Authority, Delhi, which is a quasi-judicial body.

Rent charged from M/s Volga Restaurant for running restaurant at Palam Airport

7497. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the rent charged from M/s. Volga Restaurant for the premises given to them at the Palam Airport terminal building ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Restaurant has failed to pay the rent for several months, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the proprietor of the Restaurant for his failure to pay the rent ; and

(d) in view of the past experience regarding the payment of income-tax etc. whether it is proposed to immediately cancel the licence given to this Restaurant ?

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

(a) and (b). The catering contract at Delhi airport held by Raffles Restaurant was to expire on the 28th February, 1967. Tenders were accordingly invited for a fresh contract and the tender of M/s Volga Restaurant being the highest was accepted for Rs. 5200/- per month, plus 12½% of gross sales. The contract was valid for a period of 5 years. The Raffles Restaurant, however refused to vacate the restaurant premises on the expiry of their contract and took the matter to Court.

Since the restaurant premises could thus

not be made available to M/s Volgas, they were given a snack-bar in the domestic lounge followed by space for a small restaurant on the first floor, and a snack-bar in the international concourse.

M/s Volgas have represented that since the regular restaurant premises have not been made available to them and the Raffles Restaurant continues, the amount tendered by them should be scaled down and they should be charged Rs. 1040/- p. m., in addition to 12½% on gross sales till such time as the restaurant premises are handed over to them, when they will pay at the rate of their tender.

For the snack-bar held by M/s Volgas in the domestic lounge they were to pay standard rent for the area occupied plus 12½% on the gross sales. The rent was paid by them till April 1969 when it was raised due to extensive additions and renovations to the main terminal building against which they have represented. They continue to pay 12½% of the gross sales from the snack-bar. M/s Volgas are also paying 12½% of the gross sales effected by them in their restaurant and the snack-bar in the international concourse. The question of the rent to be charged for these two areas is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise at this stage as the matter is under examination.

(d) A complaint in connection with the payment of income tax is being investigated by the authorities concerned and the question of the action to be taken will be carefully considered when the result of the investigation is known.

पटना से बाराणसी तक स्टीमर सेवा

7494. श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन समिति कुछ समय पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश की यात्रा पर गयी थी और उस समय पटना से बाराणसी तक स्टीमर सेवा भी चालू की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति द्वारा

प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन का व्योरा क्या है और किस तिथि से स्टीमर सेवा आरम्भ की जाएगी ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन बंगालय द्वे उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन समिति फरवरी, 1970 में उत्तर प्रदेश में गयी। उस समय पटना और बाराणसी के बीच कोई स्टीमर सेवा शुरू नहीं की गयी थी। परन्तु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय के जलयानों से पटना और बाराणसी के बीच बाद में परीक्षण चालन किया गया।

(ख) समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन पर कोई रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है। परन्तु दिसंबर, 1969 में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट में समिति ने बंगा में बक्सर और परक्का के बीच नदी सेवाओं को चलाने की सिफारिश की थी। सिफारिश पर बिहार सरकार और सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में नक्सलवादियों का प्रभाव

7499. श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलिया, उत्तर प्रदेश के कलकटा को नक्सलवादियों के प्रभाव में आकर भूमिहीन हरिजनों ने एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिस पर 50,000 व्यक्तियों ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त क्षेत्र में नक्सलवादियों के बड़ते प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है तथा इन कदमों को उठाने की कब तक सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य बंगालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

विज्ञापन (शुक्र) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मानूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Development of Northern Travancore (Kerala) as a tourist centre

7500. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the great tourist importance of Northern Travancore (Kerala) with its rich game sanctuaries ;

- (i) Thekkady : 1. Expansion of Aranya Niwas Hotel.
2. Sloping jetty.
3. Launches.
- (ii) Trivandrum : 1. Extension of Mascot Hotel.
- (iii) Cochin : 1. Improvement of the Golf Course in Bolghatty Palace.
2. Launches.
- (iv) Kovalam : Renovation of the Palace property at Kovalam acquired by the State Government for operating as a hotel.

(c) A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was earmarked in the Budget for the year 1969-70. Out of this Rs. 9.51 lakhs were reimbursed to the State Government for transferring the ownership of the Palace property and the land acquired by them to the Government of India for developing Kovalam as a beach resort. The Periyar game sanctuary has been elected as one of the five sanctuaries to be allotted funds from the provision made for Wild Life Tourism in the Fourth Plan.

Recruitment to Border Security Force from States

7501. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of personnel recruited from each State for the Border Security Force ;

(b) the number of those taken during the year 1969-70 from the Kerala State ;

(c) the procedure for recruiting the personnel ; region-wise ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the candidates are finding it difficult to get themselves enrolled due to the non-availability of the Recruiting Centres in Kerala ?

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Tourist Department to develop the tourist centres in Kerala ; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the year 1969-70 for this purpose ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of places where tourist facilities have so far been provided either by the Central Government or jointly with the State Government is given below :

(i) Thekkady : 1. Expansion of Aranya Niwas Hotel.

2. Sloping jetty.

3. Launches.

(ii) Trivandrum : 1. Extension of Mascot Hotel.

(iii) Cochin : 1. Improvement of the Golf Course in Bolghatty Palace.

2. Launches.

(iv) Kovalam : Renovation of the Palace property at Kovalam acquired by the State Government for operating as a hotel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 6844 persons were recruited for the Border Security Force in all the States during the year 1969. The number of persons recruited in each State is given in the Statement attached. For the remaining period information is being collected from the various recruiting centres and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(b) 585 persons were recruited in the Border Security Force from Kerala State during the year 1969.

(c) and (d). The Border Security Force have the following recruiting centres spread-out in the various regions of India :

Location of Organisation	Area covered
1. Jodhpur	Rajasthan
2. Jullundur	Punjab and Haryans
3. Jammu	J. and K.
4. Kadamtala	West Bengal
5. Dantiwada	Gujarat
6. Shillong	Assam
7. Agartala	Tripura
8. Takenspur (Gwalior)	M. P./U. P.

9. Yelahanka (Bangalore)	Mysore, Andhra Pra- desh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
10. Hazaribagh	Bihar and Orissa.

Recruiting teams are sent out from these recruiting centres to the States from time to time for recruitment in the States. The recruiting centre at Yelahanka (Bangalore) caters for the State of Kerala also. The recruiting teams visit the State for recruitment.

Statement

Punjab	799
Haryana	254
Himachal Pradesh	154
Uttar Pradesh	733
Rajasthan	1567
Kerala	585
Delhi	33
Jammu and Kashmir	265
Madhya Pradesh	116
Bihar	520
Gujarat	27
Maharashtra	126
West Bengal	575
Assam	168
Manipur	16
Nagaland	2
Tamil Nadu	339
Mysore	220
Andhra Pradesh	56
Tripura	287
Orissa	2
Total	6844

Road Accidents

7502. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) with reference to the letter of I.E.J. David in the *Hindustan Times* of the 30th March, 1970, what steps have been taken to reduce accidents from rash driving in which India has the unenviable record of 66 fatal accidents for 100 miles of road against 10 in other countries;

(b) whether the Central Government would advise the State Governments on a standard pattern of warning sign boards, speed traps and improvements and regulations for roads with traffic hazards: and

(c) the action taken in the South Kanara district which has an unenviable record of accidents, along the lines suggested in part (b) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The number of fatal accidents per 100 miles of road in India as given by Shri David is not correct. The following steps are being taken by the State Governments and Union Administrations to reduce accidents from rash driving:—

- (i) Speed "traps" of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against the drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently.
- (ii) Vehicles are subjected to surprise checks by mobile police patrols and the Flying Squads.
- (iii) Plying of heavy vehicles has been restricted to the day time in certain areas in big cities.
- (iv) Speed limits have been fixed on many roads and indicated on boards.
- (v) Special staff has been appointed to check traffic violations.
- (vi) The limit of fine imposed for driving at excessive speed under the Motor Vehicles Act has been enhanced.

(b) Warning sign boards are already provided under the ninth Schedule of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 which are adopted by all the State Governments. As regards speed traps and improvements and regulations for roads liable to traffic hazards, action is taken by the State Governments according to requirements and local conditions.

(c) The information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Places of Tourist Interest in Maharashtra

7503. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places which have been selected at Tourist Centres in the Maharashtra State ;

(b) whether necessary facilities have also been provided in all the Tourists Centres ; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for the development of these places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The places in Maharashtra where tourist facilities have been provided by the Department of Tourism or jointly with the State Government are :

Tourist Centre	Facilities provided
Elephanta	Canteen-cum-retiring rooms, Cloak rooms, Jetty.
Ajanta	Low Income Group Rest House, Canteen cum retiring rooms, Cloak rooms, Landscaping, Temporary Water supply.
Ellora	Canteen
Karnala	Tourist Huts
Aurangabad	Tourist Bungalow (Class I) Low Income Group Rest House.
Mahabaleshwar	Tourist Bureau
Karla	Holiday Home
Jaigaon	Reception Centre
Wardha	Tourist Bungalow

During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to develop Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad on an integrated basis and Rs. 23.24 lakhs have been provided for this purpose. A Youth Hostel is also proposed to be constructed at Aurangabad. Additional tourist facilities are proposed to be provided at Elephanta and Bombay. The India Tourism Development Corporation has set up a Transport Unit at Aurangabad and is also planning to augment the hotel accommodation there.

Separate Circle of Archaeological Survey of India for Orissa

7504. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests from the Government of Orissa for opening a separate circle of the Archaeological Survey of India for Orissa ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for such a claim ; and

(c) the decision of Government regarding the claim ?

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

(b) The main reasons adduced in support of the demand are :—

(i) that the Eastern Circle, which has its headquarter at Calcutta and which administers the Centrally-protected monuments/sites in Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland is too unwieldy a charge for the Superintending Archaeologist and his staff ;

(ii) that the number and significance of archaeological remains in Orissa justifies the establishments of a separate Circle for the State ; and

(iii) that the acceptance of the demand would provide for closer collaboration and greater exchange of ideas between the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Department of Archaeology.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Activities of Hippies in Thekkady (Kerala)

7505. SHRI C. K. CHAKARAPANI
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the inconvenience caused by the Hippies, the

number of foreign tourists has decreased in Thekkady (Kerala) ;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to control the activities of Hippies ; and

(c) the total number of Hippies who visited Periyar and Thekkady in 1968 69 ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Figures are not maintained according to this classification.

Boats in Thekkady Wild Life Sanctuary (Kerala)

7506. **SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :**

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 5 boats out of 6 boats in the Thekkady Wild Life Sanctuary (Kerala) are not in working order ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) the loss of money suffered by the Tourist Corporation on this account ?

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

(a) There are 10 boats in all—6 with the Hotel Aranya Nivas, Periyar, and 4 with the Forest Department, Government of Kerala. 3 of these boats are reported to be in need of repairs.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government.

Use of Boats in Periyar Lake

7507. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that boats are not allowed in the Periyar Lake in the

mornings and the nights due to the tree stumps under the water ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to remove the stumps ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government is taking steps to clear the Lake of the tree stumps.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्यों को पुस्तकालयों के लिए सहायता

7508. श्री रामाष्ट्री शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा मुबक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को पुस्तकालयों के लिए सहायता के रूप में कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) पिछले वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश को कितना अनुदान दिया गया और उक्त उद्देश्य हेतु इस वर्ष कितना अनुदान दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा मुबक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानग्रामा जयपाल सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिसके अधीन पुस्तकालय चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दिया जाता हो ।

Murder of a Tribal Woman by Naxalites in Srikakulam District

7509. **SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Savara tribal woman, named Nayakamma, was murdered and her brother, Kichagudu was kidnapped by a band of Naxalites in a raid on Nayakammaguda, a hamlet of Polla village in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the backgrounds of this incident ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

Recovery of Bombs and Guns from Regional Engineering College, Durgapur

7510. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 100 bombs and guns were recovered from the campus of the Regional Engineering College Durgapur ;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the names of persons who have been arrested ?

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

Development of River Transport in Assam

7511. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Government have submitted a comprehensive scheme for the development of river transport in the State ;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(d) whether the scheme likely to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Schemes estimated to cost about Rs 5 crores received from the Government of Assam envisage the running of commercial services on the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, the Borak, the Kapili and the Subansiri rivers, besides

construction of a floating dry dock and provision of approach roads to ghats.

(d) The schemes are being scrutinised by the Inland Water Transport Committee. Their recommendations in this regard are awaited. The question of inclusion of these schemes in the Fourth Plan as Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be considered in the light of their recommendations.

Reproduction of British Authors' Books in India

7512. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Attenborough's book and they have examined the proposal for the production of British books subject only to the one proviso that authors' rights should be reasonably protected ;

(b) if so, whether any list of such books has been drawn up and negotiations started for the reproduction or translation as the case may be ; and

(c) what assistance his Ministry has given to Indian Publishers and Booksellers Association for partnership with the British Publishers for reproducing books required in India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the British Publishers' Mission to India, led by Mr. Attenborough, has only recently been received and is being examined.

(b) The terms for obtaining translation/reprint rights in respect of a list of university level books compiled earlier are being negotiated in the light of discussions between the British Publishers' Mission and the Government of India.

(c) The Ministry has not so far been approached with any specific proposal for assistance.

Air Pact with U.S.A.

7513. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Air India has entered

into an Air Pact with U.S.A. for an air service operation;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the revenue likely to be earned consequent to this new Pact?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Bilateral air transport agreements are entered into by the respective Governments. Such an agreement was signed with the U.S.A. on 3rd February 1956. It permits reciprocal operations of air services by the designated airlines of the two countries.

(c) Does not arise, since no new agreement has been entered into.

विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में दीक्षांत समारोह

7514. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के इन्हें वर्ष बाद भी विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में दीक्षांत समारोह पाश्चात्य पद्धति के अनुसार हो रहे हैं;

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

(ग) ऐसे दीक्षांत समारोहों को भारतीय दृग पर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों के दीक्षांत समारोहों के लिए कर्म-काण्ड, प्रक्रिया और शैक्षिक पोषाक, विश्वविद्यालयों के नियम और विनियमों में निर्धारित है, जो कि स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है, स्वतन्त्रता के बाद, कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों ने इनमें परिवर्तन किये हैं। किन्तु इस मामले के सभी पहलू विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं।

Increase in Food Charges in Ashoka hotel, New Delhi

7515. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to Gopesh Ojha's letter in the Statesman of the 8th April, 1970 on what basis the charges have been raised in the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi for plain tea from Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.50 and for all food items by 20 per cent;

(b) on what basis the charge of Rs. 110 for a room, now even without bed tea, is based and what increase does it represent since the Hotel was opened :

(c) what is the percentage of foreign tourists using the Hotel last year ;

(d) since the balance of the guests who are legitimate are paying the rates which are charged to Expense Account does not consumer pay in the final analysis for the rates charged ; and

(e) the nature of inquiry made of the inflationary effect of the charges at the Ashoka and other Government hotels, on the hotels in the private sector ?

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

(a) There has been no increase in the price of tea served in the Restaurants and Dining Hall in the Ashoka Hotel, which remains at Rs. 1.50 per tray. However, the tariff for tea served in the rooms has been raised to Rs. 2.00 per tray. Similarly, marginal increases have been made in the tariffs of break-fast items served both in the Restaurants and rooms. These are in keeping with the increase in prices.

(b) The current tariff for a single room is Rs. 70-75 which has been in vogue since January 1968. The Hotel was opened in 1956. Comparison of the present rates with those which prevailed 14 years ago will not be realistic having regard to the increase in the cost of living index and the wage bill of the employees of the Hotel. The rates prevailing in Ashoka Hotel compare favourably with those prevailing in other comparable units.

(c) Approximately 70%.

(d) Not all Indian guests who stay in the Hotel pay their bills from their company's expense account.

(e) Increases in hotel tariffs, whether in Private or Public Sector, are approved by the Department of Tourism after the justifications for the proposals are carefully scrutinised.

Lower Percentage of First Class Graduates Joining Indian Administrative Service

7516. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the number of candidates for I.A.S. and the proportion of first Class Graduates among them from 11 per cent to 6 per cent of the total number of the First Class Graduates ;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been made in the matter ;

(c) whether such a decline is due to the better conditions of salary and service in the private sector and whether Government have examined the feasibility of holding a qualifying examination on a competitive basis for the private sector, from which pool alone the Companies may appoint their higher staff, on salaries comparable with those of the I.A.S. ; and

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to ask the Company Law Administration to consider this, which will obviate not only the present disappointment with the I.A.S. but also the resentment prevalent among students of favouritism in private sector appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have made a study about the availability of bright young graduates for the Indian Administrative Service. In the Combined Competitive Examination held annually by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and a number of Central Services, Class I and Class II, 6572 Candidates, including 818 first class graduates, appeared at the examination in 1959. In 1965, the corresponding figures came down to 4,501 and 476 respectively. Since then, a slight increase has taken place and in 1969, 5706 candidates, including 618 first class graduates, appeared at the examination.

During the period 1950-55, 29% of the first class graduates were sitting for the examination, but this percentage came down to 10.2 by 1960 and less than 5 for the examination held in 1967.

(c) and (d). One of the reasons for the falling attractiveness of the I.A.S. can be the increasing attractiveness of jobs in the private sector which at comparable levels offer better salaries. A statement containing the remaining information will be laid on the Table of the House by the Minister for Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

"Havoc Played with Epitaphs" in Agra

7517. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Times of India* dated the 1st April, 1970 under the caption "Havoc played with epitaphs" in Agra ;

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into this whole affair ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A report has been lodged with the Police Station, Hariparbat, Agra, on 18th March, 1970 in regard to the theft of three carved pieces of stones from the pillar in the roof of Hessings tomb.

Action has already been taken to undertake the necessary repairs and the work is expected to be completed before the rainy season.

(c) In view of the action already taken there is no need to institute an enquiry.

(d) Does not arise.

12.06 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Call attention notice.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : You have allowed Members of Parliament to take their wives to the Central Hall. Can Members of Parliament take other women with them to Central Hall or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed wives to come because they suspected the husbands.

AN HON. MEMBER : There will be family quarrels here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Are you here for the service of Members of their wives ?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought it would have a softening effect. Let there be more colour. There is nothing more about it.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Elections to the Bihar Legislative Council

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, में भवित्वमन्त्रीय सोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विधि तथा समाज मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में विस्तृत विवरण दें : --

“बिहार विधान परिषद् के सदनादान के लिए बिहार विधान सभा द्वारा पास किये गये संकल्प को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिषद् के लिए विवरित करने का अधिकृत्य”।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Under section 16 of the Representation of the People Act 1951, it is the duty of the Election Commission to recommend to the Governor of State which has a Legislative Council to issue notifications calling upon the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State and all the council constituencies concerned to elect members to fill up the vacancies which arise biennially.

Accordingly, notifications to fill up the seats falling vacant in the Bihar Legislative Council were issued on the 10th March, 1970 and the 20th March, 1970.

The Legislative Assembly of Bihar passed a resolution and its meeting on the 3rd April, 1970 recommending the abolition of the Legislative Council. Later, on 11th April, 1970, the Legislative Council of Bihar passed a motion that the Council may not be abolished. (An Hon. Member : Have they any right to do so ?) Copies of the Resolutions of the Assembly and the Council have been communicated to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha and they have been placed in the Library.

The Government of Bihar has not made any representation to the Central Government to initiate legislation for abolition of the Legislative Council of Bihar. The Legislative Council of Bihar will stand abolished only when a law is passed by Parliament under article 169 of the Constitution.

So long as the abolition of the Legislative Council of Bihar has not taken place, it is the statutory duty of the Election Commission to conduct the elections to the Legislative Council.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दरप्रसाद हम लोग इनको शुरू से ही अच्छी तरह पहचानते हैं। पिछले 20-25 वर्षों से इस हालत को जानते आये हैं। उसकी कथनी और करनी में क्या सामंजस्य है यह हम जानते हैं। आज मंत्री महोदय इस बात की दुहाई देते हैं कि बिहार सरकार ने उसके लिए इनीशिएटिव नहीं लिया तो मैं कानून मंत्री से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप के मुख्य मंत्री श्री दारेंगा प्रसाद राय ने इस पर बोट किया था कि बिहार विधान परिषद् को खत्म कर दिया जाय वाकी यद्य प्रगत वह दो तरह की बात करते हों तो वह दूसरी बात है।

इस सदन् के समझ में सचिव बिहार विधान सभा ने बिहार विधान परिषद् के उन्मूलन के हेतु परिनियत प्रस्ताव भेजा है वह प्रस्ताव में रखना चाहता हूँ। वह प्रस्ताव बिहार विधान सभा ने अप्रैल 3 अप्रैल 1970 की

बैठक में पास किया और 4 अप्रैल को वह प्रस्ताव वाली चिट्ठी सचिव बिहार विधान सभा द्वारा भेजी गयी है। वह उनकी चिट्ठी इस प्रकार है :

“महाशय,

निदेशानुसार मुझे सूचित करना है कि बिहार विधान-सभा ने अपनी दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 1970 की बैठक में निम्नलिखित परिनियत प्रस्ताव भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 169 (1) के अन्तर्गत पारित किया है :—

“चूंकि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 160 (1) के अन्तर्गत इसकी व्यवस्था है कि अनुच्छेद 168 में किसी वात के होते हुए भी संसद विधि द्वारा किसी विधान परिषद वाले राज्य में विधान परिषद के उत्साह के लिए अथवा वैसी परिषद से रहित राज्य में वैसी परिषद के सृजन के लिए उपचार कर सकेगी यदि राज्य की विधान सभा ने उस उद्देश्य का संकल्प सभा की समस्त सदस्य संस्था के बहुमत से तथा उपस्थित और मत देने वाले सदस्यों की संस्था के दो तिहाई से अन्यून बहुमत से वंचित कर दिया हो, के अनुसार यह सभा विधान परिषद का उन्मूलन वांछीय समझती है और इसलिए यह सभा संकल्प करती है कि बिहार विधान परिषद का उन्मूलन किया जाय।”

बिहार विधान-सभा के समस्त सदस्यों की संख्या 319 है। सदन द्वारा दिये गये मत का व्यूहारा इस प्रकार है :—

- (1) बिहार विधान-सभा के समस्त मदस्यों में संख्या 319 (तीन सौ उन्नीस)
- (2) सदस्यों की संख्या जो सदन में उपस्थित भी ये और जिन्होंने में दावा भी किया 238 (दो सौ अड़तिस)
- (3) उन सदस्यों की संख्या जिन्होंने “हाँ” के पश्च में मत दिया 235 (दो सौ दो दोस्तीस)

(4) उन सदस्यों की संख्या जिन्होंने “ना” के पश्च में मत दिया 3 (तीन)

इस अकार उचित संकल्प सदन की समस्त संस्था के बहुमत से तथा सदन में उपस्थित और मत देने वाले सदस्यों के दो तिहाई के बहुमत से परित हुआ।

आप का विश्वसनीय,

(इनायततुर रहमान) 4-4-70

सचिव, बिहार विधान सभा।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस समय कानून मंत्री से सीधा सा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जैसा उन्होंने भी बतलाया कि बिहार विधान परिषद कहती है कि उसे सत्य न किया जाय तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की कौसिल ने गवर्नर के बयान को जो बोगस और गलत बतलाया था और कहा था कि उसे वह मूल रूप में पास नहीं करेंगे तो क्या केंद्रीय कानून मन्त्री ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया था कि चरण सिंह की सरकार की जो पालिसी है वह बोगस है और उत्तर प्रदेश कौसिल के उस फैसले को क्या इन्होंने माना था ? बंगाल विधान सभा ने जब अपने वहाँ की कौसिल के एवौलीशन का प्रस्ताव पास किया तो क्या विधान परिषद की राय का सवाल उठाया गया था । बंगाल असेम्बली की सिकारिय पर बंगाल कौसिल को सत्य कर दिया गया । इसी तरह पंजाब विधान सभा ने पंजाब विधान परिषद को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव पास करके भेजा और वहाँ की भी विधान परिषद समाप्त कर दी गई । आखिर यह बिहार की लेजिस्लेटिव कौसिल को समाप्त करने में क्यों इस तरह से हिचका जा रहा है ? मैं जानता हूँ कि आखिर केंद्रीय सरकार की नींवेत क्या है ? सरकार इस तरह से बहनेबाजी क्यों कर रही है ?

बिहार की जनता वही परेशानी में पड़ी हुई है। 26 तारीख को वहाँ कौसिल के तुनोंव ही रहे हैं और उस पर वहाँ बड़ा हंगामा है । सोनों का पैसा भी अधिक रक्ष

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

हो रहा है और साथ ही परेशानी भी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक सीधा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह लोकसभा के इसी वर्तमान सत्र के अन्दर बिहार कौंसिल को ऐबोलिश करने वाला प्रस्ताव लायेगी ?

दूसरे क्या सरकार ऐलैक्शन कमीशन को यह सुभाव दे सकती है कि उसके ऐलैक्शन को फिलहाल स्थगित रखें ? दरअसल इनको खतरा है चूंकि इनकी अपनी पार्टी में दो राय हैं। वहाँ तो एम एल एज ने प्रस्ताव पास किया और यहाँ आकर मिनिस्टरों से मिले और उनसे कहा कि अगर यह बिहार लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का प्रस्ताव वहाँ से पास कर दिया जायेगा तो वहाँ पर दारोगा प्रसाद राय की सरकार गिर जायेगी। दरअसल इस डर से इनके मुख्य मंत्री ने उसे समाप्त करने वाला प्रस्ताव या पत्र सेंटर के पास नहीं भेजा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोक तंत्र के लिए एक कलंक की बात है। भेरा सीधा प्रश्न इस सरकार से यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की यहाँ ऐसी कोई परम्परा है कि किसी विधान सभा ने जब अपने वहाँ की कौंसिल को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया हो तो मुख्य मंत्री की ओर से उसके लिए कोई खत भी आना जरूरी है ? अगर ऐसी परम्परा हो तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। यह आपने अपने मुख्य मंत्री से पूछा है या नहीं ? मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर सदन को सीधा सा जवाब दें कि वह इस सत्र में उसके लिए विवेयक लाने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my statement I only answered the question regarding the justification for the conduct of the elections by the Chief Election Commissioner ; that justification alone I detailed in my statement : that is to say, so long as the Legislative Council of Bihar is not abolished, he has to take action ; it is his statutory duty.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : What about initiating legislation ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That was not in the question ; otherwise I would have answered that.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह एक सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव है। आप क्यों इस पर सोते रहे ? पंजाब में कर दिया, बंगाल में कर दिया तो फिर बिहार में बैसा करने में आप को क्यों हिचक हो रही है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The resolution passed by the Assembly recommending the abolition of the Council enables or empowers Parliament to abolish the Council by a simple parliamentary legislation. That is the purport of article 169. In this case, Government has not yet thought about whether to bring a Bill here or not.

श्री रवि राय : यह बिहार की लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल ऐबोलिश करने के लिए अभी तक आप सोते रहे हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If hon. members wait till I complete my sentence, this could have been avoided. There is a good deal of confusion in the whole situation. On 26th March, the members of the Bihar Assembly voted candidates to the Bihar Council. The very same members met a few days later on 3rd April and passed a resolution.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is wrong in it ? It is a normal constitutional process.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : खुद आप कह रहे हैं कि स्टेट्यूटरी रिक्वायरमेंट थी कि चुनाव हो फिर उसमें गलती क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is, was the resolution passed by the Vidhan Sabha and, if so, was it sent here to Parliament ? When such a resolution is passed by the Vidhan Sabha for abolition of the Council,

is the Council also competent to enquire into it?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Council is not competent to declare or demand that the Council shall not be abolished. But the members of the Council are entitled to express their opinion. Government must now look into this matter.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The resolution passed by the Assembly is not a mandate Parliament. It is to be considered by Parliament and we do not know what the decision of Parliament would be.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why don't you bring a Bill? This can be passed without discussion as we have done in the other cases.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इट्रोड्यूस कीजिए आपको उसके लिए बोट्स मिल जायेंगे। यहां कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा।

श्री रवि राय : पंजाब कौसिल और बंगाल कौसिल के एवोलिशन का बिल यहां पर पारित किया उसी तरह से इसमें भी करना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him explain first.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : After the resolution is passed by the Assembly under article 169, Government has to take a decision whether Government will bring a Bill. Other Members of Parliament also can take a decision.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : A non-official Bill take a longer time to be passed; why are you shying from it?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not shying.

श्री मधु लिमये : पंजाब का किया, बंगाल का किया फिर विहार का क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If hon. members would allow me to complete my statement, there will be no need for this kind of interruption. In the case of West Bengal and Punjab, after the resolution was passed, the Governments there represented to the Central Government.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Irrelevant. उसकी कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : कोई कानूनी ज़रूरत है यह आप समझाइये।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : They represented to the Central Government that steps may be taken to abolish the Legislative Council. That is necessary because when we are dealing with the affairs of a State, when we are abolishing one of the institutions which has been functioning in the State for the last twenty years, the opinion of the State Government has also to be looked into. Therefore, they have to come to a decision on the question whether to move a Bill or not. It is open to others to bring forward a Bill. I have not said that government have taken a decision in this matter. Government will take a decision.

SHRI RABI RAY : You are beating about the bush.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस दिन विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया उसके अगली सुबह हमारे दल के श्री मधु लिमये ने उन्हें पत्र लिखा, और हर दल का समर्थन उन्हें मिलेगा। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के श्री राजकुमार दुबे ने प्रस्ताव पेश किया था, जन संघ वालों ने बोट किया और कांग्रेस वालों ने भी बोट किया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्यों वह उसको मेटना चाहते हैं?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, on a point of order. You have correctly intervened and asked the Law Minister to give the relevant information. The simple point before you is this. After the Legislative Assembly passes a resolution it becomes the property of Parliament and when the Parlia-

[Shri S. Kundu]

ment passes the Bill the Council is abolished. The Government have no right to withhold it. The constitutional position is very clear. Once a resolution is passed by the Legislative Assembly, it comes before Parliament. Parliament can consider it and pass it into law. In between, the government come in. The only job of the government is to place it before Parliament. Government cannot sit on it, judge it or say that they are thinking of introducing the Bill. Therefore, Sir, you must order the Government to bring the Bill before the House without losing any time, because it is the property of the Parliament. It is a point on which I want your clear ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my clear ruling.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon. Minister has just now said in answer to a question that though the Assembly has passed the Resolution Government have not made up their mind. Is the Government not a party to that resolution? Government was a party to the passing of that resolution. The Chief Minister got that resolution passed. If the ruling party had not supported that resolution, it would not have been passed. Therefore, how is the hon. Minister in order when he says that government have not made up their mind? Have the Government any choice left in the matter? I think the Bihar Government have no choice left in the matter. The Government was a party to that resolution. So, the hon. Minister cannot reply that government have not made up their mind.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। विधान सभा प्रस्ताव पारित कर चुकी है। अब श्री मेनन कह स्ते हैं कि बिहार सरकार को उनको लिखना चाहिए। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुसार यह कहां तक जरूरी है क्योंकि विधान सभा के सकेट्री की चिट्ठी पालियमेंट के सकेट्री को आ चुकी है? क्या यह जरूरी है कि बिहार सरकार मंत्री महोदय को लिखे तब वह उसके बाद यहां पर बिल लायें? मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हीं नहीं हैं कि विसार सरकार लिखे उन्होंने वह यहां बिल लायें।

श्री चोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप से आश्य है कि मंत्री जी ने आने जवाब के जरिए जो विहार के मुख्य मंत्री को बगावत करने के लिए आयाह किया है विवान सभा के लिलाफ, यह संविधान के लिलाफ है। आप इसको प्रोसीडिंग्स में से एक्स्प्यूंज करने का आदेश दीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते तो आप मुख्य मंत्री को बगावत करने का मौका दे रहे हैं। विधान सभा के फैसले के बाद मुख्य मंत्री की राय का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है। आप इसको एक्सप्यूंज करने का आदंदर दीजिए।

12.45 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope, the Law Minister is already aware of what you have asked. There is no question of my ruling on this. You have put forward your view point before the Law Minister and it is up to the Law Minister to explain; there is no question of my ruling on it. As far as I am concerned, as I have already asked him indicating my doubt and he was good enough to reply to that. Whether we are satisfied or not is another matter.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You will also agree that there is no statutory obligation that that Government will have to write to the Government at the Centre to initiate a Bill here. That is not at all necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two or three points which need clarification. When the Resolution comes to this House, we are seized of it. Is it very compulsory for the Government or not to introduce a Bill? Secondly, I do not think there was any need for sending the Resolution of the Council along with this. Thirdly, if the Government proposes to and are bound to bring forward a Bill, unless this House decides on the issue, what about the propriety of holding the election involving unnecessary expenditure?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is not obligatory on the part of Government to bring forward a Bill under article 169. Government may or may not bring it for-

ward. I said that the Government had not considered the question.

Regarding the Council Resolution, it was communicated to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha and you decided that a copy of that should be placed in the Library.

MR. SPEAKER : Because it came here.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Because it is there, I too referred to it. It does not follow that it has any value that way. I said that there was that opinion. Here is an Assembly which on the 26th March votes members to the Legislative Council (*Shri Madhu Limaye* : That is a statutory obligation) and on the 3rd April (*Interruption*)

SHRI RABI RAY : He is deliberately confusing the issue... (*Interruption*.)

श्री मोरेन्द्र भा : यह विधान सभा के लियाफ कह रहे हैं कि उसने क्यों इसको पास किया !...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have put the case very succinctly. The hon. Minister is trying to beat about the bush. Can this House or the Law Minister do or say anything which goes against the declared decision of the State Assembly there ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think the decision of the Assembly is binding. My only question to the Law Minister was whether, when we are seized of that Resolution, it is compulsory or obligatory on the part of Government to bring forward a Bill or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You issue a direction.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, thank you very much for enlarging my powers. But I cannot have them.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, repeatedly, he is raising the question that the Assembly elected the Members of the Council on the 16th March. I do not know what that has to do with this. The Election Commission had fixed the date. It

was a statutory obligation that every State Assembly had to discharge. He is trying to confuse the issue.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am only submitting that this resolution only enables Parliament to abolish the Legislative Council by an ordinary legal process. That power is now given to the Parliament. Therefore, the Government can bring a Bill ; any private Member can bring a Bill...

SHRI RABI RAY : No private Member... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we should not go into legal complications.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने जो अभी कहा है उसके ऊपर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । ये कह रहे हैं कि पालियार्मेंट को अधिकार मिल जाता है और निजी सदस्य भी बिल ला सकते हैं । नेकिन निजी सदस्यों ने बिल लाने में कितनी तकलीफ होती है, यह इनको मालूम नहीं है । बैलट के बिना वह नहीं आ सकता है । आप कभी भी ला सकते हैं । आप पर यह पारलियेटरी है और आप लायें । किर सदन को यह अधिकार है कि वह पास करे या न करे ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, it is true that in the Constitution the word used is "may", that Parliament "may" pass such a legislation if the Legislature of that State decides that there should be no Council. Is there a case in which the Parliament has refused to pass or has exercised this option ? In the case of Punjab, the moment they asked for it, it was automatically done ; in the case of West Bengal, it was automatically done and in the case of Bombay, long ago, when we had asked for it, they did it for Gujarat and because Maharashtra changed it, it was not done. Why are they now coming forward to say that the Government is thinking about it. The Government is committed. How can they say that the Government is not committed ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पश्चिमी बंगाल और पंजाब में सब से ज्हूमे विधाय

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

परिषदों का उन्मूलन किया। उसके बाद तीसरा नम्बर बिहार का आया। इसलिए आया कि बिहार की जनता की यह भावना है और खास तौर से उस जनता की जो जनतंत्र में विश्वास करती है, समाजवाद तथा प्रगतिशील नीतियों में विश्वास करती है, यह भावना कि विधान परिषद् को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। उसी भावना का आदर करते हुए बिहार विधान सभा ने इस प्रस्ताव को पारित किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्भवतः आप जानते ही होंगे कि इस प्रस्ताव को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी विधायक दल के मुख्य सचेतक श्री राज कुमार पुरवे ने पेश किया था और इसलिए इसको पेश किया कि वहां जो सरकार अभी चल रही है उसने एक 35 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है जिस में एक सबाल यह भी है। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रस्ताव को विधान सभा में पेश किया गया था। यह खुशी की बात है कि 235 सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया और केवल तीन ने विरोध किया और इन में दो तो स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सदस्य थे और एक लोकतांत्रिक कांग्रेस के। इन तीन के अलावा 235 ने उसका समर्थन किया। इस बास्ते समर्थन किया कि विधान सभा ने समझा कि विधान परिषद् को कायम रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और आठ लाख रुपया हर साल बरबाद करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उसने यह भी समझा कि विधान परिषद् के रहने से विधान सभा के कार्यों में झकाट पैदा होती है। इस में निठले लोगों, चुनावों में हारे कुछ लोगों को ही जगह दी जाती है, उनको ही भेजा जाता है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर विधान सभा ने इस प्रस्ताव को पारित किया और उसको एक प्रति हमारे पास आ चुकी है और सरकार के पास भी आ चुकी है। इसकी प्रति के सरकार के पांस आने के बाद से विधान सभा परिषद् में एक प्रस्ताव कांग्रेस के लोगों ने जान लूक

कर पास करवाया झकाट डालने के लिए। इतना ही नहीं, मुझे यह भी खबर मिली है कि एक सौ से ज्यादा विधान सभा तथा विधान परिषद् के सदस्यों ने एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन सरकार के पास भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि यहां के एम० एल० एज और एम० एल० सीज ने भारत सरकार के पास रिप्रिजेंटेशन भेजा है और अगर यह सही है तो उस पर कितने सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर हैं और उनका किन-किन पार्टियों से सम्बन्ध है, किन दलों के वे सदस्य हैं?

यह प्रस्ताव संविधान सम्मत है जिन का जिक्र श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर पहले कर चुके हैं। यह बहुमत से भी पास हुआ है और दो तिहाई सदस्यों का बहुमत भी जो उपस्थित थे, इसको प्राप्त हुआ। यह विधान समस्त प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन यह कहा गया है कि वहां की सरकार ने कोई चिठ्ठी नहीं भेजी है कि विधान परिषद् का उन्मूलन होना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां की सरकार ने आपके पास इस तरह का कोई पत्र भेजा है, रिप्रिजेंटेशन भेजा है कि इसका उन्मूलन नहीं होना चाहिये और अगर भेजा है तो क्या आप मेहरबानी करके उसे सदन के सामने रखेंगे?

अभी हाल में वहां से कांग्रेस विधान परिषद् के सदस्य श्री देव शरण सिंह एम० एल० सी० के नेतृत्व में बड़ी तादाद में लोग यहां आये थे, ऐसा सुना गया है। सुना गया है कि कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल गृह-मंत्री से भी मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई प्रतिनिधि मंडल गृह-मंत्री से मिला है और अगर मिला है तो क्या बातें दोनों में हुई हैं और उनकी बातें सुनने के बाद सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, सरकार का रिएक्शन क्या है? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस तरह के दबाव में आ कर सरकार कोई लचर दलील दे और तिकड़म का सहारा ले कि विधान परिषद् को

कायम रखा जाना चाहिये ? और ऐसी बात है ता सचमुच में हमारे देश के जनतंत्रीय विकास के लिए, समाजवाद की स्थापना के लिए यह एक खतरे की सूचक है। कुछ लोगों को पेंशन देने के लिए आप विधान सभा द्वारा पास प्रस्ताव को दरकिनार रखें, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा। कोई लचर दलील दे कर कहीं आप विधान परिषद के लोगों को रोजगार तो देना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण : वहां की सरकार को क्यों नहीं कहते कि चिट्ठी भेज दे ?

13 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not aware whether any delegation visited the Home Minister or anyone else, requesting the ignoring of the resolution passed by the Assembly. What I have been saying is only this. After that Resolution is passed, if I should bring a Bill, the Central Government should take a decision. The Central Government has not yet taken a decision. That is the position. (*Interruption*) I have not stated that initiation of the Bill will not take place. I came to know about this only after the Calling Attention notice came to me. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। क्या बिहार सरकार ने उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हुए कोई खत लिखा है ? मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिक है। मंत्री महोदय इस का स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I said, to the best of my knowledge, no such letter or representation has come.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की तमाम प्रगतिशील शक्तियों का यह सर्वासम्मत विचार है कि राज्यों में विधान परिषदों और केन्द्र में राज्य सभा को

समाप्त कर दिया जाये। इस संदर्भ में बिहार सरकार के कार्यक्रम में यह बात भी शामिल है कि वहां की विधान परिषद को हटा दिया जाये। बिहार विधान सभा के कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य, श्री राजकुमार पुर्वे, ने, जो हमारे दल के मुख्य सचेतक हैं, यह प्रस्ताव रखा था और विधान सभा के तीन सदस्यों को छोड़ कर बाकी सब के समर्थन से वह पास हुआ था। इस से पता चलता है कि बिहार विधान सभा इस विषय में प्रायः एकमत है। इस बीच में क्या बिहार सरकार के लिए यह खतरा पैदा हो गया है कि कोंसिल को समाप्त करने से वह टूट जायेगी और क्या वह इस कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दबाव डाल रही है, जिस की वजह से केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर अमल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने जवाब में कहा है कि बिहार सरकार की ओर से कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं आया है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उसी कनफ्रूजन की अवस्था में पड़ गई है, जिस में बिहार सरकार पड़ी हुई है ? क्या कोई ऐसी सम्भावना पैदा हो गई है कि अगर इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर दिया जायेगा, तो बिहार सरकार टूट जायेगी ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार किस वजह से, किन कानूनी दिक्षातों और संविधानिक अडब्बनों के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित कर के बिहार की विधान परिषद को समाप्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जब कि पंजाब और पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभाओं द्वारा वहां की विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पास किये जाने पर बहुत जल्दी यहां पर विल पास कर के उन को कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया था। क्या सरकार बिहार विधान सभा के प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक यहां पर विल लाने जा रही है ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I did not say that the Central Government is not bringing a Bill. I only said...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : When are you bringing ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This happened on 3rd April. Government have not yet considered the question.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : He has not replied to the question put by the hon. Member.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : बिहार सरकार ने जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है, विधान परिषद् को समाप्त करना भी उस का एक अंग है। क्या यह समझा जाये कि बिहार सरकार उस से पीछे हट रही है और अब वह विधान परिषद् को हटाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your question is, when the Government is going to introduce the Bill. His reply is, Government has not had the opportunity to consider this.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : My question is, why Government has not yet given consideration to it. What is happening behind the scenes ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Why should it take such a long time ? Today is the 24th of April and already 10 days have passed.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, बिहार विधान सभा ने भारी बहुमत से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि वहां की कौसिल को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। उस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में 235 मेम्बर थे और विरोध में कंवल 3 मेम्बर थे। जब वैस्ट वंगाल और पंजाब की एसेम्बलीज ने उन राज्यों की कौसिलज्जा को समाप्त करने के विषय में प्रस्ताव पास किये, तो पालियामेंट में उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बिल पास कर दिये गये।

अभी ला मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि बिहार गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से इस बारे में कोई चिट्ठी नहीं आई है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि

कांस्टीट्यूशन के आठिकल 169 में स्टेट गवर्नरेंट का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। पालियामेंट का काम हैल्डी कन्वेन्शन्ज के आधार पर चलता है। यह कन्वेन्शन स्थापित हो गया है कि अगर किसी राज्य की विधान सभा वहां की कौसिल को समाप्त करने के लिए भारी बहुमत से प्रस्ताव पास कर दे, तो उस पर कांई एतराज नहीं किया जाता है और सरकार उस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बिल लाती है। लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब पेटी पार्टी इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के लिए इस हैल्डी कन्वेन्शन को खराब करना चाहते हैं और एक बैंड प्रिसिडेंट करना चाहते हैं।

माज से कुछ दिन पहले हम सेंट्रल हाल में ला मिनिस्टर साहब से मिले थे और उन को कहा था कि जब बिहार विधान सभा ने भारी बहुमत से यह प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया है कि वहां की कौसिल को समाप्त कर दिया जाये, तो फिर कौसिल के चुनाव क्यों हो रहे हैं। वहां पर लोकल बाडीज कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी, प्रैजुएट्स कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी और टीचर्ज कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के चुनाव कराये जा रहे हैं। इस के अलावा माइनारिटी को मेजारिटी में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए एक-एक नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी में सरकार चालीस चालीस मेम्बरों को नामजद बर रही है। ला मिनिस्टर ने हमें कहा था कि वह इलेक्शन कमीशन से बात करेंगे। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि बिहार से उन की पार्टी के लोगों के यहां आने के बाद उन के हाईकोर्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन हो गया है, जिस का संकेत उन के जवाब से मिलता है। यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक सर्वथा खराब और शर्मनाक बात है। उन को बिहार की कौसिल को समाप्त करने के लिए बिल लाने में कुछ भी ढीले नहीं करना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में कोई एक दल की सरकार नहीं है—कोई कंप्रेस

की सरकार नहीं हैं। वहां यह पार्टियां मिली हुई हैं। शोषित दल भी एक ऐसी पार्टी है, जो वहां की सरकार को सपोर्ट कर रही है। इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को सभी पार्टियों के ट्रिप्रेजेनेटिव के सेंटीमेंट्स को देखना है। अगर वह इस बारे में ढील करेगी, बहानेबाजी करेगी, तो सभी पार्टियों के लिए यह लाजिमी हो जायेगा कि वे बिहार में भी अपनी सपोर्ट को विद्रुव कर लें और यहां भी सरकार के विश्व नौ-कान्फिंडेंस मोशन लायें।

इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि देश में जो डेमोक्रेटिक कनवेन्शन स्थापित हुई है, उस के मुताबिक बिना किसी बहानेबाजी के बिहार की कौसिल को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार अविलम्ब एक बिल लाये। जैसा कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने हम से सेंट्रल हाल में कहा था, वह इलैक्शन कमीशन से बात करके बिहार कौसिल के चुनावों को बन्द कर दें जिन में हर किस्म की वेर्इमानी हो रही है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Since the hon. Member referred to precedents and delay etc. I must give you this information. The proposal came from West Bengal for abolition of the Upper House on 24-3-1969. The Bill abolishing the Upper House in West Bengal was passed by this House on 16-5-1969, that is, two months later and in the Rajya Sabha it was passed on 22-7-1969.

Regarding Punjab, the Resolution of the Punjab Assembly was received by us on 15-5-1969. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill on 19-11-1969 and the Rajya Sabha passed it on 24-12-1969.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That was because we had adjourned.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When the matter was placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha only on the 20th April, I am being asked questions as to why the Bill is not being brought. These things require time. A Bill cannot be introduced unless the matter is decided upon by the Cabinet. That is the

rule regarding the Bill. I came to know about it only a few days back. The hon. Members here know what my views on Upper House are as I had said that on two occasions earlier in the Lok Sabha.

The position today is that the Resolution has been passed by the Bihar Assembly. It is under the consideration of Government.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : He had told me he would consult the Election Commission regarding holding the elections to the Council. What is the justification for carrying on with these elections when in a day or two or week or more he is going to bring forward a Bill to abolish the Council? So many unfair means are being adopted in that State.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Even in the written answer, I have given the reason that so long as the abolition of the Bihar Legislative Council has not taken place, it is the statutory duty of the Election Commission to conduct the elections.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : पोस्टपोन किया जा सकता है। आप लोक-सभा के चुनाव भी कई दफा पोस्टपोन करते हैं। किए हैं या नहीं किए हैं?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is bye-election. This is biennial election to the Council which is statutory obligation under section 16 of the Representation of the People Act.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is he bringing in a Bill this Session?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In the Bihar Council, there will be members who have been there for four years, two years and a few months. All others will go out. Without consulting my Cabinet colleagues, I cannot say when I am bringing in this Bill or whether I am bringing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it permissible for Government to direct the Election Commissioner to hold elections or not hold them?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : No. It is

[Shri Govinda Menon]

the statutory duty of the Commission to conduct the elections.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 222 के अधीन मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव संसद् सदस्यों एवं संत्रद के विशेषाधिकार-हनन के अभियोग सम्बन्धी पटना के हिन्दी 'आर्यवत्त' के विरुद्ध पेश करता हूँ :

दिनांक 19-4-1970 के अपने सम्पादकीय में दैनिक 'आर्यवत्त' ने लोक-सभा में.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This could be taken up after the lunch hour. Are you creating a precedent every day that we will not adjourn exactly at the lunch hour but will carry on for some more time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So long the practice has been to dispose of Call attention, Papers to be laid and other items, before lunch. Sometimes we spill over because questions drag on. But if it is the pleasure of the House, we will adjourn now and take it up after lunch.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We adjourn for lunch now.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will not take more than one minute. There is disturbing news in some papers today that the Central Government is bringing in the PD Act for West Bengal through backdoor. That Act had been turned down on the national front and here in this House also. For this purpose the Central Intelligence have sent a team of CID officers who are planting

agents provocateur in Calcutta and thus an artificial atmosphere is created. Government must take this House into confidence and make a statement clarifying the position, and say whether they want to introduce the PD Act through the backdoor, hoodwinking the people. The PD Act had been turned down on the national front and in this forum also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Assembly has been suspended ; it is not dissolved. So, they cannot bring the PD Act through the backdoor.

14.20 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE EDITOR, "ARYAVRATA"

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एतद्वारा मैं नियम 222 के अधीन पटना के हिन्दी दैनिक 'आर्यवत्त' के विरुद्ध संसद् सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार के हनन का अभियोग ला रहा हूँ। दिनांक 19-4-70 के अपने सम्पादकीय में दैनिक आर्यवत्त ने लोक सभा में संस्कृत ग्रन्थों की बिक्री के प्रश्न पर कम्युनिस्ट सदस्यों की देश भक्ति तथा उनकी ईमानदारी पर गहरा आघात किया है। उसने यह अभियोग लगाया है कि कम्युनिस्ट संसद् सदस्य किसी अन्य देश को अपना "पिटृदेश" मानते हैं तथा नहीं चाहते हैं कि भारत में ऐसी चीजें सुरक्षित रहें जिन से भारत की प्राचीन विचारधारा, परम्परायें, संस्कृति, सभ्यता, आदि की रक्षा हो सकती है। उस सम्पादक के सम्पादकीय का वह अंश साथ में संलग्न है, परन्तु उस सम्पादकीय के एक हिस्से को मैं सदन के सामने पढ़ रहा हूँ—

"लोक सभा में जनसंघी सदस्य श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले का यह रहस्योद्घाटन कम्युनिस्ट संसद् सदस्यों को बहुत बुरा लगा कि जैसे अब्दुला जब जम्मू-काश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री थे उस समय उन्होंने वहां के कितने संस्कृत

ग्रन्थों को विदेशियों के हाथ बेच दिया था। इस पर हमें आश्चर्य नहीं होता। कम्युनिस्ट इस देश में जन्म लेने के बावजूद अपना पितृदेश किसी और देश को मानते हैं और उसी पितृदेश की संस्कृति उन्हें प्रिय है। इस लिए वे नहीं चाहते कि भारत में ऐसी चीजें सुरक्षित रहें जिनसे भारत की प्रचीन विचारधारा, परम्पराएं, संस्कृति, सभ्यता, आदि की रक्षा हो सकती है। इसलिए यदि शेष ग्रन्थों ने संस्कृत की अमूल्य पुस्तकों बेच दीं और उनके इस काम की आलोचना की गई तो कम्युनिस्टों को बुरा लगना स्वाभाविक है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I might give you the information.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आलोचना होती है तो उस पर मुझे एतराज नहीं था। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय को भी उस समय बुरा लगा और उन्होंने एक बार कहा भी कि व्यक्तिगत आरोप मत लगाइये। संसद सदस्यों की जो भी राय थी, वह उन्होंने यहां पर दी, गलत थी या सही थी, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन उसको लेकर यह कहा जाना कि वे इस देश को अपनी मातृभूमि नहीं मानते हैं और इसी लिए प्राचीन संस्कृति की रक्षा नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं ऐसी बात कह कर संसद सदस्य की हैसियत से जो काम हम यहां करते हैं, हमारे उस अधिकार का हनन किया है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को विशेषाधिकार समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I support it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this we have written to the editor of this paper. Let us await the reply and then we shall see to it.

14.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports of C. S. I. R., and of School of Planning and Architecture and Notification under the U. G. C. Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao,

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (i) A copy each of the Audit Reports on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Audit Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3294/70]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3245/70]
- (3) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of employees) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 508 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3296/70]

Notifications under the All-India Services Act and the Central Industrial Security Force Act

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : As authorised by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :
 - (i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regula-

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

tions, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 458 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1970.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. G. S. R. 545 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3297/70*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 4632 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3298/70*]

Report of Executive Committee of Trustees of Victoria Memorial, Calcutta

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : On behalf of Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3299/70*]

श्री शिवचन्द्र भट्टा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ्र आडर है। पिछली दफा अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि किसी मंत्री की गैरहाजरी में कोई दूसरा मन्त्री इसको नहीं रख सकता है इन्होंने इसको यहां कैसे रखा है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They belong to the same Ministry : Mrs. Jahanara Jaipal Singh and Shri Bhakt Darshan belong to the same Ministry.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भट्टा : उस दिन भी यही बात थी। वे उसी मंत्रालय के हों या न हों, लेकिन वे प्रेजेन्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true, but he has been duly authorised by the Minister and he has also obtained the permission of the Speaker.

14.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS

(i) Minutes

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to the Sixty-seventh Report on Production Management in Public Undertakings.

(ii) Sixty-seventh Report

SHRI M. B. RANA : I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Production Management in Public Undertakings.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Hundred and nineteenth Report

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : I beg to present the Hundred and nineteenth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways-Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

14.25 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Appointment of Third Pay Commission

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I had written to the Speaker also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is also there. Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter under rule 377. You remember yesterday at 8.30 PM, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri P. C. Sethi, made a statement regarding the appointment of a pay Commission and also laid on the Table a Notification of the Ministry of Finance dated 23rd April 1970. It was to be laid on the 24th but the date was cut and changed into 23rd.

My submission is this. If you see the composition of the Commission, the Chairman is Mr. Raghubar Dayal, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. I have nothing against him. The members are Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray, Prof. A. K. Das Gupta and Dr. V. R. Pillai. I have nothing personal against them. But we have been told in this House that the Commission will include a representative of labour. On 21st November, 1969, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister made an announcement in reply to a calling attention notice tabled by my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy regarding the appointment of a Third Pay Commission Mr. S. M. Joshi put a question whether there will be a labour representative on the Commission. Shrimati Indira Gandhi said : जहां तक आप का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आप दि एम्प्लाईज का सुझाव है, उस पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Again, on 30th March 1970, I tabled a Starred Question which was answered by Mr. Sethi. I quote from the proceedings of 30th March :

‘Shri S. M. Banerjee : I want to know whether you are going to have labour representative or not. I want to know whether labour representative is going to be appointed or not.

Shri P. C. Sethi : We would certainly have a person of repute knowing labour conditions, labour laws, knowing labour very well and very well conversant with the problems of labour.’

The same question was put by another member and the Speaker said that the question had been answered.

Let us see the composition of the commission. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray is a historian connected with the Institute of Advanced Studies, the head office of which is in Simla and the branch of which is in Delhi. He is a historian, a story-writer, may be a dramatist and what not.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Much more than that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But never in the history of his life has he dealt with labour. I do not know whether he knows something of labour. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha. I have gone through the debates and I find he has never taken part in discussions on labour matters. Prof. Das Gupta is an economist and I have nothing against him. I have nothing against Dr. Pillai. But there are persons available who are members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who have represented labour for the last 30 years. There are people of reputation in the country who are not dead, who are still alive. I am surprised they have not been included. This is a breach of faith and the promise has been broken by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The announcement made by Mr. Sethi, Minister in the Ministry of Finance, is far from satisfactory as it does not include a labour representative. That I have already said. The reference regarding interim relief is vague and no specific time-limit has been fixed. It is said :

‘In case in view of the increase in the cost of living the need for consideration of relief of an interim character arises during the course of deliberations of the Commission, the Commission may consider the demand for relief of an interim character and send reports thereon.’

In this case, no specific period has been mentioned. Then, on what basis would the interim relief be given ? Today a worker in the HSL get Rs. 207 as minimum wage ; a worker in HAL gets Rs. 195 and HEL Rs. 205, whereas a Central Government employee, whether in railways, defence or Secretariat would get including all allowances only Rs. 141, a sad commentary on the government.

Then, Shri Sethi did not mention about those Central Government employees excluding railways who are stagnating at the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

maximum of their pay scales for the last few years. I would, therefore, appeal to the Prime Minister to have a round of discussion with the employees' representatives and try to include their suggestions in a notification.

As thousands of Central Government employees are demonstrating today before the residence of the Prime Minister to present a memorandum, this has become necessary for me to raise this issue. Unless these suggestions are met, it will be difficult for our organisation to cooperate with the Commission. Of course, this is not a threat but I wish to state that if a labour representative is not included, if interim relief is not specifically mentioned, if there is no reference to these employees who are stagnating at the maximum for more than two years, those Government employees who have supported the Prime Minister in her progressive measure of bank nationalisation will have the right to demonstrate throughout the country against this gross injustice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This statement is being made under rule 377. Of course, the rule does not strictly preclude other members from making submission. But my difficulty is this, that so many of you are getting up. Do you want to make this another full-fledged debate ? If you all agree to take only two minutes, it will be possible to accommodate you all ; otherwise I will be in a difficult position. I now call Shri S. Kundu because he has given notice.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This is a clever way to hoodwink the people and to throw dust in the eyes of the Central Government employees. When we demanded that there should be a Pay Commission for the Central Government employees we always meant class 3 and class 4 staff. Now government have been kind and generous enough to include all categories, including IAS and defence personnel. We have no quarrel with that. But this will take five years and by the time the report is ready it will hardly be implemented. So, though the Central Government employees feel very much delighted that the Government have appointed a Pay Commission, there are so many 'ifs' and 'buts' brought within its purview that ultimately the hopes of the Government

employees would not be realised and they would be frustrated.

Another important point is the causal in the railways whose number runs to some lakhs. When I asked a question about the service conditions of the casual labour indirectly an assurance was given to me that it would be considered by the Pay Commission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you assume that the Pay Commission will not go into it ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : But nothing has been mentioned about it.

Then, though the Minister said that capacity to pay would not be taken into consideration, while the Commission examines the level of minimum remuneration or the need-based minimum wage it will consider all the relevant factors. What are the relevant factors ? One relevant factor is the economic condition of the country—the resources of the Central Government, the demands on it such as development planning, defence, national security, repercussions on the finances of the State Government and public sector undertakings ; in other words, indirectly it is more than the capacity to pay and so there will be no need based wage. I want to warn the government that labour would not take it lying low. Then there are so many employees, excluding railways, who are stagnating at the maximum of their scales. This would not meet their expectations. Therefore, I will humbly suggest that there should be a labour representative. Unless there is a labour representative the case of the labour would not be represented. So, I make two demands—(1) Government must appoint a labour representative ; and (2) there must be two separate Commissions—one Commission for the Class III and Class IV employees and another for all-India Defence personnel higher than the class III and class IV employees.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Otherwise you will withdraw your support to the government ?

श्री बसराज मधोक : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री का वक्तव्य अति निराशाजनक है । पहली

बात यह है कि जो इन्होंने पे कमीशन मुकर्रर किया है उसमें जिस प्रकार के आदमी डाले हैं उनसे कमचारियों में, लेवर में विश्वास पैदा नहीं हो सकता। एक दो लोगों के नाम श्री बनर्जी ने लिए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बवालिफिकेशन है उनकी जो इस पे कमीशन में बैठे? सिवाय इसके कि आप के चापलूस हैं। इस आधार पर पे कमीशन बनाना बड़ा गलत है।

दूसरे इस पे कमीशन के अन्दर आपने सब को लम्प कर दिया है एक ही जगह जिन लोगों की आवश्यकता अधिक है, क्लास चार और रेलवे के जो छोटे एम्प्लाइज़ हैं, उनको इमीडियेट रिलीफ की जरूरत है। जो बजट आप लाये हैं उसके कारण पिछले दो महीने के अन्दर 10 परसेंट कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि आप एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर अगर सब को नहीं, तो कम से कम क्लास तीन और क्लास चार के लिए इंटरिम रिलीफ अनाउंस करें।

और तीसरी बात यह है कि आप इस कमीशन के ऊपर अभी भी अगर इन में से किसी को निकालना नहीं चाहते, तो कम से एक, दो लोग और ऐड कीजिये। एक, दो लेवर रिप्रेजेंटेजिव्स, और पालियामेंट के भी बहुत से मेंबर हैं जिन का लेवर से सम्बन्ध है, अगर उनसे आपको चिढ़ है, तो बाहर से लीजिये, परन्तु एक, दो लेवर लीडर जरूर इसमें शामिल कीजिये।

DR. MALKOTE (Hyderabad): I welcome the announcement of the Pay Commission though it is very much belated. It should have been formed much earlier. I entirely support every aspect of the question made by Shri Banerjee. We had been asking for some interim relief but I do not know whether it will be allowed and quantum decided even within next two or three years. The problem is so big. I wish it could be taken as a separate item and given consideration. The second point I

want to make out is that a labour representative ought to find a place in the Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): This appointment has really revealed the character of the Government—Tughlaq Raj.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Historians have written that Mohammed Tughlaq was a very saintly person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: At the same time it has exposed its anti-sympathetic labour attitude. It has disappointed all of us and the present people who have been put there have had no relation with labour. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray is basically a librarian. Then he was connected with educational institutions. He is not a fit man for this sort of committee. Sir, this committee should be reconstituted and workers' representatives must be represented and it must also declare an interim relief immediately, and the time-limit should be strictly enforced and should be strictly defined.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not have very much to add to what has already been said but I am very glad that at least it is being revealed what an anti-labour Government this has been not only from the choice of its personnel, but also from the fact that the wider terms of reference that have been given to this Commission could make it sit for a decade without coming out with anything. Therefore I would like to emphasize that there must be a time-limit within which the Commission must prepare its report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I have just two questions to ask. In the first place I want to know categorically from the Government—the Labour Minister is also present here—why they are departing from the principle that has been followed all along so far that on a wage fixation body of this type labour is always given a place. On the First Pay Commission the veteran trade union leader, Shri N. M. Joshi, was there and on the Second Pay Commission, I think, Shri Khandubhai Desai or someone else was there.

[**Shri Indrajit Gupta**]

Secondly, about Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray—he may be a very distinguished educationist, historian, librarian or anything else (*Shri Ra'ra'l Madhok* : He is not)—what is his possible qualification for serving on this particular body? Is it because his term of office as Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Simla is expiring on the 31st May, he is retiring and will be jobless, that he is being given a berth on this Pay Commission at the cost of a labour representative?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I am sorry to find that this Commission does not have within its purview the class of workers who are lower than Class IV, namely the so-called casual and other workers, sub-standard employees of the Defence Department, Sainik School and Railways. All these should have a separate commission to go into their case because they are the worst affected people. Regarding these people immediate interim relief must be there. Secondly, there must be a labour representative on this Commission.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta - North-East) : When rather surreptitiously last night the notification was placed on the Table of the House I smelt a rat. On reading the text of the notification I share the perturbation to which expression has already been given. After all, it was an important announcement and it was made desultorily, almost on the sly. I do not know why. Government had a bad conscience about it. I can't understand why the Prime Minister herself does not appear before the House. I remember, Jawaharlal Nehru himself coming before the House to announce the Second Pay Commission because it was a matter of considerable importance. We hardly see the Prime Minister here. Those people who make a journey to wherever she abides may have the good pleasure of looking at her face but in parliament, I discover, we do not see her at all. I am not concerned about her personal presence but about her political presence in Parliament, particularly when a matter of such importance as the announcement of the Third Pay Commission is concerned. That is a matter which the House has got to take note of. She does not come and pay respect to this House

though she is supposed to be the Leader of the House.

In regard to the composition of the Commission, Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray is a personal friend of mine; I have nothing at all against him but except on the hypothesis that a berth had to be found for him, I cannot think of any colourable justification for his inclusion particularly when his inclusion possibly has meant the exclusion of a representative of labour.

I do not understand why the terms of reference do not include those people who are working in the railways, casual labourers and others as also any reference to interim relief which is asked for by all sections of the House, for which purpose the Third Pay Commission was asked for by the House. At the rate at which Government is proceeding, the Third Pay Commission will take two or three years, then the Government would consider it for another couple of years and God knows when the report will actually come to be implemented—an entirely undesirable proceeding.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : You will remember, Sir, the events of September 1968 had shown the crisis of confidence between the Government and its employees. The announcement of this Pay Commission does not even seek to remove that credibility gap between the Government and its employees.

Secondly, you are also aware that in this House this Government nearly came down when the cut motion relating to interim relief was put to vote. So, the Government is aware of the mood, the feelings and the temper in this House. They have insulted the House by not even bothering about the interim relief question. I do not know what Mr. P. C. Sethi is to tell, whether he cares a hang for this House or he cares only for his own political survival.

श्री एम्. एम्. जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 सितम्बर, 1968 के दिन जब एक दिन की हड्डताल हुई, या हम लोगों ने करना चाहा था, तब सवाल सिर्फ यह था कि हमारे साथ जो एमीमेंट किया था हक्कमत ने

उसको उसने तोड़ा है, उसके विरोध में एहतजाज के रूप में हम लोगों ने स्ट्राइक किया था। उस बक्त हम लोगों की मांग यह थी कि नीड-बेस्ट मिनियम वेज का मामला आरबिट्रेशन के पास भेजना चाहिये क्योंकि वैसा ऐप्रीमेन्ट हुआ था। उसके बाद हमारे ऊपर जो ज्यादती हुई एक दिन की हड़ताल के लिए वह हम अभी भी भुगत रहे हैं। उसके बाद अब आरबिट्रेशन की बात छोड़ कर पे कमीशन की बात निकली है। जब पे कमीशन का ऐलान हुआ तो मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि पे कमीशन का मतलब क्या है। मुझ को यह बतलाया गया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। आज यह स्थिति है कि 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के बाद अफसरों की जो जहनियत हुई वह आज तक खत्म नहीं हुई और मजदूर और अधिकारियों के रिश्ते अच्छे नहीं हैं। इसको ले कर नतीजा क्या होगा, यह बात भी हमको सोचनी होगी।

दूसरी बात है इंटेरिम रिलीफ के बारे में। इसके सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों ने बार-बार कहा है, लेकिन इसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं सोचा। इसने लिखा हुआ है। “जून” की कोई बात ही नहीं है।

तीसरी बात लेबर रिप्रेजेंटेटिव के बारे में। इसके लिये भी कहा गया था कि हम सोचेंगे। लेकिन कर्तव्य ध्यान ही नहीं दिया गया है कैंजुशल लेबर के बारे में भी कोई रिफरेंस नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय सोचेंगे।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, after the Central Government employees' strike, the question of need-based minimum wage had been raised both in the House and outside. The hon. Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi, announced the appointment of the Third Pay Commission yesterday evening in the House. No time-limit for the Commission's Report has been fixed. I would request him to fix a time-limit for that. I would also appeal to him to appoint two Pay Commiss-

sions, one for Class III and Class IV employees and another for higher officers. Then, the clarification about the interim relief has also not been announced. The Central Government servants are very much in need of interim relief. That should be done. How long will it take to complete this Pay Commission's work? Some time-limit should also be fixed.

श्री भोल्हु प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : ग्राजके राजनीतिक बातावरण में लोक-कल्याणकारी समाज और समाजबाद की बात चल रही है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में बेतन आयोग नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। क्या मैं मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूं कि श्रमिकों को कितने घंटे काम करने पर कितने कैलोरी भोजन की आवश्यकता है, क्या इसको निश्चित करने के लिए कोई स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ भी नियुक्त किया जायेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जिस पे कमीशन की घोषणा हुई है उससे लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। अभी मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के एकाउंट्स डिपार्टमेन्ट के एम्प्लाईज की मीटिंग में गया था और बड़ोदा हाउस गया था रेलवे मजदूरों के प्रदर्शन को लेकर फिर परसों भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट एम्प्लाईज के बीच जाने का मौका मिला। लोगों में उम्मीद थी कि पार्लियामेन्ट में श्री सेठी सरकार की तरफ से इंटेरिम देने की घोषणा करेंगे, साथ ही किसी न किसी मजदूर नेता को भी उसमें रखा जायेगा। लेकिन जब कल यहां घोषणा की गई, जिस को लेकर लोगों से बात हुई, तो पता चला कि लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस असन्तोष को नोट करें, और इसका अन्दाज शाम को प्रवान मंत्री के मकान के सामने जो विशाल प्रदर्शन होने वाला है उससे उन्हें लग जायेगा।

एक बात के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को घन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से ऐलान करके उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पांच-चारियों के जोश को बड़ा दिया क्योंकि उन्होंने

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

गलत तरीके से ऐलान किया, साथ ही कुछ बातों को छोड़ दिया है, जिससे हमारा प्रदर्शन और मजबूत होगा जिसका अन्दाज उनको लग जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए कम से कम इंटेरिम रिलीफ के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय फौरन ऐलान करें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि लेबर के लिए तो पे कमीशन रखा गया है लेकिन किसी लेबर रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को उसमें नहीं रखा गया है। इस तरह से सरकार कैसे अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा कर सकती है यह हाउस को देखना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को एक इंहेरेंट प्रेज़ुडिस लेबर के लिए है और वह उसको इस तरह से इनोर करती है। सरकार को इस विषय में भी सोचना होगा।

फिर सवाल यह है कि एक ही लेबर के नेता क्यों आये? मैं समझता हूँ कि लेबर का प्रतिनिधि तो इस हाउस से या राज्य सभा से होना चाहिये और एक लेबर रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव दोनों हाउसेज से बाहर का होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि चूंकि पे कमीशन के लिये रिपोर्ट देने का कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं है कि कब तक रिपोर्ट आयेगी इस लिये इंटेरिम रिलीफ बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है।

इन तीनों बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मन्त्री महोदय को सदन में बताव देना चाहिये।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): There is no doubt that the announcement of the Third Pay Commission is to be welcomed, but not in the diluted form in which they have made it. My objection is mainly on two counts.

By widening the scope and including all classes and all sections, the benefit that may go to the lower strata may not be to the

extent that we would like. We all know that in the financial position in which we are placed today and the prevailing prices in the market, it is the Third Class and the Fourth Class employees who are suffering more. So, the Government should rather confine the study to that section instead of widening the scope.

I would rather appreciate that the Government have this in view, namely, the impact that is likely to be created by the Pay Commission's recommendations on the States and the State employees. It has happened on all previous occasions too; whenever there is a revision in the central pay scales, there is a revision in the States and the States find it very difficult to meet the demands of their employees. This very important impact that will be there should be to some extent financially borne by the Centre and the employees of the State also should be helped.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): When the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement about the Pay Commission, I and some others repeatedly pointed out about granting interim relief. You know, Sir, and you will also agree that price index has gone high and the norms that were fixed in 1957 are no longer valid. The prices have shot up. The Pay Commission should not be made a farce as the Government did on earlier occasions and as they are doing in the case of Wage Boards. I request this Government to at least do two things. First thing is: grant immediate relief and the second thing is: fix a target date by which the report should be ready. Otherwise, my apprehension is that the Government employees will get no benefit. Sir, the Government employees are not going to stop at this. They are going to the Prime Minister's house today and the position is going to be very critical. By this Pay Commission you cannot solve it.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): One of the demands on which the Government employees went on strike on 19th September was a need-based minimum wage. Now the Government by referring it to the Pay Commission has accepted in principle the need-based minimum wage. But to show their *bona fides* the Government must first

stop the victimisation steps like termination of service and transfer, etc. and they should withdraw all victimisation steps. Then disciplinary action is also there. They should withdraw all these things.

I also support the proposals put forward by my friends here about including one labour member in this Commission.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : This morning I read in some newspaper that the Commission has been asked to report within four months. Is it a fact or not? Even if it is not—it is not in the communique—but if it is the feeling of the Government, will Government incorporate it in the communique so that they may report within four months?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : I only want to put the record straight. I want to make it very clear and it is the unanimous feeling of the entire House, all Parties and groups, that a labour representative must find a place on the Commission, that a time limit should be laid down for the submission of the report and that interim relief should be announced.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I am thankful to hon. Members who have made various suggestions. They have expressed some anxiety about the non-inclusion of labour representative, as they call it. But I would like to make it clear that our anxiety for Government employees is still more greater because Government has to deal with them and has to work with them in their day-to-day working. And, therefore, we have treated the Government employees as our own kith and kin and that is why the Government itself was keen for the appointment of this Pay Commission. From whatever I could judge—Members might have made remarks about non-inclusion of labour representative or about something else—it is the unanimous opinion of the House and also outside the House that appointment of the Pay Commission has been a most welcome feature and it has been welcomed by all sections of the society and it has been welcomed by the employees also. As regards the questions raised, I would like to deal with them. First, Mr. Banerjee raised this point of labour representa-

tive and he quoted the Prime Minister as saying :

इस पर व्याप दिया जाएगा ।

I would like to say with all the emphasis :

इस पर व्याप दिया गया है ।

Then, Sir, he has been kind enough to quote my speech on 31-3-70 which was after the Prime Minister replied. When Mr. Banerjee asked me, I said : "We would certainly have a person of repute, knowing labour conditions, labour laws, knowing labour very well and very well conversant with the problems of labour." And here is Mr. Pillai who is very well conversant with labour problems; he has been the Chairman of the Committee of directions and of so many enquiries in Kerala State, in Mysore State. He has been Chairman of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board of Kerala State from 1965 to date and therefore I would like to say that in Mr. Pillai we have got an experienced man who is well conversant with labour laws, is conversant with labour problems, and is a man of repute.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : As a person coming from Kerala I would like to tell the House that the hon. Minister is misleading the House. I have nothing against Mr. V. R. Pillai. He is a man of repute but let us not mislead the House by saying that he knows about labour. He has sat on some Wage Boards; but that is no reason to say that he knows about the conditions of labour and their problems. He was a Reader of Economics. That does not qualify him to be a labour representative. Therefore, let the Minister not mislead the House.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : He does not represent labour; he does not know about the labour problems.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : He has dragged in the name of Mr. V. R. Pillai.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am making a statement of fact.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Don't drag in his name.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : He is a very eminent man and he was also Chairman of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board. But, he is not a representative of the labour.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : We should have someone who has sympathy for the labour.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am making a statement of facts that Shri Pillai was associated with so many studies concerning labour and wage boards and he is quite in know of all things concerning the labour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Does he represent the workers ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There are so many multiplicity of division of opinions with regard to this. And one would not accept the other as the representative of the labour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, there were Committees on which Shri S. M. Joshi, who was a top leader of labour was represented.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Second Pay Commission was concerned, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that one of the labour representatives was there. Why should Government depart from the past practice ? I would like to point out that as far as the Second Pay Commission was concerned, Shri V. B. Gandhi and Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Ex-M.Ps were there. Of course the labour representatives of the nature which the hon. Member has in mind are not here. There is no particular departure from the past practice. As far as the question of interim relief is concerned, I have already stated that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Are you going to re-constitute the Commission and take a proper labour representative there ? Give us a categorical answer. Do not mislead the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am as categorical as I can.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Are you going to reconstitute the Commission with a labour representative on it ? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. You should have addressed the Chair and not the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We shall not accept the composition unless he states that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Would you kindly call the Minister to make a categorical statement whether they are going to re-constitute the Commission ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The hon. Labour Minister is here. He is the proper person who can reply. Let him clarify the position. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. It may not be a good practice for another Minister to intervene when a Minister is speaking. He may do it later. At the moment, I am bearing the Minister of State for Finance. If necessary that point may be taken up later.

DR. MELKOTE : I want to make out a point. Has the Minister considered any one of them as a labour representative ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not yet finished his reply.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of giving interim relief is concerned, I think I can state here what I have already stated in this House.

Instead of taking an *ad hoc* decision I would like to be governed by an expert opinion as to what should be the quantum of interim relief that should be given to the government employees. This is what I have said, during the question hour.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about the time limit ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : With regard to interim relief we have taken this position that instead of announcing an *ad hoc* decision we would like to depend on this Pay Commission to recommend as to what should be the interim relief.

It is being said that the Pay Commission might take a little longer time to give their report. It is likely that as far as comprehensive report is concerned, it might take long. But nothing comes in their way for recommending an interim relief within a short period of time which they themselves would like to do.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will you fix the time limit in regard to interim relief? *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point has not been answered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I did not raise only the time-limit question. The Commission will make its recommendations having regard, among other relevant factors, to the economic conditions in the country and increase in the cost of living. They want to give interim relief in terms of increased DA. That is not the question. The wages of other government employees in various public undertakings have been raised from Rs. 160 to Rs. 195 and Rs. 207. Here the Central Government employees on whose shoulders this Government is supposed to rest are getting Rs. 41. This fact should not be written off.

SHRI A. C. SETHI : With regard to interim relief, the Pay Commission would be a live body. They would of course know the opinion expressed here; they would be in touch with labour opinion. It is for them in their wisdom to decide what time they would take at the earliest to recommend interim relief. Government themselves want that they should look into this problem at the earliest.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is not a satisfactory answer. The matter was raised earlier regarding interim relief that these people need urgent relief. The Minister should take into account the sentiments expressed here and say here and now whether they will take a month or fifteen days or whatever it is. 'As early as possible' can, in bureaucratic language, mean 15 years or even 55.

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

How can he be as categorical as a bureaucrat?

SHRI S. KUNDU : There is no indication of what the basis of the interim relief would be. Will it be based on total emoluments? This must be clarified. Otherwise, they will again fool the employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even member has made his point. They may not be satisfied with the answer. I cannot compel him to give an answer satisfactory to him. I am only guiding the proceedings.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If Government had taken the stand that they would announce the interim relief straightway, that was a different matter. But we want to base our decision on expert advice. We do not want to bind the advice down on the question of the quantum of relief, the basis of it or the period within which it should be recommended. We leave it to the wisdom of the Commission. I am quite sure, being a very live body they would take cognisance of the opinion expressed here as well as the opinion of labour.

With regard to relief for those who have been stagnating in their maximum, the Railways have done it. We are in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs so far as the Central Government employees are concerned. Government will consider this case with sympathy. We shall look into it. We have already communicated with the Home Ministry and are trying to tackle this problem.

As for casual labour, although it is not included specifically in the terms of reference, the Second Pay Commission also went into it and nothing prevents this Commission from going into it.

The question of NGO's and Union Territory employees is included in the terms of reference.

As for the scope of this Commission, it is much wider than the Second Pay Commission will itself take into account the separate entity of the Railways, P and T, and Defence and would certainly have advisers from those departments. It would be for them to decide whether they should appoint an expert committed or a smaller group to go into the specific problems of those departments.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Government having now appointed the Pay Commission, I am quite sure labour and their representatives would welcome it and would depend upon the sympathy and goodwill of Government which are there quite in abundance.

15.12 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

The junior Minister, Mr. Azad, waxed eloquent and said : we are going to encourage collective bargaining. Have they done so ? No, they have sabotaged it. Workers have now no hope of realising anything. They have compartmentalised it by arbitration, tribunals, etc. The poor worker has nothing to do and is unable to realise anything by organised or collective bargaining because the law hangs over his head as a sword. What was the attitude of the Government to collective bargaining when the Central Government employees struck work ? We can better term this as the Ministry of employment exchanges. Government has no policy about employment.

15.10 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1970-71—(Contd.)**

**Ministry of Labour, Employment and
Rehabilitation—(Contd.)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up further discussion on the demands of the Labour Ministry. Shri Kundu.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपचायक महोदय, मैं ने आयोग में एक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ की नियुक्ति के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : While speaking on the demands of this Ministry it strikes me whether there is any justification for this Ministry to exist. I feel the Ministry has no policy to espouse or implement. I have gone through the report. I want to know what is the policy of the Ministry on wage. The Ministry has absolutely no policy so far as wage is concerned. The need based wage was there in 1957 and the Government had in fact partially agreed. But that was immediately repudiated by the Government policy and I shall come to this question later on.

What is the policy regarding industrial relations. The number of mandays lost has increased from 7.72 million in 1964 to 17.24 million in 1968 and a large or major portion of this is in the public sector. This clinches the issue and shows the state of affairs of Government's industrial relations policy. What is the policy of the Minister on collective bargaining ?

Last but not the least, there is absolutely no policy on rehabilitation. Some money is to be spent on whoever is available to be rehabilitated in some place. The only policy seems to be the proliferation of departments and bureaucracy to rehabilitate officers and ministers ; there is no other policy of rehabilitation. That is why I asked in the beginning of my speech whether this Ministry should exist as such. Since this Ministry has been doing nothing for Labour nor has even protected the rights and privileges of, labour, it must pack up lock, stock and barrel.

In this report there is no mention of any wage policy. Last time when I spoke, I referred to it. What would be the basis of a wage policy which will give rise to productivity ? Do they not think that a need based wage policy will also give rise to productivity ? Or do you not think, as the capitalist and conservative people think, that for a need-based wage the wages must be only equated to productivity, that is, if you produce certain things, then you will get this basic minimum wage ? What is your concept of wages ? Absolutely there is no concept of wages.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What is your concept ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Now that my DMK friend has asked me, it is better that he

knows it. My concept is this. It has been found out that if you give the basic minimum amenities, productivity goes off. It has been proved in Japan; it has been proved in Israel. The shocking thing today is that the Government of India does not pay any heed to it. Today we find that they are putting so many ifs and buts in respect of the concept of a minimum wage to be paid to the Class III and IV employees. It is a most important thing that the investment of human resources is accepted in a developing country. It increases productivity. But the Government have no such policy.

Now, if the National Commission on Labour has done anything, they have done three things and in that respect they have done some good. They have analysed all the types of wages that have been paid so far. Firstly, they have said that the real wages have gone down. You must remember this. The real wage which was paid in 1939, went down in 1943 by 33 per cent. If I was getting eight annas as wage in 1939, what I was getting in 1943 would have been about five annas or six annas and a few pices. What is the picture now? In 1967, the real wage as compared to 1943, is about 40 per cent less. Today, the workers are getting 40 per cent less in real wages than what they were getting in 1939. This Ministry does not realise this. In spite of it, what does the National Commission say? In spite of it, the National Commission says that while there has been a decline in wages, the production per worker has increased by about 63 per cent between 1952 and 1964. This is the report from the National Commission on Labour. It is not from my own ingenuity or from somewhere.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about other privileges?

SHRI S. KUNDU : When production has increased between 1952 and 1964, part of the production must have been due to the workers. Can anybody challenge it? The fact remains that they have been getting less wages. They have been putting more production.

Another most important, glaring thing—the third point that they have mentioned—is this. It is the labour cost. The value of total production has gone down. The labour cost on production has gone down from 53.3 per cent in 1949 to 36.5 per cent in 1964. It

is an alarming position. It is a shocking position. When labour cost has gone down, when real wages have gone down, the workers have produced more. So, today they are clamouring for a need-based wage, and this Government are saying they cannot do anything and they are putting so many if's and but's.

I will just in a minute mention what is the relevancy of this in relation to the position in Japan and other countries. In Japan, it is something astonishing to know that productivity increased by 67 per cent from 1954 to 1965, while the increase during this period of real wages was 13 per cent. The increase in consumer industries during this period was phenomenal. In steel, the increase was 89 per cent; machinery increased by 77 per cent and chemical industries increased by 104 per cent. Let my DMK friends listen to me, especially when they put me a question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I have been listening to him carefully. I did not interrupt him at all. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. KUNDU : In spite of this, this Ministry is blind to our economy and is unconcerned. Human investment and human resources are such very important things. We are passing through a very bad time. I do not know what is to happen in the future. Millions of people are stagnating in sub-human level. They cannot take these things unchallenged. The future would be bleak because that Labour Ministry never intervenes. The Labour Ministers never say, "Unless you do this, I am going to resign." So, they have not made any impact.

Coming to workers' education, the minister must understand that any investment on workers' education and general education of workers will increase productivity and loyalty to industry. 80 per cent of the people are illiterate. Most of the fitters, mechanics and others do not know what is there in workers' education. I have seen horrible conditions in the Rourkela plant of HSL. I can say that Tatas give better facilities for workers' education than our public sector undertaking. It is a disgusting thing. About workers' education, the report says that in order to secure deeper involvement of the trade unions and other institutions

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interested in workers' education scheme, the ministry has increased the grant from of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000—an increase of Rs. 25,000 for millions of workers! The Royal Commission on Labour made a recommendation about it in 1931. Long ago they realised that any investment on workers' education will help. Today the workers' education scheme is dominated by bureaucrats. There are no labour representatives on it. Why do you want to make it bureaucratic and management-ridden? I want a positive answer on this very important matter.

I have already referred to collective bargaining. This Government of India, which says a lot of things about collective bargaining, has not so far ratified the two important conventions of the International Labour Conference on this score. When the last meeting was attended by Mr Hathi, it was again insisted upon but charters Nos 87 and 98 which give the right of association and right of strike to workers have not yet been ratified by the Government of India. Mr. Azad waxes eloquent about their doing everything for collective bargaining.

About the Indian Labour Conference, what a sorry state of affairs! Why has HMS walked out? Why has AITUC walked out? The reason is, you and your ministry, your officers, deliberately try to sabotage everything which is in the interest of labour and that is why one by one they are walking out. You discussed only with INTUC because AITUC and HMS did not join. You must create a climate in the Indian Labour Conference whereby the interests of the labour class may be promoted.

The tragedy today is, there is a proliferation of labour statutes. The States are competing with the centre and passed a lot of statutes. Practically it has resulted in such a chaos that some of the States are making statutes which go directly against the interests of country.

An award was given by the industrial tribunal in respect of the medical workers of the TB hospital. Now, by virtue of section 17 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, Piloo Mody's Government in Orissa is not going to implement it. Because, under section 17 (a) the State Government can withhold the implementation of the award in the national interest, in the economic

interest. I have made a suggestion to delete this obnoxious section 17 (a).

Recently, the Supreme Court has given a judgment that workers in the hospital will not come under the definition of "workmen" in the Industrial Disputes Act. This is a decision which has far-reaching consequences. The rights which were given by the previous judgments and the rights which have been enshrined in section 2 (f) of the Industrial Disputes Act have been taken away by this judgment. I think the time has come when the Central Government must seriously think of bringing forward a Bill which would codify all the special benefits like sickness leave, casual leave, festival, holidays, retrenchment compensation, gratuity etc. which have been accepted at the all-India level and push through that legislation.

Then I come to unemployment which is a colossal problem. By the end of the Fourth Plan 40 million will be unemployed. What are you going to do about it? Our planning is not employment-oriented. It is a shocking thing. The more the investment and more the production the less the employment. The steel industry gives a very revealing example. In Bhilai steel plant when the production was one million tonnes the employment figure was 26,423. When the production went up to 2.5 million tonnes there was only a marginal increase of 10,000 in employment. Similarly, in Durgapur when the production went up by 6 lakhs tonnes, the increase in employment was only 5,000. In Rourkela, again, when the production went up to 1.3 million tonnes there was only a marginal increase of 5,000 in employment. Even the draft Fourth Plan is not employment-oriented. The more you investment, the more employment comes down. This is a colossal problem.

We have the green revolution in the villages and a new class of affluent people is coming up in the countryside. In another 20 or 25 years the population will be 100 crores. Then there will be plenty of food. But, at the same time, there will be starvation deaths because the people would not have the money to buy food. Unless the Ministries of Labour, Planning and Home coordinate their activities, this problem cannot be solved.

Coming to rehabilitation, I had been to

Andaman Islands as a member of the Estimates Committee. The report of that committee on this problem is going to be presented very soon. I was shocked to find how the refugees are going to be rehabilitated in Neil islands where, according to the soil chemist, there is only stone and sand. At the same time, in Kalkaji you are not going to implement what can be done under the law. You are trying to avoid it. In Kalkaji people have been agitating for it for a long time. Why do you not accept their genuine demands?

I conclude by thanking you, Sir, for the little indulgence shown to me in the matter of time.

DR MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Sir, it is very customary on the part of members who sit on this side of the House, the Treasury Benches to compliment the Minister for the report that he has placed before the House and support his Demands. I feel the time has come when we have to call a spade a spade. We have watched for the past 23 years to see what the Labour Ministry would do for the working class in this country.

It is no doubt true that a number of legislative measures have been enacted and the benefits that ought to flow from these enactments are being implemented to some extent; but nothing more than that has happened. I feel today with the young Ministers, Shri Sanjivayya, who has been occupying this post for the second time, the dynamic personality of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and the young Deputy Minister, there would be a new look into the affairs of this Ministry which we failed to see all these years. The huge unemployment problem in the country is facing everyone of us; what with the increase in population, the huge population, the cost of living going up and poverty being there to which we are adding education, makes the problem a very big one. Sir, poverty, unemployment and education ill go together. These three factors contribute and have contributed to the revolutions of this world everywhere. If they do not take cognizance of these factors they must understand that they are sitting on the top of a volcano and any time they may be blown up. The country is facing this critical situation in every walk of life. Therefore, Sir, if under these conditions we come here to understand what the Labour

Ministry has been doing we felt that they would offer us something very tangible to meet the situation. We hardly see anything of this anywhere. May I say that year after year and in the beginning the details that this Ministry gave us of their doings were fairly comprehensive and many of them were valuable. We accepted them as such and we criticised them. They have now taken the cue not to mention them in the detailed information given to us. Will it help? Why are we here unless we get to know every detail of these facts? They do not give us those details nowadays and that is one of the main charges that I would like to make on this Ministry.

Apart from this may I know how this Ministry has been dealing with the question of unemployment? It is increasing galore. It is not merely the educated I am thinking of. The engineering graduates and others who get fair education, attempts are being made to get some kind of a relief for them. Sir, it is not these educated people I am thinking about. It is the so-called uneducated who do not go upto the matric standard even but who get some kind of training in many of these small schools that the Labour Department has opened—technical training schools and even here technically trained personnel who are not educated are finding difficult to get employment. If this is the situation and the number is increasing you can understand what the fate of the country would be like.

Sir, this unemployment problem is so great and it is so customary for every Minister to say 'Jai kisan-Jai jawan' and at the same time 'Jai mazdoor' to show that the Government is doing everything for them. What have they done? Sir, may I point out that the Agriculture Department is doing something nowadays to increase production and in agriculture it is almost an individual effort but in the industry the workers are getting workers education; the worker has produced; the export is increasing and what do we find. We find in the Expo exhibition in Japan our ladies with their fine sarees are being exhibited and admired and papers are putting out that a number of people are standing in queue to have a glimpse of these people. Should it not be the duty of the Labour

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Ministry to send our working class people there and tell those people that these products were manufactured by these workers ? Have they ever made any such attempt ? Instead of sending these people who have produced those things for which we are finding a market abroad, it is our beautiful girls that are being sent to these exhibitions. Can I compliment the Labour Ministry for what they are doing ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : They look at the beautiful ladies.

DR. MELKOTE : Then, from foreign countries labour personnel and workers come to this country ; the Embassy people of those countries attend to them ; they go round with them, show them round and give them all attention as if they were kings of their countries. But people also go to these countries but what with their poverty, their lack of fine dress which they cannot afford to wear, to learn to manufacture and increase the production of our export material, what attention do our embassy people pay them ; not one of them ever cares for us when we go out. The Labour Department does not take any action even when we come and complain about them year after year. And then they say, "Jai Kisan" and "Jai Mazdoor" ! Is this the "Jai Mazdoor" treatment that we are getting ?

Every year we have been finding that Padma Shri and several other awards are being given by the President of India. Has the Labour Department ever recommended one single worker, worker who is working either in the factory or in the field, for any one of these awards ? What is it that they are doing ? For the production that we are increasing in this country do we not deserve such awards being given to us ?

This is how the Labour Department is dealing with the working class. Sometimes we feel that this department should be blown up lock, stock and barrel.

Then, we have been noticing for the past 20 years that the President nominates to the Rajya Sabha eminent persons, musicians, artists and everybody. How many persons from the working class have they nominated to the Rajya Sabha so far ? Should not the Labour Department take into consideration

what is happening in the country ? Do we not deserve any one of these things ?

Then, look at the composition of the productivity councils. They are such that the suggestions that we make have no impact on anyone. The productivity council should be so composed that people who produce and who can be given technical advice alone should be there. The conception of the productivity council should be modified to get the best results.

Then, people say that there is participation in management. 100 or so of these public sector undertakings have taken up this question of participation in management during the past several years. What is the result ? The result is only this that today I have got to say that whereas the British used to call us coolies our own people who produce goods much worse than the British did. My heart bleeds when I see these things.

The Prime Minister in one of her announcements, which has helped us very much and we compliment her for that and thank her, said that all those people whose provident funds came to Rs. 40 per year should be entitled for pensionary and other benefits. As it is in the coal mines their provident fund goes even more than Rs. 40 per annum. Should not the Labour Department immediately come forward and make an announcement in the wake of the Prime Minister's remarks. Does it need time or our reminding them to do these things ? What is the Labour Department doing, I cannot understand.

With regard to youth of the country, the university youth is restive and is causing so much of senseless destruction but all attempts are being made to placate them. But here is the working class youth who is producing things for the country and still nothing is being done to help them in any one of these matters : Should he also take to methods similar to university youths ? Is it correct for the Labour Department not to pay attention to this aspect of the question ?

Then, on the question of the National Labour Commission, may I point out that we are investing crores and crores of rupees in this country on the setting up of our

industrial plants. We purchase the best machinery that is available in other parts of the world, we do not recognise an iron curtain, we make purchases from Russia, Yugoslavia, Japan, England, Sweden, Switzerland, etc. When our worker goes to other parts of the world and works on the machines there, shoulder to shoulder with compatriots of that country, he produces more and earns much more, at least equal to them. But when the same machine is brought to our country, the production goes down. Compared with the wages in that country, the worker gets Rs. 1500 there whereas the same worker here gets only Rs. 250. The production cannot be the same here. A foreigner sells material of his country to our country cheaper than what we sell here. What is the matter? Is it that the management is not working? Is it that the worker is not putting forth the right type of effort? If the management is not working efficiently dismiss them; if the worker is not working properly you dismiss him. We support you in that. But if it is not the fault of the worker, trace the source of the trouble? No such attempt has been made to find out what is wrong and where? We see discontent everywhere. This question has not been tackled properly by the National Labour Commission though I have asked for it.

In regard to the implementation of the wage board awards, in public undertakings, some have recommended interim relief. The recommendations of the wage board in any public sector undertaking, in a particular factory, has repercussions on the other public sector undertaking, more particularly, in that locality. In Hyderabad, in a synthetic drugs factory, under the I.D.P.L., the strike has been going on for the last 47 days and they want interim relief which is being denied to them. Still nothing is being done. How can we carry on in this manner? Why should you differentiate between one group of workers and another group of workers. In the implementation of these awards, how far does this Labour Department take stock of the situation and its impact on other industries and what action it should take? They have not looked into this question. I feel they are not imaginative.

Then, there is the question of misappropriation of provident funds. It is increasing

day by day and the Government seem to be taking no action whatsoever. Is it the socialist pattern that the present Government is trying to usher in? The Prime Minister herself has given lead. But in what direction are we in the Labour Ministry moving? Something should be done to improve matters here also.

The Birlas and other industrialists, in Calcutta, were saying all these years that communists and others were responsible people and were more realistic in their approach than the INTUC leaders and, therefore, they helped communists to form unions in their factories. We warned them of the consequences. Now, they are trying to run away from the communist friends. If they come to our side, to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bangalore, we would like to warn them that so far as the working class is concerned, we make no difference between different rival trade unions. The Birlas and others are hitting the working class as such. When they come to our part, we will ask them not to go there and will not help them. I would like to say that it is the industrialists who have been ruining the country and making profits for themselves and not paying adequate wages and looking after the welfare of the working class. These industrialists have got to be treated properly. Have they understood the present tempo of the country? Let them stay in Calcutta and give a proper deal to the working class. But how and what has the Labour Ministry done to prevent such an exodus of industrialists?

The question of agricultural labour is a very important one. It is a problem which has got to be tackled seriously. It is not a small problem. There may be an individual worker or labourer or peasant who has got some land and produces a little agricultural product. It includes these but ultimately it is the landless labourer who has got to be looked after properly. The Labour Department has done nothing whatsoever in this direction. I feel crores and crores of rupees ought to be spent in order to help this working class to have their own unions to carry on work for them.

In the end, I would like to say that many of the welfare schemes have not been working satisfactorily. Once a person becomes a working class man, he continues to remain as a worker at the lowest rung

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throughout his life. Do you want him to remain an ordinary worker throughout his life? Should not the worker rise higher and go upto the managerial positions? What is the type of education that you are imparting in the Worker Education Schemes? The Labour Ministry may also look into this question and do something to deal with the problems of the working class to improve their status in life.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out some mistaken information given by Mr. Umanath yesterday about us and I would like to correct it. He said that our Union, the INTUC Union, was the recognized union in Rourkela. It is not so. It is the HMS Union which got recognition in spite of its breaking the code of discipline. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU: After long struggles...

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: You went on maligning the INTUC, I never said a word.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I did not say that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Endrapara): May I correct her, Sir?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: You cannot correct me. I did not say that you spoke.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I am the President of the Union. What you say is wrong.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: Mr. Umanath said yesterday that the Durgapur union affiliated to the INTUC was involved in some sabotage. It was proved beyond doubt that it was not so. This kind of information is supplied to the House. This is only by the way. I do not want to join issue with people who do not know anything and who give wrong information.

Sir, the Labour Ministry is really the whipping boy of the country. The Labour Ministry cannot do anything. I have pointed it out earlier and again I point out that the Labour Ministry is merely there to carry on

conciliation and things like that. It is the economic policy of the Government and the Planning Commission giving advice to the Government on economic policy which can really ameliorate the condition of the labour in the country. The import licences, the import policy, the utilisation of coal, the coal economy, the import of crude oil—these are the things which are most important. Molasses are not being utilised because our alcohol based industry is going out of fashion. It is no use for alcohol producers to lift the molasses. They leave it there. The imported crude oil producing petrol is replacing the indigenously produced alcohol. These things are of more importance. Imported crude oil is replacing the coal. I am citing these only as examples and the import policy and the licensing policy not only giving licences to the Birlas—it is not that—it is the licensing policy of several other industries as well that matter. How is this done? What about the production patterns that are being followed? How is the Planning Commission advising the Government about the industrial development of the country? If the policy continues as it is there is bound to be retrenchment. The fluctuation of employment will go on. Therefore I say that the Labour Ministry is a whipping boy. On the one side there is the economic policy of the Government and that of the Planning Commission and on the other there is the political interference in the labour movement. Due to the colonial conditions prevailing in the country naturally the desire of the working class was to achieve national independence and all their aspirations and hopes were bound up firmly with that idea of national liberation. I will quote from a newspaper cutting—this is dated September 6, 1906 from Indian Telegram, not in existence now—showing this political influence in the early days of the Trade Union movement. It says:

"A few menials and ninety per cent of the Railway staff at Asansol have struck work. A large gathering on the private grounds of Messrs Hazra and Company met in the Railway Union under Mr. A. C. Banerjee's presidency, where all swore solemnly to remain true to the Union's cause. The President, Babu Premtosh, and two dismissed railway men addressed the meeting

amidst great enthusiasm and repeated cries of "Bande Mataram." After addressing the meeting Mr. Banerjee owing to indisposition left it. Shortly after his departure, a large number of Eurasian and European Railway men armed with lathis and some with guns and revolvers .."

So, it is not Naxalites only who are using lethal weapons, but at that time Europeans and Eurasians used it—

"guns and revolvers, forced their way into the centre of the assembly, flourished their lathis and took an aggressive and threatening attitude, dancing and singing obscene songs."

It is a long passage and I don't want to read the whole of it. But there is one important thing which I will read. It says :

"The Union has been reorganised new and called Indian Railwayites' Union with Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee as President ; Messrs. Subodh Mullic, A. C. Banerjee, A. K. Ghosh, A. Rasul, Rabindra Nath Tagore as Vice-Presidents ; Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose as Treasurer ; Babus Kristo Kumar Mitter and P. K. Roy Choudhuri, Barrister, as Secretaries."

Thus, you see, political influence was there in the trade union movement from the very inception of the trade union movement.

15.52 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

At that time, because of the colonial conditions in our country, the most important thing, was desire for National with which the aspirations and wishes of the working classes, were bound up. This political influence continues even now. This is not a desirable thing any longer to continue. The working class must be united irrespective of politics. The working class must have one united force. The only enemy is—not the INTUC to H.M.S. or AITUC to INTUC and other organisations—the exploiters and nobody else.

Things have not changed at all. I shall read out an open letter written by somebody who is not here but he is an hon. Member of this House written to the Indian Jute Mills Association. This letter was written on 17th February, 1931 by Shri Bakar Ali

Mirza and Dr. Prabhobati Das Gupta. All that they had written, could have been written now with some of the figures changed after so many years. The situation has not changed. It is there still. The exploitation is still there. What can the Labour Ministry do ? Can the Labour Ministry do anything in these matters ? Can the Labour Ministry change the economic policy of the country ? Can the Labour Ministry give more employment to the people than before ? They cannot. Why should they then pretend to the country that they can do it ? Let them say openly and honestly that they cannot do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I shall finish. I only say that they can do many things. They can give drinking water to the people. You will see what they have put in their report. They say that having completed the construction of 352 houses during the year 1966-69, for Docker in Bombay, the Bombay Dock Labour Board plans to take up construction of 250 during 1970-71. They think this is a great achievement. Construction of these 162 houses would be completed by Bombay Dock Labour. This is something good. But Look at the record of Calcutta. After completing the construction of houses numbering 288, the Calcutta Dock Labour Board has started construction of the second batch of 96 houses during 1968-69. What is the total registered labour for whom these houses are being built ? In Bombay, it is 4, 967 ; in Calcutta it is 11,668.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude your speech.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Since you have asked me to conclude, I do not want to take much time of the House.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : Will the debate continue on Monday ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You go on with your speech. Do not anticipate anything.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday we had an occasion to hear the hon. Minister of State, Shri Azad. But I must say that the Minister would not show his dynamism and he could not make his dynamic leadership felt in the Department for which he is in charge.

I must say one word about the Labour Ministry. The entire Labour Ministry has got three ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue on Monday.

16.00 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 16, 19, etc.)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

COMPANIES AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Sections 224A,
224B, and 224C)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956"

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I rise to oppose introduction of the Bill. This is a very important matter. I am surprised a senior member like the Mover has sought to introduce a Bill entitled the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which suggests that no person shall be an auditor of more than five companies. This is an unwarranted attack on an honourable profession. They are entitled to attack any profession they like—that is a different matter. What I am concerned with is the constitutional aspect. Art. 19(1) (g) says that all citizens shall have the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. It also provides in clause 6 :

"Nothing in sub-clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause..."

Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the right to exercise any profession. The question is whether this restriction that a person shall not audit more than five limited companies is reasonable or not. It is like prescribing that a labourer shall not work for more than half an hour and if he does, he would be violating a provision like this. In this case, if an auditor has only five companies to audit during a whole year, he would starve all the while. He can finish his work in 5 to 15 days and then probably he would have to come to Parliament and sit here like me.

Basu in his Commentary says on the constitutional aspect in p. 503 :

"It also follows that the court is not concerned with the necessity for the impugned legislation or the wisdom of the policy underlying it but only whether the restriction is in excess of the requirement"—

this is very important—

"and whether it is imposed in an arbitrary manner".

Further :

"The expression 'reasonable restriction' connotes that the limitation

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 24.4.70.

imposed on a person in enjoyment of the right should not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature".

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : On a point of order. At the introduction stage, a member can oppose a Bill only on the ground whether it is within the legislative competence of the House. He is trying to show that this Bill is *ultra vires* the Constitution. But that is the concern of the judiciary, not this House. Whether this House is competent to enact such a law alone can be agitated here.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If the Bill is unconstitutional, how can we proceed with it ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Who is to decide it ? Not we.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : "What is required in the interest of the public is that in order to be reasonable, the restriction must have a reasonable relation—this is important—to the object which the legislation seeks to achieve and must not go in excess of that object."

I do not know in which world my hon. friend is living, probably in the Young Turks' world where they see monopolies everywhere. I do not know what monopolies he refers to, but if only reasonable restrictions can be imposed, is it reasonable to lay down that an Auditor shall only conduct five audits during the whole year ? In my opinion it is absolutely unreasonable. It is a clear violation of the Constitution, and this House cannot consider, in my opinion, a Bill which is absolutely unconstitutional.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As this is one more attack on the monopolies in this country, I knew that Mr. Kothari would immediately oppose it, but my admiration for him remains.

My I say that it does not impinge any of the provisions of the Constitution ? The Companies Act, 1956 has already got section 224, and this is only trying to add new subsection 224A 224B and 224C. I am not at present going into the merits of the Bill. I welcome all the arguments that Mr. Kothari has put forward, because I know that he

has studied the subject deeply. Therefore, it is better that when the Bill is discussed, he goes into the merits. Then, I shall meet his points. This is not *ultra vires*, it is within my rights and within the purview of the Indian Companies Act. Only some clauses are being amended and new clauses are being added.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं आप की माफ़त कोठारी जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि यह निजी सदस्य का बिल है और यहां पर एक परिपाठी है कि निजी सदस्यों के बिलों को जब पेश किया जाता है तो उसका विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये, इस वास्ते उनको भी अपना विरोध वापिस ले लेना चाहिये । निजी सदस्यों को बिल पेश करने का मौका वैसे ही कम मिलता है । एक बार जारी फर्नेंडीस साहब का बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ था और उसका विरोध हुआ था, तब भी मैंने इस और सदन का ध्यान सीधा था और उसके बाद उसको इंट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत मिल गई थी । आपका जो कहना है वह आपने कह दिया है । अगर आप विरोध करने का आग्रह न करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । जब विवेयक विचार के लिए आये और आप विरोध करना चाहें तो आपको कोई नहीं रोकेगा ।

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी : मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं विरोध वापिस ले लूँगा । लेकिन एक प्रश्न है । जो चीज़ प्राइमा फेसाई अनकास्टीट्यूशनल है उसे इंट्रोड्यूस होने देना चाहिये क्या ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : निजी सदस्य का बिल न होता तब मैं आपको नहीं कहता ।

श्री योगेन्द्र जर्मा (बेगुसराय) : माननीय सदस्य ने रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रक्शन है या नहीं, इसी आधार पर आपत्ति उठाई है और इसी आधार पर कहा है कि सदन में इस बिल को पेश नहीं किया जा सकता है । रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रक्शन है

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

या नहीं यह तो तभी पता चलेगा जब सदन इस पर विचार करेगा... 16.12 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह प्रैस नहीं करते हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : तब मामला खत्म है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : In view of the fact that Mr. Madhu Limaye has pointed out that it is the convention of the House that we do not oppose the introduction of Private Members' Bills, I withdraw my objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I introduce the Bill.

16.11 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections 2, 3, etc.)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)

BILL—*contd.*

(Omission of Article 314)
by Shri Madhu Limaye

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up further consideration of the Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye further to amend the Constitution of India. Originally the time allotted was one hour. We have taken four hours and 52 minutes and more Members would like to speak. Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri may continue his speech.

श्री रघुवीर निह शास्त्री (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि भारत सरकार की सर्विसिस में यदि किन्हीं लोगों को विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त है तो वे समाप्त होने चाहियें। उसने कहा है कि सभी आदमियों को, सभी श्रेणियों को समान सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, सब के लिए द्वार समाप्त होने चाहियें और किसी भी प्रकार के विशेषाधिकार किसी को नहीं मिलने चाहियें और जिन को मिले हुए हैं, उनके समाप्त होने चाहियें। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की शिफारियों को देखते हुए भी मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार की जो सर्विसिस हैं, उनमें किसी एक बास सर्विस को अगर विशेषाधिकार मिले हुए हैं, तो उनको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। भारत सरकार की सर्विस में लगभग 27 लाख आदमी हैं और प्रान्तीय सरकारों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगे हुये आदमियों को गिता जाए तो उन की संख्या करीब नब्बे लाख हो जाती है। देश की सरकारी सर्विसिस में लगभग नब्बे लाख लोग हैं। अब 80,90 या 100 आदमियों को जो विशेषाधिकार मिले हुये हैं, वे बड़े अखरते हैं और इसलिये वे समाप्त होने चाहियें।

अब प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि इसके लिये

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 24-4-1970.

क्या संविधान को बदलना पड़ेगा? कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि संविधान को बदलना नीतिकत्ता नहीं होगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बदलते हुये समाज में और बदलते हुए युग में यदि संविधान को बदलने की आवश्यकता पड़े तो उसको बदलना भी नीतिकत्ता है और न बदलना अनीतिकत्ता है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आवश्यकता है और नीतिकत्ता का तकाजा है तो संविधान को भी बदल दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि यदि आज सरदार पटेल जीवित होते तो वह हम सब का नेतृत्व करते इस बात में और सबसे आगे हो कर कहते कि परिस्थितियाँ बदल गई हैं और बदली हुई परिस्थितियों को व्यान में रखते हुये संविधान में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये और ये जो विशेषाधिकार इन लोगों को दिये गये हैं, वे समाप्त किये जाने चाहिये।

संविधान में जब हमने इसकी व्यवस्था की या इसके बारे में आश्वासन दिया तो उसके पीछे भी एक बात थी और वह यह थी कि हमारे जो ड्रिटिश शासक थे उनका एक अनुरोध था, उनका एक आग्रह था, जिसे एक प्रकार से कभी-कभी दबाव भी माना जा सकता है और उस अनुरोध या यों कहिये कि उस दबाव में आकर हमने इन 80 या 90 या 100 आदमियों को सरकार में इस प्रकार का दर्जा दिया जिस से यह भान होता है, जिस से ऐसा आभास मिलता है कि वे ड्रिटिश सरकार के आदमी हैं, भारत सरकार के आदमी नहीं हैं। यह जो मनोवैज्ञानिक संस्कार है, यह भी समाप्त होना चाहिये और यह जो भावना है, यह समाप्त होनी चाहिये। उनके मन में भी यह भावना होनी चाहिये कि वे ड्रिटिश सरकार के रखे हुए नहीं हैं, अंग्रेजों के रखे हुये नहीं हैं बल्कि भारतीय शासन या भारतीय सरकार के अधीन जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं या संविधिस्त हैं, उनमें और इनमें कोई भेद नहीं है। यदि ये विशेषाधिकार समाप्त नहीं होगे, तो हमेशा उन्हें

यह व्यान रहेगा कि हम ताज के द्वारा रखे हुए हैं, हम ताज के प्रति बफादार हैं, ताज ने हमारी सुविधाओं को सुरक्षित रखा है।

27 लाख की तो एक विरादरी है और अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पूरी विरादरी को लिया जाए तो वह 80-90 लाख के करीब होती है। इतनी बड़ी विरादरी में अगर 80, 90 या 100 आदमी जो ग्रन्ति-थलग हैं वे यह कहें, यह आफर करें कि आज हम जो हमारी समाज में उन्नपन और नीचपन हैं, जो ऊबड़ खाबड़ ब्रातल है, उससे दूर कर रहे हैं, उस को बराबर कर रहे हैं वो भी उचित होगा। ये बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है जिनको वे मिटायेंगे। बहुत छोटा सा अंतर है और इस लिए उनको अपने आप आफर करना चाहिये और यह कहना चाहिये कि हमारी बजह से अगर कहीं समाज में कोई भेद रहता है तो वह समाप्त होना चाहिये। उनके लिए यह एक शोभा की जात होगी। सौ के करीब जो आई० सी० एस० के आदमी है वे स्वयं आफर करें कि आज हम सुविधाओं को छोड़ने हैं और सरकारी संविधिस की जो विरादरी है, उसमें शमिल होते हैं, दूसरी सेवा करने वालों की जो विरादरी है, उगमें शामिल होते हैं तो यह सब से अच्छी बात होगी।

श्री लिमये ने इस बिल को रखा है। इस को लाने की मंशा यही है कि एक विरादरी में जो अकूल बचे हुए हैं, वे भी विरादरी में शामिल हो जायें और जो अलग से एक स्थान उनको मिला हुआ है, उसको तामाप्त करके मनो-वैज्ञानिक रूप से, क्रियात्मक रूप से मन को समान आधार पर रखा जाए, भारत के सब नागरिक एक समान हैं और भारत सरकार की सेवा में काम करने वाले सब लोगों के माध्यमें एक दृष्टि से व्यवदार होता है, एक दृष्टि से उनके साथ बरताव होता है।

श्री चिक्कन्न भट्टा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, यह विधिक

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

1967 में पेश किया गया था। चाहिये तो यह था कि चूंकि इस प्रकार के विवेयक के माध्यम से प्रगति की तरफ कदम बढ़ता है, इसलिए सरकार या तो इस विवेयक को स्वीकार कर लेती और या अपनी तरफ से इस तरह का कोई विवेयक लाती। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। हाल ही में यह विवेयक बैलट में आया और इस सदन में उस पर बहस शुरू हुई। इन तीन सालों में देश का वातावरण बहुत बदल गया है। पहले तो सत्तारूढ़ दल का यह घमंड था कि हमारी हस्ती बरकरार है और कोई हमको चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन 1967 के बाद परिस्थितियां बहुत बदल गई हैं। कई राज्यों में सत्तारूढ़ दल की हस्ती को घक्का लगा है वह जानता है कि उसकी नैया हँडबने को है और यदि उसने इस प्रगतिशील कदम का समर्थन नहीं किया, तो केन्द्र में भी उसके अस्तित्व के लिए खतरा हो जाएगा। इस लिए, जैसा कि अखबारों में आया है, सरकार अपनी गर्दन को बचाने के लिए इस विवेयक का समर्थन करने जा रही है। कहावत है कि बैटर सेट देने नंबर या देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद। सरकार अब भी इस विवेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हो गई है, इस बात की हमें खुशी है। लेकिन हम उसको इस बात के लिए माफ नहीं करेंगे कि उसने इतने दिनों तक इस विवेयक को नजर अन्दाज़ किया। यदि इस सदन में इस तरह का कोई प्रगतिशील विवेयक आये, तो सरकार को उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिये और अगर सरकार किसी निजी विवेयक को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहती है, तो वह अपनी तरफ से एक विवेयक लाये।

मैं आई० सी० एस०—इंडियन सिविल सर्विस—की शुश्राता में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि अंग्रेजी जमाने में राष्ट्रीय नेता कहा करते थे कि यह न सिविल है और

न सर्विस है हस्तीकत यही है कि इंडियन सिविल सर्विस के ये अफ़सरान सिविल नहीं थे, क्योंकि उनको मैन्टेलिटी मिलिटरी या पैरा मिलिटरी होती थी और उनका उद्देश्य सर्विस तो यही नहीं, बल्कि उनके मनों में इस देश के लोगों पर डामीनेशन करने की भावना थी। नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस और श्री हरिविष्णु कामत जैसे जिन लोगों को इस बात का अहसास हो जाता था, वे इस सर्विस को छोड़ जाते थे। जहां तक श्री अरबिद का संबंध है, वह हासं-राडिंग में कम्पीट न कर सकने की बजह से इस में नहीं आ पाये, लेकिन अगर वह आ भी जाते, तो वह भी इसको छोड़ देते। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जिन लोगों को इस सर्विस की वास्तविकता का जान हो गया, वे इसको छोड़ गए और समाज-सेवा के काम में लग गए।

अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य के जमाने में इस सिविल सर्विस की स्थापना के पीछे दो उद्देश्य थे: एक स्टेबिलिटी और दूसरा कान्टीन्यूइटी। जब अंग्रेज यहां से गए और ट्रांसफर आफ पावर हूँगा तो उस बक्त भी हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने इसी बात को हृष्टि में रखा और संविधान में अनुच्छेद 314 रख कर इंडियन सिविल सर्विस के अधिकारियों के प्रिविलेज आदि बंरकरार रखे। हम जानते हैं कि इंडो-नेशिया आदि जिन एशियाई देशों में इस प्रकार की सर्विस नहीं थी, वहां कई खराबियां पैदा हुईं।

लेकिन अब समय बदल गया है, देश की परिस्थिति बदल गई है, जिसके कारण सरकार को मजबूरन कई परिवर्तन करने पड़ रहे हैं। इसी बजह से उसने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी का आदर्श रखा है, हालांकि वह केवल दिखाने के लिए ही है। लेकिन अगर इस सरकार का उस आदर्श में

थोड़ा भी विश्वास है, तो उस के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि वह देश में मौजूद अलग अलग वर्गों के प्रिविलेजिज का खात्मा करने की कोशिश करे। पूँजीवादी देशों में भी सामाजिक तकरंकों और प्रिविलेजिज का खात्मा हो रहा है। अमरीका जैसे पूँजीवादी देश में शासन के अधिकारियों आदि के विशेषाधिकारों और विशेष स्थिति को लगभग समाप्त कर दिया गया है। आप किसी भी दफ्तर में चले जाइये, आपको कोई नहीं रोकेगा। वहां यह भी मालूम नहीं होगा कि अमुक व्यक्ति मैजिस्ट्रेट, गवर्नर या जुडिशरी का आदमी है। यह ठीक है कि वहां रंग-भेद है और एशियन्ज के साथ भेद-भाव बरता जाता है, लेकिन कागज पर "ग्राम आर ईक्वल" के सिद्धान्त को बहुत हद तक निभाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ब्रिटेन में भी लाडेंशिप और मानार्कों होने के बावजूद सब को समान स्तर पर लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जब पूँजीवादी देशों में भी ये परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, तो फिर जो सरकार समाजवाद और सोशलिस्ट पैटन का साइनबोड़ अपने माथे पर लगाये फिरती है, उसके लिए तो इस प्रकार के वर्गीय विशेषाधिकारों को खत्म करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है।

हम यह देख रहे हैं कि आई० सी० एस० के बाद अब आई० ए० एस० में जो लोग आये हैं, उनमें भी विशेषाधिकार और विशेष स्थिति को प्राप्त करने और बनाये रखने की भावना है। इस विधेयक के पीछे दर्शन के बल यह नहीं है कि सिविल सर्विस के प्रिविलेजिज का खात्मा किया जाये। वे तो खत्म किये जाने चाहिये ही और उस बात का हम समर्थन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हमारे अफसरों में जो हाकिमाना दिमाग है, जो डामीनेशन की भावना है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैंबल से लेकर बड़े-बड़े अफसर आम जनता के साथ जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करते हैं, उसको भी खत्म करने की जरूरत है।

यदि सरकार को इस विधेयक की भावना और आदर्श के साथ कुछ हमदर्दी है, तो वह अपने अधिकारियों को एक सर्कुलर जारी करे कि जो कोई नागरिक कोई दरखास्त ले कर उनसे मिलने के लिए आता है, तो वे ध्यान और ध्यादर से उसकी बात सुनें। आज यह स्थिति नहीं है। आज तो बी० डी० ओ० भी अपने आप को लाट साहिव समझता है। बन की असमानता और केन्द्रीयकरण को तो दूर करना ही चाहिये, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ सामाजिक असमानताओं को भी जल्द से जल्द समाप्त करना चाहिये।

अगर हम संविधान की किसी व्यवस्था के कारण इस दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं, तो हम को उस में संशोधन करना चाहिये। इस हृष्टि से आज हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 314 को डिलीट कर दें, ताकि कागज पर बराबरी की भावना बढ़े। इससे लोग्गर रंग में भी, मांवों और ब्लाक के छोटे-छोटे अधिकारियों में भी समाजवाद और बराबरी की भावना प्राप्त हो।

केवल इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करना ही काफ़ी नहीं है, बल्कि इसके पीछे जो लांग-रेज दर्शन है, सरकार उसको भी स्वीकार करे और यह आवश्यक दे कि वह एक सर्कुलर जारी करेगी कि अधिकारी आम जनता के प्रति बराबरी की भावना रखें और उनकी ग्रीवेंसिज को दूर करने की कोशिश करें। ऐसा करने से ही यह प्रमाणित हो सकेगा कि यह सरकार समाजवाद या सोशलिस्टिक पैटन में विश्वास रखती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that though I welcome the move made by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, I can give him only qualified support.

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

I entirely agree with what has been said about the Indian Civil Service and the way in which it has been functioning. The Indian Civil Service was created by the British Government when they realised in 1857 that mere lathi and guns will not solve this problem but a state has to be created in which the British social order is respected in this country. On the one side, they had Macaulay with his educational programme; on the other, they had the service which they called the Indian Civil Service, in which the brilliant students were selected and they were trained in England and steeped in British culture and British view of things in general. They were sent mostly either to Oxford or Cambridge which are the biggest factories in the world to manufacture the best snobs in the noblest sense of the word. With this additional snobbery and the great authority and prestige of the British Government, the Indian Civil Service represented in India some sort of superior human being, superior Indian, not equal to the Englishmen but a sort of brown Englishmen in this country. That was the view of the British Government. They were paid so well and they were given such other advantages that they were also fairly honest in dealing with the people.

Therefore, this service was created by the British Government for a special purpose and that special purpose they served very well. In crushing the freedom movement, in doing everything possible so that freedom is delayed as long as possible, they left no stone unturned in that.

But that is only one aspect of the question that the Indian Civil Service is not a desirable institution which should be tolerated. That is one part of the question and not the main thing. In the Bill you want to delete Article 314 relating to the agreement we have come to with the Indian Civil Service. Now, by an Act that was passed in 1935, Secretaries of State Service were protected in this manner. I want to assert that this is not a privilege. There were certain conditions of service which were guaranteed and they were offered by Government; they were not asked by the Indian Civil Service but were offered by the Government. A note has been circulated by the Home Minister:

"The Government of India are

naturally and rightly most anxious—and His Majesty's Government share their anxiety—that the administration shall not be weakened by the loss of experienced officers."

So, Sir, Government required them on their terms. I know the whole thing was managed by Britishers. They wanted to protect the loyal servants, but at the same time they had the capacity to make their ideas originate from the victim itself. It is they who partitioned the country but the idea was supposed to emerge from Mr. Jinnah or X, Y or Z. That is why the Government of India offered them certain conditions, and if they did not accept those conditions they were to retire. So, when you make an offer and the other party accepts it, it is a contract and it is not a privilege. Privileges are really enjoyed by you, me and the princes and not by the Indian Civil Service. Article 314 deals with conditions of service of Indian Civil Service. Article 311 deals with conditions of service of IAS and so on and so forth. This is a question involving amendment of the Constitution and the Home Minister wanted that we deal with that aspect exhaustively. Let me make my point clear. It is not a question of privilege. I hold that there should not be any inequality and privilege in this country. Even Jackson of the United States said that there should be no inequality and no special privileges. But, Sir, the abolition of privileges and so on should begin with ourselves and not with others. It is very easy to take away the privilege of others with whom we have no concern. Is it not a fact? Take, for example, the princes and the Members of Parliament. The Members of Parliament not only enjoy privileges but also there is no check on the abuse of those privileges. The princes have certain privileges but they cannot over-step them. Here you cannot criticise somebody who is not present, but everyday there is criticism. What is the check? Not only that you have got the privileges but also you can extend the same as long and as much as you like. A year back we increased our salaries, telephone facilities, etc. We increased our own privileges. Therefore, I maintain that privileges and inequalities should not be there and we should start with ourselves first.

Secondly, there is the question of some pledge, some guarantee which you have given

and which you cannot really discard because the conditions of India have changed. In what way have the conditions of India changed? In what way have the ICS officers come in the way of any socialist measures? You do not take any measure and you want to blame somebody or the other. That will not do.

One reason why we are very keen about this is that we have not succeeded in bringing about socialism. When Napoleon was retreating from Moscow, he built a dome with gold so that everybody was talking about the gold dome and forgot about his defeat.

You have to honour the word that you had given. We are great believers in Gandhiji. Gandhiji said that after freedom his main task would be, firstly, to purify the politics of the country; secondly, to organise the masses to insist and press that all the pledges that we had given during the time of our slavery were honoured and fulfilled and, thirdly, to organise the youth so that their restlessness and ideology got some outlet.

Though the purpose and intention are very good, I do not think we will be doing credit to our country by changing our word so easily and so often.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir I have a submission regarding this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can raise a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have no point of order : it is a submission regarding time for this Bill. It is a really very important Bill. Some of us who did not understand the implications of the Bill at the initial stage have now fully understood them. We want to participate in the debate. The Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission is speaking on this Bill. He may give us some clues. Therefore, I move :

"That the time for this Bill be extended by two hours"

This is the motion for my side. If

somebody wants to object to it, let him object.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I support it.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : I beg to oppose what Shri S. M. Banerjee has stated. In view of the present political climate my Bill was considered as important by the sub-committee of the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee and has been upgraded to category A. I have been sitting here for the last three days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am here for the last three months.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Here "three days" means a month and a half. On this Bill for which only one hour was allotted, more than five hours have been consumed. All aspects of Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill have already been dealt with. Therefore I bring forward a closure motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The first motion is before the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I want to suggest *via media*. As Shri Banerjee has pointed out, it is an important Bill and many Members want to participate in the debate on this. I understand, the Government is supporting the Bill ; probably, they have even issued a whip to their Members to support the Bill. I do not know but that is what I understand. We would require a two-thirds majority before the Bill is passed. If time is extended for this Bill, other Private Members' Bill will be debarred which is not proper. Therefore, I suggest that since Government is supporting the Bill, let Government take over this Bill, give time from their own time and fix a date for this. On the 28th we are having the elections to the Estimates Committee. Probably many Members, more than the required number, would be present that day. Let Government provide one hour or two hours, whatever we fix now, from their own time and let this Bill be voted on that day. Today we may continue with other Private Members' Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I withdraw my earlier suggestion in favour of Shri Dwivedy's suggestion.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I strongly feel that since Shri Deo's Bill is also a very important and topical one, we should discuss that Bill also. Government has already made up its mind, as has appeared in the papers, that they are going to support this Bill.

As Mr. Dwivedy suggested, it can be made a Government Bill, they can bring it and there will not be any difficulty in getting it passed. On a previous occasion also, Shri Nath Pai's, Bill was taken up by the Government. Then, we can take up Shri P. K. Deo's Bill today.

SHRI P. K. DEO : There should not be any bad precedent created because of absence of Members today and the Constitution Amendment Bill not being passed. To avail of the opportunity of Members being present for the Estimates Committee elections on the 28th for the purpose of passing the Constitution Amendment Bill on that day is a very bad precedent. This is very wrong. I oppose this move.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, my only submission is that if we postpone it to any other day, other than a Friday—on 28th, it is not a Friday—then the time has to be taken from the Government quota. Therefore, I want a firm commitment from the Government that they will agree to do that.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : The Government has no objection. In fact, the Government supports the suggestion made by Mr. Dwivedy and Mr. Nambiar. Being an important matter, a good discussion is necessary. Although this Constitution Amendment Bill is only one-line Bill, a large volume of matter is contained in it, the consequences have to be explained and all that. I myself wanted to speak on the Bill about the legal, constitutional and other aspects. Therefore, I support the suggestion made by Mr. Dwivedy.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Why should it be on the 28th?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Let me make a motion and let it be accepted by the House. I want Rule 30 (1) and other

relevant rules in relation to the Constitution Amendment Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye to be suspended and that the debate on the consideration of Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill be now adjourned and be taken up at 6.00 P. M. on 28th April, 1970.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I oppose it. Why should it be on the 28th?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : You make it from 6.00 P. M. to 6.30 P. M.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We will take it up at 6.00 P. M.

This is my motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 28th April is all right. I only want it should be from 6.00 P. M. to 7.00 P. M.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : That is all right.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I fully appreciate the gesture of the Government to accommodate Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill. Why should it be on the 28th? That is what I object to. From what Shri Dwivedy has said, the motive is *mala fide*. Today, there is no strength in the House and there is no chance of the Bill being passed. Now, because the Members will be present on the 28th for the Estimates Committee elections, they want to avail of that opportunity so that the Bill is taken up on that day to get it passed. I object to this. Surely, the law of jungle is not prevailing here. It is a bad precedent; it is a wrong thing. So, I oppose the motion of Shri Dwivedy.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Since Shri P. K. Deo has mentioned certain things, I would say, it is with the best of intentions to accommodate Shri P. K. Deo's Bill. Everybody knows that the Government has accepted the Bill and that the Bill is going to be passed. It is in order to accommodate him that we are suggesting this. He should take it in that light.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I oppose 28th.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 109 says :

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : श्री सुरेन्द्र द्विवेदी ने ठीक सुभाव दिया है। क्योंकि यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्ज बिजनेस है, इसलिए इसमें रूल को सम्पेण्ड करना पड़ेगा। नाथपाई के बिल के समय भी ऐसा ही किया गया था, पहले रूल को सम्पेण्ड करवाया था, उसके बाद निश्चय किया गया था। इसलिये पहले रूल को सम्पेण्ड करने का मोशन पास हो, उसके बाद इसको लिया जाय।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The relevant rule is 30 (1).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rule 30 (1) says :

"When on a motion being carried the debate on a private members's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day"

That does not apply.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Omission of Article 314*) by Shri Madhu Limaye be adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th April, 1970 at 6 p. m."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Omission of Article 314*) by Shri Madhu Limaye be adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th April, 1970 at 6 p.m."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, I beg to move :

"That rule 30 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the

debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Madhu Limaye which has been adjourned today to Tuesday, the 28th April, 1970 be suspended."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That rule 30 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Madhu Limaye which has been adjourned to-day to Tuesday, the 28th April, 1970 be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I oppose it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I support it.

16.44 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 164)
by Shri P. K. Deo

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Bill of Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions has up-graded this Bill as Category A having realised its importance and implications in the context of the recent developments in the country. This Bill is so simple, so innocuous, so non-controversial and at the same time so timely and important for the proper functioning of democracy that not much pleading is necessary for the passing of this Bill. This Bill provides to amend Article 164 of the Constitution which empowers Governors to appoint Chief Ministers and other Ministers in the State. Article 164 of the Constitution says, and I quote :

"The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Now, there is a proviso regarding Scheduled Caste Ministers in certain States. It is identical to Article 75 of the Constitution which empowers the President to appoint the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. Article 75 of the Constitution says, and I quote :

The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Now, the flaw in this regard is that the Governor and the President have been equated : but the difference is that the President is an elected representative of the people. He gets his authority from the people and he is impeachable for violation of the Constitution for which special procedure has been laid down under Article 61. In case of the Governor Article 156 of the Constitution provides this, and I quote :

"The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President."

As the President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers for all purposes the Governor of a State is answerable to the Home Ministry or the Home Minister ; so long as he enjoys that confidence, his job is secure. We know this very well and there are no two opinions that the Governors of States have partisan outlook and affiliations. The other day the Bihar Governor applied for a Rajya Sabha seat to Shri Neelamani Rautrai, PCC President of Congress (Indicate) in Orissa. All these aspects have been considered by some eminent jurists. They have been asked to give advice as to the guidelines to be followed by Governors in India. But this was referred to them on May 17, 1967, after all the mischief has been done in Rajasthan.

In reply to a Starred Question put by my hon. friend Shri Rabi Ray on 10-4-1970 the Home Minister has summarised the various opinion received from the jurists and he says, in sub clause (3) of the recommendations that "the Governor should invite the person who has been found by him as a result of his soundings." Now, Sir, this word, 'soundings' is a dangerous term.

Sounding is done by the Governor as dictated from Delhi. The strings are pulled from Delhi for the Governor to help in the formation of the Ministry. There would have been no difficulty if there had been a two-party system. The sapling of Indian democracy has yet to take roots in this country. All the eyes of the world are riveted at the functioning of the biggest democracy of the world today. We shudder to think that dictatorship has been trying to raise its ugly head in this country.

Life and property are in danger. Life of political opponents is at stake. The brutal murder of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya yet remains a mystery. Attempts are being made on Jyoti Basu's life, and the P.S.P. leaders like Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Rajnara'n while coming to attend the Parliament sessions were beaten mercilessly in front of the Parliament House. One of the demonstrators was hacked to death and many more are reported missing. I am saying as to how the Opposition is being trampled down by the dictatorial government. A reign of terror has been let loose throughout the country. Judges of the Supreme Court and their pronouncements are ridiculed on the floor of the Parliament. Princes were good boys so long as they supported the Government and now are penalised for their growing popularity. The whole fabric of the democratic society is in danger of subversion. Patriotism is nobody's monopoly. Constitution provides for full scope for propagation of political ideas and growth of political parties. Till 1967, nobody bothered about the institution of the Governors. But, after the rejection at the poll of the monolithic Congress Party and the break of its 12 years of uninterrupted misrule and the emergence of non-Congress Governments in a majority of States, the minority Congress Government saddled in power in the centre, functions of the Governors received new dimensions and demand a very close scrutiny and the federal character of Constitution has been put to acid test. Usually, discredited and defected politicians, inconvenient and unwanted colleagues, retired bureaucrats fill these posts. They are not impeachable like the President. They play ducks and drakes with the Constitution and assemblies. The only parallel we find in Charles I of British history. They apply different standards. For

example, in Haryana, the Government enjoying the majority in the House, according to the Governor himself was dismissed. In the Governor's report, we were given a long sermon on defection and public morality. Even before the link of the report of the Governor was dry a minority government was installed in West Bengal. Defectors were rewarded with fishes and loaves and even with Chief Ministership. When the first U.D.F. Ministry (a union of convenience) was crumbling under its own weight and was going to meet the fate of the second U.D.F. ministry, it was not allowed a natural death. A minority ministry with the leader of 17 M.L. As. in a House of 280 was installed.

16.58 hrs.

[*Shri Vasudevan Nair in the Chair*]

In Madhya Pradesh, while demands of grants of budget were being discussed, the Governor, under the advice of the Chief Minister who had lost the majority at that time asked for the adjournment of the House. The House was adjourned by the Speaker and the Governor then prorogued the Assembly.

In Rajasthan, immediately after the general election, though the Congress was returned in minority, Shri Sukhadia was asked by the Governor to form the government. He resigned as he did not have the guts to face the Assembly. He resigned one day before the meeting of the Assembly. He had no courage to face the trial of strength probably because the manouvreing would not succeed at that time. Immediately, President's rule was promulgated. That was the first action of this new Government for which they had to face the no-confidence motion on the first day of the Lok-Sabha and no chance was given to the opposition to form a government. The majority of M.L. As. expressing their allegiance to the Swatantra Leader there were physically paraded in front of the President in New Delhi. After some time, when the manouvreing of seduction and defection was completed, again Shri Sukhadia was sent for to form the Government. This is how the public life is vitiated by the party in power and the Governor is an accomplice or an abettor in this.

In Punjab, not even 24 hours was given

to Shri Gurnam Singh by the Governor. While the Chief Minister came to Delhi to discuss with the Prime Minister, the Governor there administered the oath of Office to a defector and a puppet leader of 17 M.L. As. who was installed there lost the defector may melt away and the mischief might not be possible. So, 24 hours' time was not given to Sardar Gurnam Singh.

In the Lok Sabha after the Congress ranks were divided and the Ministry had been reduced to a minority, the tempo of toppling non-Congress Governments has gathered new momentum. Governors have acted as mere instruments in this game, with the mastermind of Shri Jagjivan Ram, the great toppler, and the free use of Russian money. A master Plot hatched at the Bhubaneswar Raj Bhavan between Shri Jagjivan Ram and the Russian Ambassador in collusion with our PSP aspirants who do not even have 1/6th of the strength in the House, and some former communist card-holders, could not materialise due to the judicious and vigilant action of patriotic forces like our SSP friends and others. In Haryana, when a no-confidence motion was pending, the Speaker not only adjourned the House, but the same Governor who gave a sermon two years ago on morality in public life—prorogued the Assembly with the result that the no-confidence motion automatically lapsed. Thus we find there is a complete negation of democracy in that State. The Governor cannot be the barometer of the confidence of the Assembly. The Assembly should be the testing ground of the stability of the Ministry. In Jammu and Kashmir also the other day, the Governor prorogued the Assembly when the strength of the ruling party was reduced.

Against this background, I request consideration of my Bill. As the Governor do not function independently and by their action are responsible to the Home Minister through the President, they instead of being the custodians of democracy, instead of giving concrete shape to the will of the electorate have become his master's voice or stooges of the Home Minister in their partisan approach. Under our Constitution, there is no right of recall. So the people have to be silent spectators to this drama of opportunism and moral degradation with disgust and anguish. How long can they tolerate this drama. God forbid, let not

[Shri P. K. Dho]

bullets replace the ballot box to change governments.

As the Governors have a constitutional obligation to project the will of the people, a guideline is necessary. An eminent jurist like Shri Gurnam Singh has in a booklet on the Role of Governors in India today quoted in p. 11 a very nice precedent :

"In the seventies of the last century, it so happened in England that Mr. Gladstone won a clear majority in the House of Commons. The sovereign Queen Victoria had a strong personal dislike of him. None the less, she had to invite him to form the Government".

He has further agreed with Shri Setalvad who stated that it was not wise for the Governor of Rajasthan who had retired after the general election to exclude Independents in assessing support to the SVD in the Assembly.

There are identical provisions in other constitutions also as envisaged in my bill. In the West German constitution it is stated in art. 63 :

"The Federal Chancellor"—that is, the Prime Minister—" shall be elected without debate by the Bundestag on the proposal of the Federal President and the person obtaining the vote of the majority of the members of the Bundestag is elected and the person elected must be appointed by the Federal President".

I would like to quote the Irish Constitution. Article 13(1) of the Irish Constitution says :

"The President shall, on the nomination of Dail Eireann (House of Representatives), appoint the Taoiseach, that is, the head of the Government or Prime Minister."

A similar provision is also there in the Burmese Constitution, but it has been suspended now because of the military rule there.

17.00 hrs.

That is why I have suggested amendment of article 164 of the Constitution thus :

"(1) Within a weak (i) after the results of each general election or mid-term elections in a State are published

or (ii) after the office of Chief Minister otherwise falls vacant, the Governor shall summon the Legislative Assembly of the State to elect the Leader of the House who shall be appointed by him as the Chief Minister.

Explanation.—The "Leader of the House" means one who commands the absolute majority of the House for which a second or a third ballot may be held, if necessary, until the absolute majority is obtained."

Jennings has also clearly stated that the Queen's task is only to secure a Government, not to try to form a Government. Even our Constitution-makers anticipated such a contingency and expressed their apprehension. My former esteemed colleague Pandit Thakur Das Bnargava, who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, in his most eloquent speech on 1.6.1949 clearly anticipated such things happening. He said :

"Here his discretion is too wide. Now, the Governor, if he so chooses, can appoint his Ministers and the Premier may be called upon to form a ministry from any party which is not the biggest party in the House. There is no bar against this. I would have liked a provision that the Governor shall only call for the leader of the biggest party in the Assembly to form the Ministry."

A similar apprehension was expressed by another Member of the Constituent Assembly, he was also a former colleague of mine in the Lok Sabha, Shri Mohd. Tahir. He said :

"In many cases I have seen, for instance in the local bodies, although the members have no confidence in the Chairman of the District Board and pass a vote of non-confidence, the Chairman still continues in office because nowhere in the Constitution is it provided that if a no-confidence motion is passed, the Chairman has to resign his office. As time passes on, the Chairman tries to win over and convert many of the members who voted against him with the result that the members who have no-confidence in the Chairman have got to turn themselves to the side of the

Chairman. In this way, it is also possible in the case of the Ministers."

He also anticipated the same danger. Whenever any discussion took place in this House, invariably all the parties have supported the idea that there should be a guideline to the Governors. I quite remember that the other day Mr. Dange, the leader of the party which is the main prop of this tottering Government, clearly stated that such a guideline should be given to the Governors. In the British days, the Governors in the various Provinces used to be given an Instrument of Instructions. In the Constituent Assembly this was also debated, but they thought it was not necessary. A simple guideline to the Governors would not be sufficient, that it would be like the Instrument of Instructions of the British days under the Government of India Act, 1935.

It will be a legacy of the British raj. If any guideline had to be given it should be a statutory guideline; it should be a constitutional guideline. That is why an amendment of the Constitution is necessary. The Home Minister sought the opinion of the jurists and let us see what the jurists have said. Justice A. K. Sarkar has stated :

"If it (the Government) can secure support after being put in office, why cannot it do so before? The answer must be that once in office it can offer inducement for the acquisition of support which it could not before."

Justice Gajendragadkar also similarly stated in his most important opinion :

"But the satisfaction of the Governor that the person whom he is inviting for appointment as Chief Minister is the leader of a party which commands a majority in the House seems to me to be a condition precedent for such invitation."

Let us see what Mr. Seervai, an eminent constitutional jurist has stated. He has quoted a very nice example. He has stated :

"Complications arise if there are more parties than one and the party in power is defeated. In 1929, the Conservatives were returned as the largest single party but had lost the support of the electors. The Labour party was second, and the

Liberal party third. "Mr. Baldwin decided to resign forthwith because the public would think it 'unsporting' of him not to do so, and would suspect that he was contemplating a deal with the Liberals. George V agreed with Mr. Baldwin and sent for MacDonald (the leader of the opposition)" : Jennings, p. 435. Thus, the second largest party was called upon to form the government because it could count upon the support of the Liberals.

In one sense it is difficult to give effect to "the verdict of the electorate" when no single party is returned with an absolute majority, because the electorate has given no definite verdict. But negatively the electorate withdrew its support from the Conservative and under the circumstances the best way of giving effect to the verdict was to call upon the second largest party if it could count upon Liberal support."

Similarly the Administrative Reforms Commission has also suggested guidelines. Guidelines are necessary. The House will have to elect its leader first and it is imperative on the part of the Governor to call him and none else to form the Government. It should be a statutory and constitutional guideline. The Bill provides that as the Government is voted out of office, the Government should be voted in by the Assembly. The arguments of jurists support my Bill. With these words I commend my Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Mohamed Imam and Shri K. P. Singh Deo may move their amendments.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1970."(1)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Select Committee consisting of 20 members, namely :

Shri P. K. Deo
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
 Dr. Karni Singh
 Shri Samarendra Kundu
 Shri D. K. Kunte
 H. H. Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura
 Shri Murasoli Maran
 Shri Mohammad Ismail
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee
 Shri N. P. C. Naidu
 Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
 Shri K. Ananda Nambiar
 Shrimati Nirlep Kaur
 Chaudhuri Randhir Singh
 Shri Rabi Ray
 Shri B. Shankaranand
 Shri Vidy Charan Shukla
 Shri Devendra Vijai Singh
 Shri S. Supakar ; and
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."(3)

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : श्री देव ने जो बिल हाउस के सामने पेश किया है उसका मैं जोरदार शब्दों में बिरोध करता हूँ। सारा भगड़ा देश में इस बात को लेकर है कि यहां पार्टियां बहुत ज्यादा हैं। 137 पार्टीज देश में हैं। अकेली भेरी छोटी सी स्टेट में जिसमें पांच या छः जिले हैं, 19 पार्टियां हैं। कोई मार्ड आया, अपने घर पर फंडा लगा लिया और आल इण्डिया पार्टी की बुनियाद रख ली। लोगों ने इसको दूकानदारी बना लिया है। अपनी चौदराहट चलाने के लिए आल इण्डिया पार्टीज बना ली जाती है। पार्टी कोई होतो नहीं है, मैन्यरशिप कोई होती नहीं है, लेकिन अपनी चौदराहट बनाये रखने के लिए पार्टियां बना ली जाती हैं। इसमें लोगों का क्या क्षमता है? इसी बास्ते इतना ज्यादा देश की पोलिटिकल लाइफ में कन्पूशन है। लेकिन उसकी तोहमत लगाई जाती है गवर्नर पर या चीफ मिनिस्टर पर; मेरे दोस्त ने जेन्किन्ज और इंगलैंड के दूसरे लोगों की एथार्टीज पेश की है। मैं

यह नहीं कहता कि हम कोई कमफ़हम या कम काबिल हैं या हमारा तजुर्बा कम है। लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि इंगलैंड की पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी की उम्र 1250 साल है और हमारी कुल 20 साल। मेरे दोस्त इंगलैंड के साथ कैसे मुकाबला करते हैं? लेकिन करप्पान इंगलैंड के इलैक्शन्ज में भी या। जब हम छोटे थे, तो हम पढ़ते थे कि वहां की इलैक्शन्ज में क्या क्या करप्पान होती थी।

मेरे दोस्त ने हरियाणा, पंजाब, यू० पी० और राजस्थान वर्गरह कई स्टेट्स की मिसालें दीं। उन्होंने पुराने मुद्रे उखाड़े और उनमें जन डालने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक एक्सपेरिमेंट है, जिससे हम सीख रहे हैं, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज और उनके लीडर सीख रहे हैं और जनता भी सीख रही है। इस बक्त जो हालत है, मैं उससे कोई बहुत खुश नहीं हूँ। कौन सी ऐसी पार्टी है, जिसके दो तीन हिस्से नहीं हो गये हैं? सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कांग्रेस बंट गयी हैं। जनसंघ में भी लीडर-शिप का भगड़ा है। इसमें जनता का क्या कुमूर है? इस हालत में चीफ मिनिस्टर का चुनाव कैसे हो?

मेरे दोस्त आटिकल 164 में तरमीम करना चाहते हैं। अगर उन की बात मान ली जाये, तो सौ साल में भी लीडर का इलैक्शन नहीं हो सकता है। "बरी अक्लो-दानिश व बायद गरीस्त।" वह दूसरे और तीसरे बैलट की बात करते हैं। यह मदारी का तमाशा हुआ या लीडर या इलैक्शन हुआ? आखिर फैस, स्विटजरलैंड वर्गरह मुल्कों में भी पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी चल रही है और सरकारें बनाई जाती हैं। लेकिन हम कुछ ज्यादा ही डरते हैं। हममें यह कम्प्लेक्स सा हो गया है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए। यह एक एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है डेमोक्रेसी के फ़ंक्श-

निग का । उससे घबराना नहीं चाहिए । पंडित जी कहा करते थे कि आगे बढ़ो और अगर गिर पड़े, तो कोई बात नहीं, उठ कर फिर चलो ; अगर गलती होती है, कोई परवाह नहीं, काम करते चलो । यही पीजीशन डेमोक्रेसी के फँक्शनिंग की है ।

अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में जो कुछ होता है, उसके बारे में यहां पर कई बार बहस हुई है । कई जगह अच्छा स्टेंडर्ड कायम किया गया है । श्री सी० बी० गुप्त के लिलाफ़ सौ बातें कहीं जाती हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जब यह देखा कि उन की मैजारिटी खल्म हो गई है, तो उन्होंने फौरन इस्टीफा दे दिया । इसके मुकाबले में पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब चीटी की तरह चिमटे रहे, जब तक कि गवर्नर ने यह नहीं कह दिया कि उनको डिसमिस कर दिया जायेगा । हरियाणा में रूलिंग पार्टी को पन्द्रह बीस मेम्बरों की मैजारिटी हासिल थी, लेकिन फिर भी आपोजीशन के लोग कहते थे कि उनकी गवर्नर्मेंट बननी चाहिए । काश्मीर में कांग्रेस पार्टी में आपस का एक झगड़ा था, जो बाद में सुलक गया, लेकिन आपोजीशन के लोग कहने लग गये कि वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर की मैजारिटी नहीं रही है ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इन बातों के बारे में एलजिक नहीं होना चाहिए और टच-मी-नाट पलावर नहीं बन जाना चाहिए । जरा सी बात पर यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि डेमोक्रेसी खतरे : है, चीफ मिनिस्टर डिक्टेटर बन गया है, वर्गरह । बंगाल में एक युनाइटेड फंट की गवर्नर्मेंट बनी, लेकिन एक बहुत आया कि वह नहीं चल सकी । इसी तरह केरल में भी युनाइटेड फंट की गवर्नर्मेंट बनी । वह वहां नहीं चल सकी तो हमारे एक भाई ने गवर्नर्मेंट बनाई और वह गवर्नर्मेंट चला रहे हैं । बड़ी चुंडी की बात है । बहुत अच्छी तरह चला रहे हैं । आज से दस पन्द्रह साल पहले एक ऐसी पार्टी का वहां राज हुआ जिसके कुल 9

आदमी वहां थे । उस बहुत मैं खुद पी एस पी में था । कुल 9 आदमी उसके वहां थे । पट्टम थानू पिलै ने वहां गवर्नर्मेंट बनायी और बड़ी शान से हुक्मत वहां चलाई । 9 आदमियों ने हुक्मत चलाई । पट्टम थानू पिलै के लिए कोई कुछ भी कहे, मैं उनमें बड़ा एतकाद रखने वाला हूँ । कुछ ही दिन वह गवर्नर्मेंट उन्होंने चलाई लेकिन बड़ी शान से चलाई । यह तो बहुत की बात है और 9 आदमी की गवर्नर्मेंट को बेयर करने की बात है । मैं कहता हूँ कि एक आदमी की माइनारिटी गवर्नर्मेंट हो और सारी पार्टीज उसको बेयर कर लें, यह भी एक बड़ा शानदार एक्सपरिमेंट है । देश में बेयर करने की बात हो तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । जैसा अब हमारी ही गवर्नर्मेंट है, बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे काम कर रही है, लोग बेयर करते हैं । जिनके पेट में दंद है वह शोर भी मचाते हैं, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी शोर मचाती है लेकिन और पार्टियां उसको बेयर करती हैं, एस एस पी है, पी एस पी है, इंडेपेंडेंट है, वह इसकी सपोर्ट करते हैं और हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट चल रही है । इनको तो यह फिक हो गयी है कि ऐसी गवर्नर्मेंट चलेगी तो तुम्हें कब मौका मिलेगा । इनको अपना मांडा नजर आता है । सबा पांच सौ के हाउस में 208 की गवर्नर्मेंट चल सकती है तो ये सोचते हैं इस तरह हमारा नम्बर तो कभी आयेगा नहीं । तो इसमें हमारा क्या क्षमूर है ? आप अपनी पार्टी को मजबूत बनाइये । इसमें इन्दिरा गांधी का क्या क्षमूर है ?

मेरा कहने का मकसद यह है कि मेल्टिंग पाट में हमारा सारा सिस्टम है । देखना है कि यह कामियाब होता है या नहीं । अगर यह केल होगा तो क्या होगा, पता नहीं । अगर यह केल हो जायेगा तो कौजी चीज आयेगी या कौन सी चीज आये, खुनी इन्कलाब आये, खुदा जाने लेकिन यह सारा सिस्टम आज मेल्टिंग पाट में है । मगर यह जो तजवीज मेरे भाई ने पेस की इसका मतलब तो यह है कि इस सिस्टम के

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

खिलाफ एक वोट आफ सेन्सर है। जो आज एक लीडर बनता है, वह कहते हैं कि पहले बैलट में नहीं, दूसरे बैलट में हो, तीसरे बैलट में हो, इस तरह एक-एक एम एल ए की एक-एक लाल कीमत बनेगी। वह कहेंगे मुझे वोट करना, मैं तुम्हें बजीर बनाऊंगा और तुम्हारी जेब में इतने पैसे भी पड़ेंगे—यह सारी चीजें चलेंगी। अब रहा यह कि आप कहेंगे कि अब भी तो यह चीज चलती है, क्या अब खराबी नहीं है? तो खराबी है और खराबी होगी लेकिन इसका यह इलाज नहीं है। यह चीजें लाजमी हैं भगवर एक चीज होकर रहेगी कि देश में जो एक ख्यालत की पार्टियां हैं उनका पोलराईजेशन होगा। आज ये लीडर जो अपने अपने हलवे मांडे चलाते हैं, अपनी अपनी जापीर बनाये हुए हैं, कोई तीस हजारी, कोई बीस हजारी, कोई दस हजारी, अलग-अलग तरह के हैं, यह चीज खत्म होगी। एक ख्यालात के लोगों का पोलराईजेशन होगा। सोशलिस्ट ख्यालात की जो पार्टियां हैं उसमें कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है, और दूसरी सोशलिस्ट पार्टियां हैं, कोई ज्यादा सोशलिस्ट है, कोई साईटिफिक सोशलिस्ट है, कोई डिमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट है, एक बहुत आयेगा जबकि इन सारी पार्टियों को एक होना पड़ेगा और जो दूसरे उनको ब्रेक लगाते हैं, उनकी टांग पर लाठी चलाते हैं और उनको फेल करना चाहते हैं वे एक तरफ होंगे। रिएक्शनरी पार्टियां एक तरफ होंगी और प्रोग्रेसिव पार्टियां एक तरफ होंगी। समर्थिदारों की पार्टी एक होगी और गरीब की पार्टी एक होगी, मेहनतकश की पार्टी एक होगी। यह पोलराईजेशन होकर रहेगा। वह पांच साल में हो, सात साल में हो लेकिन उस दौरान तक यह कन्फ्यूजन की बात जो मेरे भाई कहते हैं वह बेशक चलेगी। लेकिन इस ट्रानजिटरी गेटेज में इस लेजिस्लेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ भगवर गवर्नर को भी जो

अलिंगारात आपने दिये हैं, वह भी न हों और चीफ मिनिस्टर को जो कास्टीट्यूशन में अधिकार दिये गये हैं वह भी निकाल दिये जायं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि स्टेट में कोई गवर्नरमैट ही नहीं बनेगी। अगर ये चीजें निकाल दी जायं तो सारी स्टेट्स में या तो परमानेन्ट राष्ट्रपति का राज्य रहेगा या फिर कोई गवर्नरमैट बनेगी तो वह फाल्स की तरह बनेगी—कोई दो हप्ते, कोई चार हप्ते और कोई 6 हप्ते की गवर्नरमैट बनेगी। उसके लिए क्या हम तैयार हैं? और हम चाहे तैयार भी हों लेकिन हमारे देश की गरीब जनता उसके लिये तैयार नहीं है। वह बार-बार एलेक्शन करने को बड़ा जुल्म समझती है। वह काम करने वाले लोग हैं, एक मजदूर तीन चार रुपये रोज कमाता है, वह कैसे बार-बार काम छोड़े? किसान अपने खेत को कैसे छोड़े? वह बेकार आदमी नहीं है। वह कमाऊ पूत है, खाऊ नहीं है। बहुत से हमारे लीडर खाऊ पूत बने हुए हैं लेकिन वह कमाऊ पूत हैं, किसान और मजदूर देश का। वह बार-बार देश में एलेक्शन नहीं चाहता। और इस तरह या तो बार-बार एलेक्शन होंगे या फिर गवर्नरमैट रोज जल्दी-जल्दी ढूँगेगी। मैं आप से बड़ी इज्जत के साथ कहता हूँ, आपने जो बिल दिया है, यह इलाज के बजाय बीमारी को और बढ़ाने वाला है। इस चीज से बीमारी और बढ़ेगी और बीमारी भी ऐसी बंसी नहीं, तपेदिक की बीमारी बन जायेगी जिसका कोई ईलाज नहीं।

मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है जिस काज को आप प्लॉड करना चाहते हैं वह काज ही डिफीट हो जायेगा। आज जगह-जगह अलग-अलग रूल हैं, कभीर में अलग है, पंजाब में अलग है, हरियाणा में अलग है। प्रोग्रेसेशन कैसे हो, साईने डाई एडजन हो सो कैसे हो, किन हालात में हो, असेम्बली बुलाकर पूछा जाये या गवर्नर को अन्दाज लग जाये किसके साथ

मैजारिटी है, इसके हर जगह अलग 2 कायदे हैं। अब एक चीज़ पंजाब में हुई, बहुत सारे लोग कहते हैं गलत बात हुई, मैं कहता हूँ बिल्कुल ठीक बात हुई। वहां गवर्नर को पता लग गया कि प्रकाश सिंह बादल के पास मैजारिटी है, उसने बादल की सरकार बना दी, इसमें कौन सा गलत काम गवर्नर ने किया।

मैं अभी बिहार के चायवासा से हो कर आया हूँ, वहां जो कुछ हुआ उस को देख कर मेरे दिल में बड़ा दर्द हुआ, लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि वहां की गवर्नरेंट ने, चाहे कुछ लोग उस को माइनोरिटी की गवर्नरेंट कहते हैं, बड़ी खूबसूरती से उस मामले को सम्भाला। वह गवर्नरेंट बड़ी पापुलर गवर्नरेंट है और उतना ही बढ़िया काम करती है, जितना हमारी इन्दिरा गांधी जी की गवर्नरेंट यहां सेन्टर में करती है।

जहां तक एसोल्यूट मैजोरिटी की बात कही गई है, एसोल्यूट मैजोरिटी की कैसे बनायें। मान लीजिए कोई ऐसी रिएक्शनरी पार्टी है जो किसानों को जान से मारती है, मजदूरों को जान से मारती है, तो दूसरी पार्टी उन से कैसे मिलेगी। सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया। मेरे स्थाल में यह बिल कराई प्रिमैन्योर है, इमैन्योर है, अनटाइमली है। यह देश के हित के, ऐमोज़ेसी के हित के खिलाफ़ है। इस के मान लेने से मुश्किलत बढ़ेंगी कम नहीं होंगी। जिस परपत्र के लिये इस को पेश किया गया है, वह परपत्र ही डिक्टीट हो जाएगा।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, हमारे श्री पी० के० देव साहब ने जो बिल सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि 1967 का वर्ष हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातन्त्र के इतिहास में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वर्ष रहा है, इस लिये कि कांग्रेस दल जो हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले 20 सालों से हुक्मत करता आ रहा

था, करीब 9 राज्यों में उस की सरकार खत्म हो गई और उस के बाद सब लोग सोचने लगे कि देश में स्थिर सरकार कैसे बने। एक तरह से एक दल का जो एकाधिकार इस देश में चला आ रहा रहा था, वह जनता के बोट के जरिये खत्म हो गया, यहां तक कि केन्द्र में भी इस दल का अल्पमत हो गया।

अब सवाल यह है—कि गवर्नरों को जो विवेक शक्ति हमारे संविधान में दी गई है, इस को लेकर इस सदन में पिछले तीन सालों में बहुत बाद-विवाद हम लोग कर चुके हैं। मैं श्री देव को धन्यवाद इस लिये भी देना चाहता हूँ कि इसी विषय को लेकर वह पहले एक प्रस्ताव इस सदन में लाये थे और आज वह इस को बिल में रूप में लाये हैं। हमारे संविधान में राष्ट्रपति की भर्तस्ना करने के लिए प्रावीज्ञन है, किन हालात में राष्ट्रपति की भर्तस्ना की जा सकती है, लेकिन यह एक अजीब चीज़ है कि कि जिस गवर्नर को राष्ट्रपति नामजद करता है, उस गवर्नर की भर्तस्ना करने का अधिकार इस सदन को नहीं है। इसी खामी को दूर करने के लिये देव साहब पहले प्रस्ताव लाये थे और अब बिल लाये हैं।

इस बिल का असली मकसद क्या है? सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि यह मामला राजस्थान से शुरू हुआ और इस समय बिहार तक पहुँच गया। मेरा इस सरकार के खिलाफ़ आरोप है—जिस ढंग से या जिस विचार से गवर्नरों की विवेकशक्ति का प्रावीज्ञन संविधान में रखा गया था, गृह मंत्रालय ने उन को नौकरों के रूप में परिणित कर दिया, बहुत सोच-विचार से राज्यों में सरकार के गठन करने के लिये संविधान में व्यवस्था नहीं की गई और यह बात राजस्थान से शुरू हो कर आज बिहार में दारोगा प्रंसाद राय की जो सरकार बनी, उस से साफ़ जाहिर हो गई है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दारोगा राय को मंत्रि मंडल का गठन करने के लिए कहने से कोई सात आठ

[श्री रवि राय]

दिन पहले बिहार के मौजूदा गवर्नर की तरफ से पक्का एलान हुआ था, उन्होंने खुले रूप में यह राय जाहिर की थी कि मैं पहले गलती कर चुका हूँ लेकिन अब अल्पमत की सरकार को गढ़ीं पर नहीं बिठाऊंगा लेकिन हुआ क्या ? मैं जानता हूँ कि फरवरी के महीने में बिहार के गवर्नर का समय पूरा होना था और वे दूसरा अवसर लेना चाहते थे और हमको तो ऐसा लगता है कि गृह मन्त्रालय से यह हिदायत की गई कि आपका समय बढ़ा दिया जायेगा, आप दरोगा राय को शपथ दिलवा दीजिए। ऐसा तो इस सरकार पर साफ आरोप है कि इसने प्रजातंत्र की जो नीति है या जो संविधान है उसकी भावना को नहीं माना और इसी बजह से संविधान का जो मकसद था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में इस प्रकार की चीज हुई और उसके बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि घबन साहब किस तरह से मनमानी करते हैं। कल इसी सदन में हमने आरोप लगाया कि वे एडवाइजर्स को किस तरह से मुकर्रर करते हैं? इस तरह से करते हैं जैसे कि कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर्स की नियुक्ति हो। एक अखबार में निकला कि कैबिनेट की जो क्षमता होती है उसका इस्तेमाल उनके एडवाइजर्स करेंगे। दूसरी बात यह है कि वे किस तरह से बंगाल के विरोधी दलों से कैफियत तलब करते हैं? जैसा कि आप स्वयं जानते हैं उन्होंने सभी दलों के नेताओं से जवाब तलब किया कि कम्युनिस्ट मार्किस्ट पार्टी की सरकार को समर्थन क्यों न दिया जाये। मानो वे कोई जज हों। गवर्नर साहब इस तरह से मनमानी करते हैं जैसे कि वे राष्ट्रपति के एजेंट के नाते काम नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि घबन साहब यह समझते हैं कि मैं इंडेपेन्डेंट गवर्नर हूँ। यह सब इसलिए हो रहा है कि गवर्नर की क्षमता पर एक सीमा या लक्षण रेखा जो खींची जानी चाहिए वह इस सरकार

ने नहीं खींची है। प्रजातन्त्र की यह मान्यता है कि एग्जेक्यूटिव या कोई भी पदाधिकारी हो उसको एक सीमा के अन्दर रहना चाहिए उसके बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे भूतपूर्व स्पीकर श्री संजीव रेड्डी साहब के नेतृत्व में स्पीकर्स कांफ्रेन्स में यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था कि राष्ट्रपति भवन या गवर्नरों के राज प्रसादों में किसी दल के बहुमत का प्रश्न तय नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि यह सब विधान सभा के अन्दर तय होना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि चौधरी साहब, जो कि अभी पहले बोल रहे थे उनकी राय यह नहीं होगी कि विधान सभा में ही ये सारी चीजें तय हों। श्री पी० के० देव का यही कहना है कि आप चुनाव या मध्यावधि चुनाव समाप्त होने के बाद गवर्नर का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह विधान सभा को बुलाये और जिस दल या दल समुह के नेता पर विश्वास हो उनको मंत्रि मंडल का गठन करने के लिए कहे। जहां तक पैसा और प्रलोभन या आयाराम गयाराम का सवाल है वह चौधरी साहब के प्रदेश हरयाणा से ही यह प्रारम्भ हुआ और जब तक यह सरकार गढ़ी से नहीं हटती, यह आयाराम गयाराम की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। इस सरकार के चलते डिफेक्शन की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। डिफेक्शन कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर आजतक इस सदन में बहस नहीं हुई है। हम लोगों ने बार-बार विज्ञेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में सरकार से कहा कि समय निकाल कर सरकार के समय में उस रिपोर्ट पर बाकायदा विचार किया जाये ताकि जनसाधारण के दिमाग में डिफेक्शन के बारे में चीजें सामने आ जायें। लेकिन यह नहीं हो रहा है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि लोक सभा के तीन सदस्य एक जनसंघ के स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द और दो स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सदस्य इन्दिरा गांधी के दल में चले गए? यह सरकार जो यहां पर

प्रजातंत्र की नीतियों का जिक करती है, वर्षा इसका यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि उत सदस्यों से कहती कि अगर आप हमारी नीतियों को मानते हैं तो ठीक है पहले इस्तीफा दीजिए और जनता के सामने चलिए। लेकिन यह जो सरकार है वह इस तरह की तमाम नीतियों, सिद्धान्तों और विचारों के खिलाफ काम करती है। इसने इस प्रकार की नीति, सिद्धान्त का कोई नमूना या आदर्श सामने नहीं रखा। जिस के चलते सारी चीज गड़बड़ हो रही है और प्रजातंत्र, गणतांत्रिक सिद्धान्त सब इस सरकार के रहने धूमिल हो गये। इसलिये जो इस बिल में कहा गया है मैं समझता हूँ वह ठीक है। स्पीकर्स कानफरेंस का जो फैसला था कि किस दल का विधान सभा में बहुमत है यह सवाल विधान सभा में तय होना चाहिये न कि राजभवन में। माननीय पी० के० देव का कहना है कि इस फैसले को कानूनी शब्द दी जाय और गवर्नर को जो अनफैट्ट फीडम संविधान में दी गयी है, जो खासी थी संविधान में उसी की तरफ प्रस्तावक महोदय ने हम सब का ध्यान दिलाया है।

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और इस बिल में जो जिक है कि सारी की सारी चीज विधान सभा में तय होनी चाहिये और आम खुनाव या भव्यावधि खुनाव के बाद गवर्नर का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये, उस के लिये मैनडेटरी होना चाहिये कि वह विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाये और वहां जिस दल का बहुमत हो उस दल के नेतृत्व को मंत्रि मंडल गठन करने के लिये बुलाये। इसलिये जिन आदेशों को ले कर यह बिल बनाया गया है वह सराहनीय हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन इस बिल को पारित करे।

इतना ही कह कर मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, going through the provisions of the Bill moved by my hon.

friend, Shri P. K. Deo, I am surprised that the mover of the Bill has misunderstood both the constitutional provision and the convention which is at the basis of the constitutional provision. Those who are students of the Constitution history know it very well as to how this principle which is enshrined in articles 74 and 75 and, in the case of States, in articles 163 and 164 was put in the Constitution. I need not go into details of that historical aspect. But I will deal with the salient features as to how the convention developed.

I will deal with the development of the convention, as we have incorporated in the Constitution, as it happened in England. After the elections, under the new Act of 1716, Sir Robert Walpole became the first Prime Minister in 1721. How did he become the Prime Minister ? He did not become the Prime Minister because he was invited to become the Prime Minister or to lead his party. He claimed that he commanded the majority in the House of Commons. That was his claim. Because of his claim of having the confidence and the majority in the House of Commons, he continued to be the Prime Minister of England right upto 1742, that is, for 21 years.

When he was defeated in the elections in 1742, he resigned. Now, Mr. Chairman, it is a very curious fact to recollect that these two simple accidents of history—Robert Walpole claiming the majority in the House and he resigning because he lost the majority—have become the conventions which are the basis as to how the Prime Minister of the country in a Parliamentary form of Government or as Chief Minister of a State under the parliamentary form of government claiming majority. Now, that convention has been followed very strictly. I need not deal with the powers and functions of the King in the United Kingdom and the powers and functions of the President at the centre and the Governors in the States.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There is no written constitution there.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : At least I presume to have some knowledge about the character of the Constitution. I am talking of the development of the convention and how it is incorporated in the Constitution. When these provisions were incorporated in

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

the Constitution—it is very interesting to read the debates—it was the apprehension in the minds of some of the Members of the Constituent Assembly that the leader of a particular Party may usurp the powers and without relevance to the facts may claim to be the leader and may become either the Prime Minister or Chief Minister of a State. That apprehension was expressed at that time. That apprehension was set at rest by explanation by the framers of the Constitution and ultimately it was thought wise by the founders fathers to incorporate that convention in the Constitution itself.

Now, this latitude has been given under the Constitution that after the General Election either the President or the Governor at the State level has to find out who commands the majority in a particular State and which Party commands the majority after the General Election. If he has some idea as to who commands the majority, he sends an invitation to that individual. According to his discretion or judgment he may send an invitation to the person. Now, if that particular individual has no majority, it is open to the other leaders to approach the Governor or the President under the circumstances and claim majority. But right upto 1967 that eventuality did not arise at all. It was for the first time after the 1967 Elections some confusion has been created in the minds of some of the members of different political Parties.

There is a race for power in our country. (*Interruption.*) Wherever there is a Constitutional Government or even a dictatorial Government, there is bound to be a race for power ; but for the purpose of having power, there must be certain amount of basis for gaining power. Now, certain illustrations have been given, of Rajasthan, or of some other States. What happened after the elections in Rajasthan ? There were two claimants who claimed that they had majority. And the Governor, under the circumstances, — when there were two claimants,—had to exercise his discretion, his individual judgment, his commonsense, to invite the leader of a party who enjoyed the majority.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Why did Sukhadia resign before the Assembly was to meet ? The day before the Assembly was to meet, he resigned. He would not dare to face the Assembly.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am coming to that point also. I am not hiding something or I have not forgotten the history which had taken place after 1967 elections. When he was given the oath of office it was claimed by the others that he did not command the majority. It was therefore open for the others to go to the Governor and show very clearly that they had the majority and not Sukhadia's ministry. You know what happened later on. I am not dealing with that aspect as to what happened in Rajasthan or at any other place. If a leader, a person, who claims to have the majority has not got the majority at all and becomes the Chief Minister, then, under the Constitution, one has to face the House, because Parliamentary Democracy provides four propositions.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The poverty and the ignorance of the the MLA's are being exploited.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I don't know whether anybody could say that because of poverty and ignorance Articles 325, 326 and 327 of the Constitution should be deleted. I don't know whether my hon. friend the Mover of the Bill will go to the extent of saying that because of the fact that the vast majority of the people of our country are ignorant and are poor, therefore, the adult franchise enshrined as fundamental right of the people should be deleted, abolished or abrogated. I don't know whether anybody could go to that extent.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Have the right of Recall.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It was a question that was raised at the time of the framing of our Constitution. Professor K. T. Shah suggested as to who should be allowed to vote, who should be allowed to exercise the right of franchise and who should be allowed to contest the elections. Graduation was a qualification suggested by him. In the wisdom of the Members of the Constituent Assembly that suggestion or that amendment was rejected. I do not think that the Members of the House will be so audacious as to give an affront to the people saying that since you are ignorant and poverty-stricken you should have no right of fran-

chise at all. I do not think anybody will agree to that proposition. But what I am trying to explain to the Honourable House is this. I was trying to deal with the four fundamentals of Parliamentary Democracy.

Parliamentary Democracy rests on the right to question, the right to criticise, the right to move a no-confidence motion and the right to go to the people for election. If a particular leader has no majority, the others have a right to move a no-confidence motion. Those conventions are incorporated in the Constitution under Article 164. Why do you want to change it or amend it? Is it to jeopardise the basis of the Parliamentary Democracy? There might be lapses here and there and those lapses were taken into consideration by the founding father of the Constitution himself. Dr. Ambedkar, speaking on 29th of November, 1949 said that however good the Constitution may be, if the people do not like to work the Constitution, the blame should be put on those people and there should be no blame to the Constitution.

Therefore, I say that I am prepared to admit that there might be certain lapses the niceties of which cannot be understood even by the Mover of this Bill. Therefore, the lapse cannot be the basis for amending the Constitution, more especially, Articles 163 and 164 which the Mover of the Bill seeks to do away with.

I therefore oppose the Bill and I would like the Mover of the Bill to read the Constitution, its history, conventions and the functioning of Parliamentary Democracy both at the State level as well as at the Central level.

With these words I conclude and I thank you.

श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद (महाराज गंज) : सभापति महोदय, श्री भंडारे जैसे कांस्टीट्यूशनल लाइयर और श्री रणधीर सिंह जैसे पारिंटीशन-लाइयर के बाद कानून की बात छेड़ना मेरे लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं व्यावहारिक बात ही कहूँगा।

यह सवाल पहले इसलिए नहीं उठा था कि कांग्रेस का राज करीब करीब सभी जगह था और अगर एक-माघ जगह नहीं था,

तो वहां संयुक्त सरकार की कोलिशन इतनी जबर्दस्त बन गई थी कि यह सवाल महत्व का नहीं रहा। मगर 1967 के बाद स्थिति कुछ ऐसी बदल गयी है कि इस बारे में सोचना पड़ता है। बराबर यह देखने में आता है कि गवर्नर ने जिसको एक बार राज-तिलक दे दिया उसके पीछे लोग दौड़ प्राते हैं। श्री देव ने अभी कहा कि गरीबों और अज्ञान का लाभ उठाया जा रहा है। वह तो है ही, लेकिन वह बात छोड़कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसके हाथ में शक्ति आई, उसके पीछे दौड़ने वालों की कभी कमी नहीं होती है। इसलिए अगर उसे कुछ मिल गया, तो फिर वह जम जाता है। जमना अच्छी बात है, इससे मुझे शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन इससे यह साधित नहीं होता है कि वह शुरू में ही जमा हुआ था।

गवर्नरनर्ज की पावर्ज के बारे में रोच यहां भगड़ा चलता रहता है। इसलिए इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। यह दूसरी बात है कि सरकार कहे कि यह समस्या टेढ़ी है, यह इसका सबसे सुन्दर समाधान नहीं है। लेकिन जब तक सरकार इससे अच्छा समाधान न बताये, तब तक इसको कुबूल करना पड़ेगा। मगर यह कहने से नहीं चलेगा कि यह समाधान आपको पसंद नहीं है तो कोई समाधान ही न हो। जब समस्या है तो इसका समाधान निकालना पड़ेगा और मैं देखता हूँ कि आपके बड़े-बड़े कांस्टीट्यूशनल लाइयर, श्री महाजन, श्री सरकार, श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर, श्री सीतलवाड़ और श्री सीरवाई, इन लोगों की कमेटी ने बारहा विचार किया और फिर दोबारा 1968 में भी यह लोग मिले। उसमें तीन बातों पर सहमति रही। पहली बात तो यह रही कि जब गवर्नर किसी को चीफ मिनिस्टर बना ले तो अधिक से अधिक 15 दिनों के भीतर ही नये मुख्य मंत्री को यह सिद्ध करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए कि उसके पास वहुमत है।

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

मगर देखने में यह आया है कि वह 6 महीने तक विधान सभा को न चाहें तो न बुलाने का लाभ उठाते हैं तब तक जब तक कि भीतर से हर चंद कानूनी या गैर-कानूनी, उचित, अनुचित कोशिश करके पूरी कोलीशन अपनी मजबूत न कर लें। यह तो एक आदमी को स्वामस्वाह उसमें ताकत हो या न हो, दूसरे को लाचार करके, मजबूत बनाने की बात है। यह ठीक नहीं है और इसमें अगर गवर्नर शामिल होते हैं तो बराबर यह बात कहने को रह जाती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ इसमें है। है या नहीं, यह तो हर एक मामले पर अलग अलग विचार करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हर बार एक ही बात नहीं होती। मगर आप की शिकायत तो होती रहती है और होती रहेगी। इसलिए भी इसको बचाने की दरकार है। दूसरी बीज यह है कि अगर एक दल के हाथ में पूरी ताकत न हो यानी पचास प्रतिशत से कम हो और ऐसी गवर्नरमेट एक नहीं बहुत है, खुद यहीं है जब तक हम लोग ये, एक साथ, तब तक 285 आप के साथ थे। आज 220 से भी कम हैं, ऐसी हालत में 520 के हाउस में 220 को लेकर आप चल रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यहीं का उदाहरण ले कर कह रहा हूं कि यहां पर आज आप जो चल रहे हैं वह चल रहे हैं इस बल पर कि अपोजीशन कभी भी इकट्ठा नहीं होगा क्योंकि अपोजीशन को स्वीकृति के तरीके आपको मालूम हैं और वह 6 तारीख को बहुत ठिकाने से देखा गया कि आपको गालियां देते थे वह बोट देने के बत्त बाहर जाकर बैठ गये। यह तो देखा गया है। ऐसे ही हर जगह होता है। स्टेट्स में भी होता है। अगर यह एक ही पार्टी का राज हो तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। एक ही पार्टी हो तो ठीक है। मगर एक पार्टी तो आई नहीं। इसके अलावा अब एक बात और आ जाती है कि

विदेशों में और खास करके इंडिया में अपोजीशन का लीडर भी ऐसा माना जाता है जिसको सरकार की ओर से कानून बनाकर कुछ पैसा भी देते हैं और मान लेते हैं कि अगर यह सरकार जायेगी तो अपोजीशन लीडर को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाया जायेगा। यहां कोई सरकार जाती है तो यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि उस सरकार को तोड़ने वाले जितने हैं वह एक अमुक व्यक्ति को ही फिर से अपना नेता मान लें। क्योंकि बहुत से बीच वाले ऐसे हैं जो इस बात पर दोबारा तिबारा विचार करने को तैयार होते हैं, अपनी भूल को भी सुधार करने को तैयार होते हैं। अगर एक सप्ताह का टाइम मिलता है, दस दिन का टाइम मिलता है कि आप फिर चुन लें तो हो सकता है कि कहीं पर हारे हुए नेता ही दोबारा नेता चुन लिये जायें। और आखिर में नुब्बोलवाब तो यहीं है कि आप शक्ति-परीक्षण चीफ मिनिस्टर बनने के पहले करना चाहते हैं या बाद में? अगर पहले ही जाता है तो ठीक है। अगर उनके पास शक्ति थी पहले से तो बिगड़ा क्या? और अगर शक्ति नहीं रही तो फिर दोबारा जब तक कि उनके खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास न हो या और हर तरह से कमजोरी जाहिर न हो तब तक उसकी सरकार रहेगी। इसलिए चौधरी साहब ने जितनी बातें कहीं उनके भीतर यह तो बात रह जाती है कि वह स्वामस्वाह तो गिरेगी नहीं जब तक कमजोरी नहीं आयेगी और कमजोरी होगी तो सरकार जायेगी और कमजोरी होने के बाबजूद भी सरकार बनाई गई थी इसलिए वह नहीं टिक सकती। मगर उसके बाद भी टिक गई तो फिर यह बात डेमोक्रेसी की नहीं है। यह तो स्वामस्वाह अल्पमत की सरकार को बहुमत बनाने का मौका देकर रोकने की बात है। और दूसरी जगह जो मैंने कहा कि अपोजीशन के लीडर का स्थान है वह हमारे

देश में तो नहीं है। आज अगर यह सरकार गिर जाय तो कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि आप हमारे लीडर को बुलायें ही। प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब कह सकते हैं कि आप बताइये कि आप के पास कितनी ताकत है? आप को अपोजीशन वाले सब समर्थन करते हैं या नहीं? अगर नहीं करेंगे तो मुदिकल में पड़ेंगे। इसलिए यह चीज स्पष्ट हो जाय तो बहुत अच्छा है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जब हम आगे बढ़ते हैं और संविधान में परिवर्तन की बात कहते हैं तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि आगे कभी संविधान में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे। हमने 22 सालों के अनुभव के बाद यह बात सोची है, उसी तरह से और 10-15 साल के अनुभव के बाद कोई और बात भी सोच सकते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जिसका बहुमत हो, उसका ही राज्य चले। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिसके पास ताकत न हो, बहुमत न हो, उस को गवर्नर मुख्य मंत्री बना दें और इस भरोसे पर वह गवर्नरमंड चले कि सरकार बन जाने के बाद लोग उसके पीछे आयेंगे ही। इस सम्बन्ध में उदाहरणों की कमी नहीं है: मैं अनेकों उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन उससे बहस लम्बी हो जायेगी। केवल एक ही उदाहरण बिहार का देता हूँ। यदि यह बात होती कि अन्य दलों को मिलाकर सरकार बनेगी तो फिर आदमी गिनने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। गवर्नर साहब ने 25 तरह के हिसाब उसमें किये, इस तरह के हिसाब करने की जरूरत ही न पड़ती। जब हम विधान सभा में 115 थे, और हार जाने के बाद दोबारा हमें अन्य दलों का काफी समर्थन मिल रहा था, तब हमें दोबारा सरकार बनाने का श्रवसर देना था। बाद में तो सम्भव है हमारे लीडर जीतते या हारने, लेकिन उनको मौका जरूर देना चाहिए था। अगर उम बक्त फैसला हो जाता तो बाद में जो हृषा वह बात न होती,

लेकिन इतने दिनों तक लटकाये चले गये, क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दल के नेता हरिहर सिंह नापसन्द थे। इसी बजह से कांग्रेस पार्टी का लीडर बदलने का सवाल उठा और जब उन्हें नहीं बदल सके तो उनके नेतृत्व में सरकार बनाने को टालते गये। नवम्बर में जब हमारे दो दल हो गये, तब उनको मौका मिला और उसके बाद बहुत से छोटे दल मिल गये, चाहे उनको 150 गिना लीजिये, 160 गिना लीजिए, 170 गिना लीजिये, चाहे जितने गिना लीजिये, वे मिल गये। 115 रहते तो नहीं मिलते यानी गवर्नर साहब आप के हुक्म के ताबां थे, उन्होंने उम बक्त सरकार नहीं बनने दी। अगर उस समय सरकार बन जाती तो चल जाती, लेकिन इस चीज को वे नहीं चाहते थे। हम इस चीज को नहीं चाहते कि गवर्नर जिसकी चाहें सरकार बना दें। जो सरकार अपने बल बूते पर बने वही चले, जिस दिन उसका बल खत्म हो जाय, उसी दिन हूँट जाय।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): There is hardly a sane thinking person with rational faculties intact who is not alarmed of the happenings on the political horizon at the repulsive corruption and the intrigues which precede and succeed the formation of the Ministry and the selection of the Chief Ministers. Undoubtedly, things are extremely unsatisfactory, and therefore, to the extent the Bill considers that things need to improve I may have something in common with it. I may sympathise with the Mover of the Bill, to a limited extent but on a closer scrutiny of the provisions of the Bill I am unable to see how they are going to prove a panacea for the present maladies which have plagued the political life of our country. In fact, the events which precede the selection of a Chief Minister or the formation of the Council of Ministers are a manifestation of the over-all maladies which exist in our political life. Amending the Constitution or changing a rule here or there is not going to improve the moral fibre of our political life, and therefore, I do not think that the avowed objectives of this Bill would ever be achieved. It is for this reason that I oppose this Bill. Have we considered it our responsi-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

bility to establish certain standards, ethical and moral, in our public and political life, and have we not, by the standards that we have established, weakened our nascent democracy? Is it not a fact that our democracy at this infant stage would not be properly nourished and nurtured if we do not bring about a very basic change in our approach? We have to take drastic measures to curb various evils and malpractices. How are we going to do this? My submission is this. If we pass this Bill, can we achieve the avowed objective? If we improve our standards in our public life morally and ethically then we do not need any change in article 164. If we do not do so, then though one may have hundreds of such Bills things are not going to change. Therefore, the basic change is needed in our attitude. We must learn to keep certain things above ourselves and should not be selfish, greedy and should not have that lust for power as we have seen after the 1967 elections.

18.00 hrs.

In some other connection I had an opportunity to go through the debate in the Constituent Assembly to see the genesis of article 164, why it was put in the Constitution in that form, why it was not specifically provided that only the person who has the majority will be called by the Governor to form the Government. Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that if it were not left to the volition and judgment of the Governor, there was the likelihood of malpractices such as corruption: intrigues; such malpractices might become rampant and the Governor while seeing that all sorts of intrigues were being followed would still be a helpless spectator in the matter...*(Interruptions)* It has happened, true. But it is not as if this provision was made by the authors of the Constitution in oblivion; they were not unaware of this type of situation arising in the country. They have considered it; they felt that such a situation would arise: if the type of authority sought to be given by the Bill is given then it would bring about much greater corruption and intrigue than would be the case if the Governor were given the necessary authority. Neither the Mover nor the supporters have explained how they were going to check the basic ills which are the cause of weakening democracy. Nor

have we analysed why we have come to such a position. It is taken for granted that we are going to labour under these conditions for long. As Chaudhuri Randhir Singh indicated, things cannot go on the way they have gone; they will have to come to an end. I do not know in which form it will end. May be the day will not be far away when we will not be talking in this Assembly, and democracy will no longer be alive. Why have we come to such a pass? Instead of trying to remedy the causes of existing ills, why do they go in for enactments which are of dubious merit? Why not ascertain the causes as to why we have come to the existing condition? It is a matter of great pride to me as an Indian that in this country at least for 22 years democracy survived. Various countries became independent in the postwar period in South East Asia, Latin America and Africa. One after another they were divested of their democratic liberties; a despot or a dictator came. What happened in other countries is their business. In our country democracy continued for these 22 long years and given proper nourishment and climatic conditions. There is such an amount of inherent power in this country that democracy can continue to thrive and flourish.

However, it cannot be minimized that we are at the moment passing through an extremely precarious period; this is a period of crisis for our democracy. What is the real way out of getting out of this difficulty? That is what I would like to address to the author of the Bill. Let us get at the root of the problem and try to eradicate and remedy the basic ill.

The basic ill, I submit, is that there are 137 parties. Unless we have two parties,—we can take the Communists for granted as the third party—it will be difficult. If we want to stabilise democracy in this country, the real stability, strength, to democracy will only come when we realise that we have to have only a two-party system in this country. With 137 parties, you can have any amount of changes in the Constitution; you can change the People's Representation Act, and you can change anything you want, and instability and the consequent corrupt practices and intrigues would never come to an end.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Now only there are 137 parties.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Yes ; but why are you not willing to merge with one party, a party which will have an all-India basis ? Of course, your party is doing excellent work ; at least they have given a stable government in Madras State and to that extent they are entitled to our highest approbation and commendation. But the difficulty is, if they have an all-India basis, some of the leaders who have vested interests will have to sacrifice themselves. Unless this is done in the larger interests I do not see any future for democracy in this country.

A whole lot has been said about Rajasthan. I do not know the facts about Rajasthan. I shall not try to repudiate nor support what has been stated. But certainly I do know something about my own State of Madhya Pradesh. It was pointed out by the Mover of the Bill that in Madhya Pradesh the Governor intervened and prorogued the Assembly, and did not allow the functioning of the democracy as it should have just to save the Chief Minister.

SHRI P. K. DEO : That was the budget session.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I know. But I do not know whether or not this proposition is right. But has not what happened subsequently, after two days, when the Assembly met and a few unscrupulous and ruthless men crossed over—they toppled the stable Government has that not affected the roots of democracy much more than the prorogation for two days ? I ask you. I submit we are just looking at the form of things and we are not worried about the substance. Even Rajmata was saying that it was the gravest of error to form a government in Madhya Pradesh which was the most corrupt government ever known in any State because they set up ruthless men to cross the floor and joined the others. She said she did not know how shameless they were. But they were not shameless. Have they become ruthless and shameless only after 18 months of misrule ? They were the finest of people ; they were the bravest of people. They were the bosom friends with those people. They were set to cross the floor. I am not blaming anybody. That is what I am submitting. (Interruption) I am

not yielding. By a narrow doctrinaire technicality you cannot check misdeeds of power thirsty politicians. To end corruption and greed you will have to go to the hub of the problem, and see what is it that is weakening our democracy. What is it that weakens the stable government ? In Madhya Pradesh, after just 18 months, another government came and those people have come back to my party, and would they be given ministerial appointments when they again try to threaten and topple the party ? I am very proud to submit that the President of my party has said, "All right ; let them topple and topple it 101 times. We are not going to give you anything."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : So, Sir, this is my submission—I want just a few more minutes, Sir. Unless we go to the root of the matter, the very basis or the hub of the argument, we are not going to find a solution to problems created by corrupt politicians.

Finally, while concluding, I wish to submit that after all, if we are not improving ourselves, why not trust our voters ? I have no doubt in my mind that the Indian voter, especially in the mofussil, in the rural areas, is a very mature man. You leave it to him. Let the elections come. I have no doubt in my mind that those representatives who are guilty and corrupt, who sold their conscience for Rs. 5,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1 lakh or for power will be taught a lesson by the voters. Till then we should wait.

With these words, I oppose the Bill and thank you.

श्री शारदा नन्द (सीतापुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल पेश किया गया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि आज जो लोग इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं वह किस प्रकार से सोचते हैं कि अगर यह विवेयक पारित कर दिया गया तो कौन सी बिजली गिरने वाली है। आज तो सरकार को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये था। लेकिन जब उस ने नहीं सोचना तब मजबूरन् श्री देव को सोचना पड़ा कि इस तरह का बिल

[श्री शारदा नन्द]

लाना चाहिये जिस से यह तय हो सके कि विधान सभा में किस का बहुमत है और किस का नहीं है और इस बात का वास्तविक परीक्षण हो सके।

आज देश की जो हालत है उस को देखते हुए प्रत्येक नागरिक चिन्तित है कि आखिर आज हो क्या रहा है। आज जगह जगह गवर्नर महोदय किसी प्रदेश में कुछ कर रहे हैं और किसी प्रदेश में कुछ कहीं लोग बिक रहे हैं, कहीं लोग दल बदल रहे हैं, कहीं पार्टियां टूट रही हैं, कहीं पार्टियां बन रही हैं। आज इस प्रकार का एक बातावरण सारे देश में फैला हुआ है। इस से देश के लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं। आज देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक चिन्तित है कि आखिर हो क्या रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि बहुमत जानना हो तो विधान सभा का सब बुलाया जाय और वहां पर ही इस का निर्णय हो। आज में उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहता हूँ कि वहां के गवर्नर महोदय ने क्या किया क्योंकि अभी सब से हाल की जो घटना घटी वह उत्तर प्रदेश में घटी। उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने श्री गिरधारी लाल को बुलाया और कहा कि हम ने अभी तय नहीं किया है कि किस को बुलायेंगे। इधर तो उन्होंने उन को यह आश्वासन दिया और इधर उन्होंने चौधरी चरण सिंह को समय से पहले ही बुला लिया। उस के बाद कहीं पर उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने इस बात का निर्णय इस प्रकार से किया जब मैं बहुत परेशान हो गया। हम को सारी बातों की जानकारी लेनी थी इस लिये हम ने एक प्रयोग किया। वह प्रयोग यह था कि हम गांधी जी की तस्वीर के सामने आंख भीच कर खड़े हो गये और कहा कि है गांधी जी, आप हम को बतलाइये कि हमें क्या करना चाहिए। अभी यह बात खुली नहीं है कि उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की तस्वीर के सामने आंख भीची थी या इन्दिरा गांधी की तस्वीर

के सामने, लेकिन मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नर महोदय तस्वीर के सामने खड़े हो कर इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेगे?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर कहीं पर तो आज रोक लगनी चाहिये, उन के सामने कोई सीमा तो बंधनी चाहिये। उस सीमा का उल्लंघन न हो सके इस के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है। अभी श्री रणधीर सिंह आया राम गयाराम के बारे में कह रहे थे। लेकिन यह तो उन्हीं के प्रदेश से शुरू हुआ था उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि आज सभी पार्टियां एक प्रकार से एक-एक, दो-दो, तीन-तीन पार्टियां हो गई हैं। लेकिन आज जो भारत की राष्ट्रवादी पार्टियां हैं उन में किसी प्रकार का कोई विषयान नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन आज जितनी भी पार्टियां अपने को समाजवादी कहती हैं, उन्हीं के अन्दर इस प्रकार की पार्टियां बनी हैं, और उस का कारण यह है कि वे सत्ता या 'कुर्सी' के बिना जीवित नहीं रह सकतीं। इसी लिये आज यह सब विषयान हो रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज कोई लक्षण रेखा बनानी होगी, जब तक वह लक्षण रेखा नहीं खींची जाती, जब तक इस प्रकार का कोई संशोधन नहीं आता हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता।

अभी जो महोदय बोल रहे थे उन्होंने कहा कि जिस समय सविधान बनाया या उस समय इस प्रकार की कोई शंका नहीं उत्पन्न की गई। लेकिन उस का कारण यह है कि हमारे बुजुर्ग उस समय नहीं जानते थे कि आगे आने वाली पीड़ी, आगे आने वाले हमारे लोग इस प्रकार से भागते नजर आयेंगे, इस प्रकार से आयाराम और गयाराम बन जायेंगे। उन्होंने इस की कल्पना नहीं की थी।

आज देश में इस सरकार के बड़े-बड़े दिग्गज, बड़े-बड़े लीडर, भ्रमण कर रहे हैं, तोड़ फोड़ कर रहे हैं। क्यों कर रहे हैं? कहीं किसी

सरकार को गिरवा रहे हैं। कहीं दस बदलने की राय ले रहे हैं, कहीं कुछ कर रहे हैं, कहीं कुछ कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का जिक्र नित्य प्रति अखबारों में आता है। आज अखबारों में मैंने देखा है कि गुजरात में एक भाई ने कहा है कि लोगों को परास-पचास हजार रुपये में खरीदा जा रहा है। अब एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० भी खरीदने वाली चीज हो गए हैं, इनका भी भाव किया जाता है, इनका भी मोल तोल किया जाता है। जिस पार्टी के पास मुश्किल से सात आठ मेस्टर होते हैं वह भी आज राज्य सभा या विधान परिषद का चुनाव लड़ने के लिए तैयार होती है, वह भी चुनाव लड़ने की राज्य सभा या विधान परिषद के लिए हिम्मत करती है। किस आधार पर करती है? इस आधार पर करती है कि वह जानती है कि हम लोगों को खरीद लेंगे। इस प्रकार जो बातावरण सारे देश में फैला हुआ है उससे देश के लोग बहुत चिन्तित हैं। उस बातावरण पर ब्रेक लगाने के लिए, उसको बैक करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I would like to say at the outset that though we are all concerned very much with the actions of the governors in various States as far as we the DMK are concerned we are in a fortunate position of having cordial relations with the Governor we have. Our party was once demanding that we should abolish the post of governor. I still hold to that, but that is not very much relevant to the discussion we have at present. So, let me not be misunderstood saying anything against the present governors. And even when the allegations were made about the manipulations by governors on various occasions, I am afraid that, though there is some truth in it, more fault and more omission lies on the part of various political parties. When we are not able to come together due to various reasons it will be very difficult—whatever might be the method or approach made by the governor—to sustain a government which does not intrinsically enjoy the majority.

So, Sir, now as regards this Bill, what I feel is, it is rather introducing a very dangerous method into the selection if we are going to decide the selection of the Leader of the House on the Floor of the House on all occasions. I say it with a full sense of responsibility that in the accentuated demoralising climate that prevails in this country, as many people have pointed out, almost in all parties, it would be very dangerous to decide this issue on the Floor of the House. This is equally true for the parties which are returned in a majority after the elections. Let me illustrate with an example. Supposing after the 1967 elections when the Central Government had a full majority if the Leader of the House were to be elected on the Floor of the House, what would have happened? We know who competed for the leadership within the party. Supposing it were to be decided on the Floor of the House and not within the majority party, I am sure, the defeated candidate would have aligned himself with many of us sitting on this side and it could have been quite possible for him to get elected as Leader of the House. There is quite a chance. So, this is a dangerous trend. Let us imagine there are two or three leaders enjoying equal privilege or support in the majority party, what will happen? Even some healthy parties will tend to deteriorate and get demoralised. What will happen is, as we see in municipalities and panchayats, that sort of thing will start happening. That is a dangerous trend. I would rather feel—so long as a party enjoys complete majority after the poll—it should be left as it is. The method that we have been adopting is quite good. But there is another face to the problem. There is some merit in this measure that he has proposed.

Again, I want to illustrate by the very picture that we have in this House today. Assuming that there is a by-election or we pull on till 1972 and then there is an election and the complexion of the House is more or less the same, or a little different to what we have today, it would be very difficult for the President to decide as to who enjoys the majority. That is what is happening in some states because many people are sitting on the fence. Even after giving a promise, the next day they change the promise because there is nothing that could bind their hands to the promise or

[Shri S. Kandappan]

the word given. So, it will be very difficult for the President or the Governor to find out whether they really enjoy a majority or not.

Supposing, the present ruling Congress with the same strength that they enjoy today is not in power but wants to come to power, they have to tell the President that they will enjoy the majority. But the other major groups also will say that they will enjoy the majority. And if the President asks the DMK, the SSP or the PSP whether they are with the ruling Congress—I am assuming a situation where the Government is going to be formed—definitely, we will say that we are not with them : it depends. That will be our answer. We cannot go beyond that. If such is the situation, how could it be possible for the President to imagine a situation where they would be able to command a majority in the House ? It will be very difficult. In that predicament it is very difficult for the Governor or the President to act.

Then, what is the solution ? Is he to order fresh elections or is he to take the signature or some kind of commitment from Members individually or what has he to do ? Some sort of method we have to think of. There I feel that probably the sort of method that Shri Deo is having in mind may be useful. We have to think about it. I do not know whether in the constitution we can discriminate and have two methods, one for complete majority and the other when the parties do not enjoy the full majority.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is the *swayamvara* system.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I do not know whether it is the *swayamvara* system or the *gandharva* system.

It is a serious problem that we have to thrash out. As far as I am concerned I am not in a position to say [outright that we should be in a position to permit the House to decide as to who is the Leader of the House but I think it merits some consideration. We have to take into consideration a lot of other factors and come to some kind of a settlement.

In this connection I would like to

suggest to the Law Minister that the question of defection, recognising parties, method of election and so many other issues are almost related in this major issue. This is assuming serious proportions and we consider the Delhi is not very far from such an eventuality. With all this background I would rather suggest to the Law Minister as well as the Home Minister and to the Government of India not only to consult the legal luminaries but also the Opposition leaders and other eminent people in the country and come to some kind of a settlement before the next elections. We have got to some kind of a settlement otherwise I fear a chaotic situation is likely to prevail in the country. To that extent I welcome this Bill because it has given me an opportunity to think over these issues and to the House to consider these issues ; otherwise, I am rather very much opposed to the Bill because, as I said, it merits only one consideration, namely when the majority party do not enjoy absolute majority.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, most Members have shared the sentiments and have recognised and identified the ills we are passing through. As my hon. friend, Shri Salve, has quite rightly drawn the attention of the House, we are facing a problem and cannot ignore or gloss over it. The other issue is whether this particular Bill can be a proper remedy for those ills.

Whether this particular provision can be an effective measure, to correct the present trends in our political life, is a different issue. What is most important for all of us to realise is that this is a challenging problem on which everybody must bestow a careful thought.

In this context, we are all well aware that a Constitution is nothing but a bundle of words and, for that matter, a statute. How we nourish it, how we can act according to the spirit of the Constitution is the most important thing. If you carefully look into the events that have taken place, whether it is the power of the Governor to prorogue the Assembly, whether it is the power of the Chair to adjourn the House, whether it is the power of the Chief Minister not to fix the Assembly for six months, if you look into them in verbal context, many interpre-

tations may be possible. If you see what actions we have been taking, whether it is West Bengal where the communist Government was not prepared to face the Assembly or whether it is Gujarat or Haryana, in all these places, have we acted in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution ?

18.15 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Then, if we want to sustain our democracy at all, the most worrying factor in my opinion is the growth of the multiplicity of the parties. For sometime to come, what our country needs is a stable Government. Short of a stable Government, whether it is in the States or at the Centre, we cannot achieve any kind of sustained growth in our economic and social life of the country. Therefore, we have to put all our efforts to see how to bring about a stable Government. Unfortunately, today, in our country, we have given an opportunity for various parties to grow. Look at the spectacle of West Bengal, 14 parties going to the people and asking the illiterate people to make a choice of the niceties of their ideologies. Can it be a representative Government ? Can the illiterate people make a correct choice ? The multiplicity of parties give an occasion for a sort of coalition Government.

Look at the nature of the party system. It is some sort of a criss-cross. Some are purely local parties ; some have ideological overtones ; some have ideologies within ideologies ; some have marginal differences ; some are purely personal-oriented and things like that. We are just confusing the entire electorate. With the present practice of giving an opportunity for the growth of mushroom parties, hereafter, each small party with 3 MP's or 3 MLA's can think some day in the future they can be somebody in the formation of the Government. Therefore, this is a matter that merits serious consideration.

Another aspect that I want to raise is that there should be a Ministry for Tribal Development. Here, I must say, we have not done anything for the tribal population in this country. What little progress has been registered in some areas of Assam and in some other places. In the rest of the areas, we have not doing anything, whether it is

Andhra Pradesh or Orissa or Madhya Pradesh. In these places, there has not been any progress made. I ask : What have we done for these tribal people in the last 20 years ? I have yet to see in my district Srikakulam one single person who has graduated from the tribal people living in the mountains. When we come to statistics, they are largely confined to certain areas where the Christian missionaries have done a commendable job. In rest of the areas, we have not doing anything for the tribal people. We have to recognise the fact that special measures have to be taken in regard to that and there should be a special Ministry, not only in Andhra but in other States also, and at the Centre under the charge of a Cabinet Minister to see that the interests of the tribal people are taken care of.

With these words, I welcome the intention underlying this particular Bill.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Bill moved by my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue next day. Now we shall take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

USA's National Arms Policy towards
Pakistan

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the arms supplies by the United States of America to Pakistan has always been a very sore point in the Indo-US relationship all these years. Before the hostilities with Pakistan in 1965 when rather ruthlessly and carelessly weapons were being supplied, all sorts of lethal weapons were being supplied, to Pakistan in return to whatever Pakistan might have done to the United States of America, India was assured in terms that for whatever purpose these weapons may be used, they will never be used to shoot the Indian people for Americans, according to the American Government, carry some responsibility towards the Indian people also. However, it was later on left during the hostilities to President Ayub Khan

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

to teach what the reality of things was and he snubbed the President of the United States of America and told him, 'If we are not going to use these arms against India, did you think that they should be kept in cotton wool ?' That is how the United States of America got the rebuff.

Thereafter, after the hostilities of 1965, whether it was the conscience of the American President which shook him or whether it was the humiliating and extremely insulting treatment which the Patton Tanks received at the hands of our brave men in the areas of Khem Karan, Chamb and Jaurian it was decided that it would be a part of the national arms policy of the United States of America not to supply further arms to Pakistan or to India. This went on for quite sometime. Pakistan had suffered terribly. Its weapons, its tanks and its aircraft had been very badly and irreparably damaged in the 1965 hostilities and, therefore, Pakistan started lobbying again in the United States of America and pressure was brought on the Pentagon and the fact was driven home to the Pentagon by the Pakistan people very craftily—their diplomacy is certainly superior to ours—and they made it clear to them. These 1500 million dollars worth of weapons which you have given us will not be worth their value in steel and iron unless you again agree to supply us arms and unless you repair them and unless you reactivate them." They went of course a step further so that they can again start shooting the Indian people.

White House meanwhile continued to be very vociferous. They said, 'Whatever it may be, having been convinced what happened, we are not going to supply any further arms to Pakistan.' Then, Sir, it is too well-known that Pentagon is capable of gagging and muzzling the White House and subsequently it started with the unfreezing of the non-lethal weapons and it was a supply of a trickle of spares to repair the tanks. And the trickle soon became a torrent and now it is an unabashed fact that the United States of America is going to supply on a massive scale spares for the aircraft. What we are told in this is—the Soviet Union is no exception. They are great friends of course, so also USA and there is no doubt about it—they are supplying arms to Pakistan and they are telling us that 'We are doing this because we want to wean Pakistan away from China.'

In their endeavour they are now so much anxious to espouse the cause of India where the Indian people were shot by their arms. Now, they are saying, 'We want to wean Pakistan away from China. Therefore, kindly let us supply arms to Pakistan.' Apart from the fact that I cannot understand the logic of this matter, do they, Sir, think that they will give us lollipops and we will accept them ? What happened in 1965 ? Why did they supply arms in 1965 ? Why did they supply the Patton Tanks ? Could not the USA know, could not the Pentagon know that these Patton tanks were not meant to cross over the Himalayan frontiers or the North West frontiers nor the Arabian sea ? The only direction in which they can come is the direction of Delhi and the only people they can shoot are the Indian people, a people who are trying to be friendly, a people who do not want war, a people who told *Pakistan Times* without number, 'Our way of life is not war. Let us sit across the table and try to settle our matters.' However, unfortunately, Pakistan is not trying to see the hard realities of Kashmir and other issues to come to a settlement. But this is not the only problem.

We have been told that collusion between China and Pakistan is firmly established and a road has been built in Morkhun to Khanjerab area. That is in Pakistan—occupied Kashmir area. This road has been built substantially with the aid and assistance of the Chinese. This of course is going to constitute a very vital link of communication for the Pakistan units in Kashmir and also afford substantial logistic support to the military units of China in the Western Tibet. Undoubtedly it is true and is well known that China has been given substantial arms to Pakistan. They have given the fullest equipment for two divisions, 250 tanks, 120 Migs, 2 squadrons of IL 27 in addition to innumerable weaponry that they have given them in vehicles in armoured cars and what not and financial assistance. Now, this being true, it is necessary for us to see the impending danger. China has a tremendously vast nuclear potential. They have a vast inventory of atom bombs. I am sure China is not a friend of Pakistan. It will devour Pakistan at the first possible opportunity. If the arms supply and the financial assistance is not an indication of China's friendship

with Pakistan, it certainly, is an indication of the animus which the Chinese leadership exhibits towards India and just to spite India this has been given. Where is the guarantee that they will not give atom bomb and nuclear weapons to Pakistan, and if Pakistan attacks India, if even an atom bomb were to be dropped on any of our cities, what are we going to do?

श्री रणजीत सिंह (खलीलाबाद) : रघु-पति राधव राजाराम !

एक माननीय सदस्य : आखिर में तो सभी को यही करना है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am not yielding. The hon Member will only weaken my case by supporting me. My submissions, having made this assessment, what are we going to do? Is not the danger real? I am pointing this out because I consider this danger to be very real and we are only trying to avoid facing the situation. In one of his replies on the 10th January, 1970, Shri Morarjibhai, who was then the Deputy Prime Minister, said as follows :

"*Question* : China has exploded its fifth atomic bomb. Should we now go ahead irrespective of world opinion and manufacture our own atom bomb?

Shri Morarji Desai : I do not think we should ever dream of manufacturing atom bombs. That will not help us for winning the war against China. What will help us in winning the battle against Chinese aggression is strengthening of our conventional forces and by exhibiting an indomitable courage, we will be able to vacate the Chinese aggression, I am quite sure."

If ever an atom bomb is dropped people are either killed immediately or those who are not killed immediately will be as good as dead; and after our cities are reduced to rubble, whom are you going to fight with indomitable courage and conventional weapons? I am unable to understand this unrealistic approach.

Sir, I wish the External Affairs Minister was here; because I wanted him to make

certain commitments in this matter. He is not here, the junior Minister is here; I hope he will be in a position to say about this. Because, the External Affairs Minister has been considered in the United States of America—I found this during my visit—a Pro-Russian person, still, because of his personal charm, he has been extremely respected. My submission is this. In view of this impending nuclear threat on us at least will our Government take any steps to ensure that in case Pakistan comes out with a nuclear attack, there will be a firm commitment and binding from the U.S.A and Soviet Union that Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Karachi will be destroyed mercilessly and there will be retaliatory measures? Because, Sir, I feel, we are not preparing ourselves. I do not see any reason why we should not invest about Rs. 300 crores a year in the course of the next 5 years for a really powerful arsenal; I think this point may be taken up later; Mr. Ranjit Singh ji may take it up when we are debating the Demands on the Defence Ministry. May I therefore know from the Minister, will he make a statement as to what concrete steps are being taken, excepting the indomitable courage and the conventional weapons—and in case Pakistan is to ruthlessly and unscrupulously attack us with the Chinese atom bombs, how are we going to protect ourselves? If you are going to sleep over it, may be the country will not live long enough; maybe it might happen like this: when someone suggested to the head of the Red Indians that they should use guns—this was in 1620—he said: What are you talking of these noisy things? Sharpen your knives and increase the length of the arrows and bows; these noisy things will never help you. Indomitable courage will alone help you. The result is that it is only of interest to anthropologists. I only hope that our great tribe would not come to such a pass that we become of interest to the anthropologists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, this Half-an-Hour Discussion has arisen out of the question which dealt with what was described as the U.S. National Arms Policy towards Pakistan. Some announcement like that was made from Washington from the Pentagon. The reply given by the Ministry to this question did not throw any light on that at all. What exactly go the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Americans mean by this National Arms Policy towards Pakistan?

So, I am talking the opportunity just now to ask the Minister if he can throw some light on this question because it is obvious now that since Pakistan is no longer directly a Member of the Military Bloc and since it has disentangled itself from its direct commitments, as for example, by dismantling of U 2 base at Peshawar and so on, any assistance she might get from the United States will be indirectly through third parties and not directly. And the reports we get from time to time of supplies of U. S. planes or tanks to Pakistan are invariably linked up with some third country like Turkey or Iran or Italy or somebody through whom these military hardwares pass through to Pakistan. I would like to know one thing. Whenever these reports appear and they are raised in the House by vigilant Members, the reply given always is that the Government of India has made it clear more than once to the Government of the United States that the supplies of arms to Pakistan will be regarded by this country in a very serious light, and we have tried to represent to the authorities in Washington that this kind of supplies will only encourage Pakistan to be more bellicose towards India. That is all that the Government of India does.

My point is that since these arms supplies are no longer going to be made directly from Washington to Pakistan but invariably through third countries, is this what is meant by the National Arms Policy towards Pakistan? If so, has the Government of India thought out any other strategy or tactics as to how they are going to counter this because, making representations to Washington is no use any more? They continue to say that they are not supplying arms directly to Pakistan.

So I would like to know what is the position; whether we are able to keep any kind of check or track on the supplies which may be coming through third countries to Pakistan? And what does the Government propose to do about that?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अमरीका की नीति जो बदली

है, जो पहले ऐमबार्गो या 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद पाकिस्तान को आर्म देने में, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है इसलिए कि अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति ने अपने यूनियन आफ कांग्रेस मैसेज में जो उन्होंने जनरली में दिया, उसमें इसका कुछ संकेत किया है, परिवर्तन के लिए डायरेक्शन दिया है कि जो पुराना ऐमबार्गो या उस पर नहीं चलना है। और इसलिए नेशनल सेक्योरिटी काउंसिल आफ अमरीकन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खुद स्टॉडी करने लग गया है कि किस तरह से इस आदेश को बढ़ाया जाय, राष्ट्रपति के डायरेक्शन को बढ़ाया जाय।

अगर यह बात सही है तो आपने कौन सा कदम उठाया है, क्या प्रारेस्ट अमरीका के सामने आपने किया है?

दूसरा सवाल है कि 1965 की हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के बाद छिपे रूप में, या खुले रूप में, जिस का आप को पता लगा या नहीं लगा, कितने टेक और दूसरे हथियार अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान की दिये हैं? उन का सम टोटल कितना है?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से ही नहीं मदद मिलती है, बल्कि रूस से भी मिलती है, चीन से भी मिलती है, तो क्या वजह है पाकिस्तान को रूस भी देता है, चीन भी देता है और अमरीका भी देता है और आप को कोई नहीं देता है? क्या आप ने कभी जानने की कोशिश की कि इस की क्या वजह है कि पाकिस्तान को सब कोई टेक और हथियार देते हैं और आप को कोई नहीं देता है? आप बम भोला नाथ ही बने रहते हैं।

आखरी सवाल यह है कि क्या इस की यह वजह है कि आप की जो विदेश नीति है वह इन तीनों के लिये इन्कारिग्रेन्सिवल है यानी दूसरे शब्दों में ए रिड्ल रेप्प इन ए मिस्ट्री इनसाइड एन एनिम्स है? उस में कोई कैसिस्टेंसी नहीं

है, जिस की वजह से आप की यह परिस्थिति है?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Both the USA and USSR are friendly to India. In spite of that, they are vying with each other in supplying arms to Pakistan. Is it due to our foreign policy being not properly projected, or understood by those countries or our not having been able to persuade them not to supply arms to Pakistan and to supply arms to India? Is there any change in government policy after the 1965 Pak aggression which was encouraged by this arms supply policy and the assistance of China also? Secondly, with this going on, the eastern region which is more vulnerable to Pakistani and Chinese attacks has to be taken proper care of. Government have also admitted that there is a collusion between China and Pakistan. What concrete steps are going to be taken to prevent such arms supplies by these countries to Pakistan.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : This is really an interesting question; at the same time, I should imagine it is very difficult for the Minister to answer regarding the arms supply policy of foreign countries in the present condition of the world. The cold war strategy has become so much developed that countries friendly to us like the USA and Russia are supplying arms to Pakistan, though Russia had said that Pakistan was the aggressor and America knew very well that Pakistan had aggressed on India. We are living in such a dangerous world that we do not know how non-aligned countries like us can thrive against the big powers. At the same time, there is need to project a dynamic independent policy.

The Minister can tell us whether America or for that matter even Soviet Russia are supplying to Pakistan, though both are friendly to us, because of the consideration that since Soviet Russia is giving arms to Pakistan, America says it has to counteract it, and since America supplies arms to Pakistan, Russia considers that it has to counteract American influence as also Chinese influence. In this competition of containment, countries like ours become a casualty. Therefore, there is definite need to approach this problem and project it as one between countries which are committed to

democratic forms of government and those which are not. After all, America is committed to a democratic form of Government, and since we also believe in democracy, I would like to know two things from the Minister. First, we are struggling hard to build up a non-aligned policy, has the Minister ever checked up with the American Government whether it does not feel that its massive arms aid through different countries and also directly to Pakistan disturbs or retards our effort to build up a non-aligned policy? Secondly, since we have not signed the non-proliferation treaty, what would be America's national arms policy, as Mr. Salve put it, in relation to the possibility of a nuclear war in this area? Answers to these two vital questions would be very much helpful.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : It is very natural for the hon. Members to be so concerned and anxious about the arms build up in Pakistan with the aid of America, Russia, China and other countries. I share that anxiety and concern because from past experience we know fully well that this armed strength and arms build up is directed against us and at nobody else. Since our independence in 1947, we have been victims of aggression three times at the hands of Pakistan and we know fully well that, even according to Pakistan's own admission, she has no other enemy except India. So, whatever she is doing in regard to strengthening her military might is no doubt directed against us.

The hon. Members have very rightly asked how it is that Pakistan is able to get arms supplies from America, Russia and China and various other sources and that we are not able to get them. It is true that Pakistan is in a very happy and favourable position, and due to world circumstances, she is able to get arms from these countries, but it will not be correct to say that we are completely helpless in this regard and that we are not getting help from any source whatsoever. We are getting help from other countries. We have received help from America, Russia and various other sources, and we are making a great deal of effort on our own to make up our deficiencies and to improve our defence capabilities.

[Shri Surendrapal Singh]

It has been said that America and Russia are supplying arms to Pakistan knowing fully well that Pakistan has no danger to her security and independence from any quarter, and that, on the other hand, she has hostile designs against India. The fact of the matter is that whether it is America or Russia or any other country, they are sovereign, independent countries, they have their own national interests, they have their own principles to guide their own policies. It is very difficult for us to dictate to them and ask them to do this or that in a given situation. We have very good relations with them and we have put across our point of view to them and told them our difficulties which are always taken not of by those countries, but what they ultimately decide is their own business. They weigh the pros and cons of the arguments put before them and they ultimately take a balanced decision, keeping in view their friendship with us as well as their own global strategy and their own national interests.

Hon. Members have made the point that Pakistan is getting arms aid much in excess of her actual requirements and needs and these countries should be mindful of that. We have pointed this out to both America and Russia.

Whenever we have taken up this matter with them, we have told them that this accretion in Pakistan armed strength would cause tension and would put a great deal of strain on our own defence responsibilities and would create an atmosphere of cold war between the two countries and that it will come in the way of our efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan. They have also assured us that they are mindful of the arguments we have put forward, and that is probably the reason why there is hesitancy on their part to come to a quick decision in this regard. We hope that our arguments will be appreciated by them and ultimately they will take a decision which will be in the best interest of both India and Pakistan, in the interest of peace and stability in the world.

In regard to Russia also we have told them that their help to Pakistan will go against our interests. There again we have been told by the Russians that they will see to it that the balance, as they put it, will not be tilted in favour of Pakistan, that they will

keep in mind our requirements and will not do anything to harm our interests. The same argument is given by the United States. In the case of Russia also we have told them that they may feel that their policy is right from their own point of view but as far as we are concerned we are not convinced by those arguments and we do not accept them. In regard to American supply of arms, Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked whether it was their national policy. It is not a national policy; it is only a review which they are doing. According to the earlier policy they had placed a complete embargo on arms supply after the 1965 hostilities. In 1967 that embargo was lifted so that military assistance to Pakistan and India could be granted and the sale of non-lethal weapons was allowed both to Pakistan and India and the sale of spares for lethal weapons was also permitted both to India and Pakistan. I may also add here that under this declaration, the United States had also undertaken to prevent sale by third countries of NATO weapons of American origin either to Pakistan or India without their approval.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : That does not mean that USSR and China can supply arms to Pakistan.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I shall come to that later.

We know perfectly well that this sounds a very fair sort of a policy as it puts both India and Pakistan at par. But the facts are quite different and this policy is in fact very heavily weighted in favour of Pakistan for this simple reason that prior to 1965 Pakistan had received massive American aid in the form of lethal weapons and equipment etc. I can say that approximately 80 to 90 per cent of her armour and equipment is of American origin. As against that we had received very negligible amount from America in the shape of offensive weapons the total value of which is about one million dollars, whereas Pakistan got 1500-1700 million dollars worth equipment from America. The fact that Pakistan can get under this arrangement spare parts for her lethal weapons means that all her aircraft, tanks, etc. which had been damaged or rendered useless in the 1965 conflict can be repaired and refurnished and can be used once again. This has been a tremendous help to Pakistan whereas to us

it is meaningless in the sense that we cannot buy very much from America under this arrangement because we do not have much of their equipment.

19.00 hrs.

Now, as regards the supply of tanks and offensive weapons through third countries, as I have said already, under this declaration of policy also, America had undertaken to prevent such sales. But we know perfectly well that since 1967 Pakistan has been making frantic efforts to buy tanks and other lethal weapons from NATO countries by clandestine means and we have kept the House informed from time to time. We know how early in 1969, she made efforts to get some tanks from Italy. We intervened in that matter; we took it up with the Italian Government and through our diplomatic efforts, we were able to forestall that and the deal was called off. In the same way she tried with Belgium; again they failed. In 1967 she took up the matter with Turkey also. There was a proposal from that side to sell, I think, 100 to 200 tanks from Turkey to Pakistan and Turkey was in return to get some new tanks from America. That was the arrangement. In the earlier stages, we took up the matter with both the American and the Turkish Governments, and our efforts bore fruit in the sense that we were able to stop this deal altogether. And then again it was revived. As the hon. Members know, this proposal was again revived in March last. We again drew the attention of the US Government in this regard and took it up very strongly with them and we told them and gave them the arguments that this will not be helpful to us and, in fact, if this deal goes through, it will put our relations under a great strain and tension and it will have very grave repercussions.

Now, we have been informed by them that they have taken no decision in this regard and that the whole policy of 1967 is being reviewed by them, and they say that this supply of tanks through Turkey is also one of the factors in that review. But no decision has been taken yet. All that we can say is that after we have expressed our grave concern about this matter to them, we hope that they will give due consideration to it and will study all the implications and will ultimately take a decision which will

not go against our interests and the interests of this region.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: About the nuclear attack.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The question of nuclear attack; it is a very wide question which has been discussed here on a number of occasions before. Hon. Members already know the Government's policy: that it is not our intention to go in for the manufacture of atom bombs.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: What is your personal view?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I represent the Government here. You can ask my personal views outside the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The manufacture, phased over five years, is the second aspect. The earlier aspect was, shall we get a firm and abiding commitment from the USSR and the USA that in case of a nuclear attack on our cities, we will have a retaliatory attack by both the countries—I mean an attack on Karachi, Peshawar and Dacca.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I do not think there is any country in the world which will give a guarantee like that. In the ultimate analysis, we will have to depend on our own ability to stand on our own feet and defend ourselves. We cannot rely on other people's benevolence. (*Interruption.*) We will have to build up our own defence capabilities and improve our defence strength, and I can assure the hon. Members this is being done by the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): You are contradicting what you yourself have now stated: all the time you are negotiating with everybody: give us a little there and give us a little more here and so on.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: His personal view on the nuclear attack is different from the Government's view. That is why he said he would express his personal views in private!

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I cannot understand Prof. Ranga's argument. If we come to know that certain supplies are going to Pakistan which may be used against us, what harm is there if we negotiate with other countries to stop such supplies ? (*Interruption.*) If we have good relations with those countries who are supplying them and if we take up this matter with them and express our concern to them, what harm is there ? (*Interruption.*) But all this aside, as

I said, in the ultimate analysis, we have to depend on our own strength, and it is our policy to build up our arms strength to such a pitch that no country in the world will be able to cast an evil eye on us.

19.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, April 27, 1970
Vaisakha 7, 1892 (Saka).*