

Fourth Series Vol. XXXIX - No. 39

**Friday, April 17, 1970
Chaitra 27, 1892 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 31 - 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

—
Friday, April 17, 1970|Chaitra 27,
1892 (Saka)
—

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hoisting of a Red Flag on Tezpur Court Building in Assam

*1051. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact of hoisting of a Red Flag on the Tezpur Court Building ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to information received from the Government of Assam, on March 16, 1970, a person removed the National Flag from the building, housing the courts of the District Judge and the subordinate judicial officers and some branches of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and put up a rectangular red flag with the words "Swadhin Bharat" embroidered on it in Assamese. The person was arrested by the police and a case was registered against him. The case is under investigation.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, the red flag was hoisted after pulling down the National Flag—tri-colour flag—for the achievement of which, thousands of Indians faced the British bullets and bayonets with smiles. The red flag was hoisted during the day-time—in broad day light.

May I know whether—it is said in the statement that the culprit has been arrested—the arrest of this culprit led to the clue of the operations of the extremist elements in Assam ?

And may I also know whether the Government are going to treat it as a criminal offence ? Will they consider that as an insult to our National Flag and an act of treason and, if necessary, are the Government thinking of amending the Constitution ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : According to information that I have received from the Assam Government, it is true that this flag was lowered down in broad day light. The timing indicated is about 11 A. M.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is an auspicious time for hoisting the red flag.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It was a crime. Those who want to commit a crime have got a time.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Are you going to treat it as a criminal offence and are you thinking of amending the Constitution ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as I know, it is a criminal offence. I do not know whether it will be treated as an insult to the National Flag. But the case is registered

under Section 379—theft of the National Flag.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the Home Minister made a statement on the floor of the House saying that the Naga Hostiles are supplied with arms and ammunition from China and the extremists are operating in Assam and in the neighbourhood—a Naga has told me that arms and ammunition are received from China—and since there is no doubt that the economic distress of the people of Assam has added a new dimension to the entire problem—may I know whether the Government are in a position to tell us that they propose to nip this movement in the bud thereby making the economic life of the people brighter?

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is the main point.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is not to be done by this or that Government. In fact our national efforts are in that direction. These things cannot be achieved in a short time. This is a long-term process.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was different.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I have mentioned, these matters are dealt with at two levels—one is at the executive level by taking action such as prosecution and the other is of tackling the socio-economic problems of these people. Assam may have its own problems. Assam Government, Planning Commission and other bodies possibly might try to help in the matter. There cannot be any specific assurance on my part at the present moment.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह असम का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि भारत के और हिस्सों में भी रैड फ्लैग को लेकर के बातें सुनने में आ रही हैं, गांधियन लिट्रेचर, उसके फोटोग्राफ या गांधी स्टेचू को भी नुकसान किया जा रहा है और उसकी जगह पर माओसे-तुंग की फोटो लगाई जा रही है। इन सारी बातों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the National Flag is concerned, a Bill about it is going to be introduced. At present, there is no specific punishment listed for this purpose.

As regards the Mao Tse-tung portrait etc. I have many times tried to explain that parading of a portrait of an individual as such is not an offence in this country. Ultimately, in these matters we also depend upon the patriotic spirit of the people of the country.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In the statement, it has been said that they had put up a rectangular flag with the words 'Swadhin Bharat' embroidered on it in Assam. Is this a set pattern to show the extension of Naxalite activities from West Bengal to Assam and other places? If so, what was there more for the Home Minister to investigate whether it is a case of theft of the flag or some such thing? Secondly, from statements made now and then by the Home Minister, an impression is being created that it is not a matter to be dealt with as a law and order problem but to be treated solely as an economic problem. Unfortunately—if I am wrong, he may correct me—such statements coming from the Home Minister of the country produce an impression that in these matters Government are not able to tackle them even on the political level and also on the law and order level which will cause grave concern to the people. To what extent is his statement correct in this context?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have never tried to underestimate the administrative responsibility of Government in regard to the law and order problem. I first emphasised that aspect. But when we are analysing this, we must not ignore the other aspect. It was only from that point of view that I mentioned about it. There is no doubt that its first connotation is in terms of law and order and that has to be dealt with firmly. I have already mentioned it. If at all any contrary impression has gone round, I would like to correct it.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम होगा कि इसके पहले 26 जनवरी को

गौहाटी में, जो असम की राजधानी है, ऐसी बात हुई थी, और अभी तेजपुर में हुई, 16 मार्च को हुई और तबसे एक महीना बीत चुका है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार की तरफ से तो गिरफ्तारी हुई है, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने सी० बी० आई० और जो आपका इंटेलिजेंस विभाग है, उसके जरिये कोई छानबीन की थी? और यदि की थी तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि नक्सलबाड़ियों का जो व्यापक उपद्रव हो रहा है, और खास करके असम में, जो सरहदी इलाका है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सलबाड़ियों का जो बंगाल और असम में उपद्रव हो रहा है उसके बारे में कोई कमीशन बैठाने की सोच रहे हैं क्या?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I personally do not think any Commission is necessary because in matters which are obvious it is not a Commission that is really called for. What is indicated is specific and firm action wherever it is found necessary. When we say 'appoint a Commission', the first effect is that the question gets postponed. Secondly, it gives an impression as if we really do not know what is happening and what the causes of it are. So I do not think a Commission is necessary for this.

As for this particular case, investigations are on. Unless the investigating authorities feel that they need further assistance either from the CBI or IB, we do not normally offer it. But if at any stage they feel it necessary, we can consider it.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान और राष्ट्रीय झंडे का एक पवित्र स्थान है, उसी के अन्तर्गत हम लोग यहां पर आते हैं और उसकी शपथ लेते हैं, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के स्थान पर जो लाल झंडा फहराया गया तो उस झंडे के पीछे जो भावना थी या जो लोग उसमें थे

उन्हें पकड़कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा कोई मुकदमा चलाया गया कि नहीं?

मैं ने यह कहा कि वहां वह लाल झंडा फहराया गया। अब राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और संविधान दोनों की पवित्रता है और वहां यदि राष्ट्रीय झंडे की जगह लाल झंडा फहराते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने वैसा किया उनके खिलाफ सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सवाल पहले किया जा चुका है और जवाब भी दिया जा चुका है। चूंकि यह माननीय सदस्य बाद में आये इसलिए शायद उन्हें इसका पता नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : माननीय सदस्य ने सुना नहीं। मैंने बतलाया कि उसको गिरफ्तार किया गया है और आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Does the Minister think that this activity comes under the mischief of the unlawful Activities Act? Are any steps being taken under that Act against the Naxalites?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that it can be brought under the Unlawful Activities Act, because the purpose of that Act is quite different. It is not meant for any individual action of this type.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Hoisting of the Chinese flag means incitement to secession.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that it can be brought under that.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Questions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Q.1071 may also be taken up with this. It is about Delhi Teachers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी 1052 का जवाब आने दीजिये। उसे बाद में देखेंगे।

Demands of Primary and Secondary School Teachers

*1052. SRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the National Integration Committee and the Kothari Commission have been under consideration of the Union Government particularly with regard to the service conditions of the School teachers ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether on the 2nd March 1970, the All-India Secondary School Teachers' Association had organised a demonstration in Delhi to ventilate the teachers' grievances ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in regard to the demands of the Secondary and Primary School teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The Central Government has urged the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the National Integration Council and the Education Commission.

(b) As regards the recommendations of the National Integration Council on the service conditions of school teachers, existing regulations for Government school teachers in general prohibit teachers from taking part in any activity, which is anti-secular or tends to create communal disharmony. As for aided schools, rules of recognition and grant-in-aid usually contain provisions for disciplinary action by managements or by inspecting officers.

As regards the recommendations of the Education Commission, salary scales have been revised in many States. In regard to the retirement benefits, most of the States have introduced either contributory provident fund or the triple benefit scheme. Parity in the terms and conditions of service of teachers in Government and local body schools is gradually being attained.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Education being a State subject, most of the demands of the school teachers will have to be dealt with by the State Governments.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इसके साथ ही 1071 भी ले लिया जाय ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् मुझे तो कोई ऐत-राज नहीं लेकिन वह केवल दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के बारे में है जबकि यह प्रश्न संख्या 1052 सारे देश के अध्यापकों के बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी 1052 ही चलने दीजिये ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक स्कूल अध्यापक एसोसिएशन ने कई बार अपनी मांगें रखीं और गत मास अर्थात् 2 मार्च, 1970 को अध्यापकों की शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने के लिए दिल्ली में प्रदर्शन किया था । मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात होगा कि अभी बिहार में 8 अप्रैल से लम्बी हड़ताल चल रही है और 28 अप्रैल से प्राथमिक से लेकर महाविद्यालय स्तर तक के सभी अध्यापकों की एक लम्बी हड़ताल होने जा रही है । ऐसी स्थिति के मौजूद रहते जब 28 अप्रैल से वह हड़ताल होने जा रही है और 8 अप्रैल से बिहार में वह हड़ताल चल रही है जिसके कारण समूचे बिहार में कहीं भी कोई परीक्षा नहीं हो सकी । कई लाख विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य खतरे में है, कम से कम एक साल का उनका विद्यार्थी जीवन खराब होगा तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मांगों को गत 2 मार्च, 1970 को अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक स्कूल अध्यापक एसोसिएशन ने रक्खा था तो उन लोगों के बारे में उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों के पास क्या सफाई की है और राज्य सरकारों के सामने जो वित्तीय संकट है उसमें उनका बोझा हलका करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या प्रयास किया है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 2 मार्च को जो प्रतिवेदन दिया गया था और जो

मांगें रखी गई थीं, वे मांगें इतनी व्यापक हैं कि उनके बारे में कोई सीधा उत्तर देना संभव नहीं है। जैसे उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं बतलाऊं

“Investment of at least six per cent of the gross national income of the country; allotment of ten per cent of the expenditure in the Central Budget and at least 13 per cent in the State Budgets of those States which are spending less under the head of Education should be made immediately.”

अब ये सुझाव बहुत व्यापक हैं; और इन्हें राज्य सरकारों ने ही करना है और उन्होंने ही इनके बारे में फैसला देना है। अतः इसके बारे में मैं क्या बतला सकता हूँ? इसके अलावा और भी जितनी उनकी मांगें हैं। उनके लिए जब तक संविधान में संशोधन न किया जाय जब तक उन्हें लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। जैसे कि आपको मालूम होगा

“Secondary education commission on the pattern of university grants commission to be appointed at once.”

एक उनकी मांग यह थी। हमने लॉ मिनिस्ट्री से परामर्श किया; लेकिन लॉ मिनिस्ट्री की सलाह यह है कि जब तक संविधान में संशोधन न हो ऐसा करना एक गैरकानूनी बात होगी।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जवाब इन्होंने दिया कि आम मांगें हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि जब शिक्षकों ने जिन मांगों का केन्द्रीय सरकार से सम्बन्ध है वही मांगें यहां पर रखीं, राज्य सरकारों सम्बन्धी जो मांगें हैं उनको वह टाल सकते हैं। अभी तो शिक्षा के बारे में खर्चा हमारे बजट का बहुत ही नगण्य हिस्सा रखा जाता है और इस साल और भी घटा दिया गया है तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने वित्त मंत्रालय के पास या राज्य सरकार के पास कोई सुझाव दिया कि कितना प्रतिशत बढ़ाना इनके हिसाब से आवश्यक है।

50 प्रतिशत की जो मांग की थी शिक्षक संघ ने तो उनके हिसाब से कितना करना आवश्यक है और अगर उनके सुझाव में संविधान में संशोधन करना जरूरी है तो इसके लिए क्या उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि संविधान में संशोधन किया जाय? संविधान में कई बार संशोधन कर चुके हैं और फिर भी उसमें संशोधन किया जा सकता है। उन्होंने आम कह कर सवाल को टाला है। अब अगर समूचे देश में हड़ताल होगी तब यहां पर कई बार हम को बहस करनी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीधा अपना सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : इसीलिए मैं सीधे मंत्री महोदय से पूछ रहा हूँ कि यदि संविधान में संशोधन करना ही आवश्यक है जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है तो क्या उन्होंने इसके लिए सुझाव दिया है? क्या उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि 50 प्रतिशत जो खर्च की मांग की गई थी उनके हिसाब से कितना अभी आवश्यक है और इसके लिए उन्होंने मांग की है या नहीं और अगर की है तो क्या जवाब मिला है?

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन् माननीय सदस्य को यह भली-भांति ज्ञात है कि संविधान में संशोधन करना कितना कठिन है। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में तो यह लगभग असम्भव-सा हो गया है... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम आपको समर्थन देने को तैयार हैं।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : आप तो हमें समर्थन देने को तैयार हैं—उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ; लेकिन राज्य सरकारें भी सहमत हों—तभी वह हो सकता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया कि उनके हिसाब से

कितना प्रतिशत आवश्यक है ? उसका जो दूसरा हिस्सा था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । बहस में मत पड़िये । जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दे दिया है । यह हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य की मर्जी के मुताबिक मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा जवाब न दिया गया हो और चूंकि तत्कालीन उससे नहीं हुई इसलिए वह फिर भी बहस चलाते जायें तो यह बात गलत है । मंत्री महोदय को जो जवाब देना था वह उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि 50 प्रतिशत की जो मांग की है उनके हिसाब से कितना प्रतिशत आवश्यक है ? वह जो उन्होंने मांग की थी उसका क्या जवाब मिला है ?

श्री मन्त बर्शन : श्रीमन् जहां तक कि यह प्रश्न है कि शिक्षा के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन-राशि उपलब्ध की जाये उसके लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय सदैव से प्रयत्नशील रहा है, लेकिन हमारे मार्ग में जो बाधाएं हैं उनसे भी हमारे मातृनीय सदस्य लोग पूरी तरह से परिचित हैं । उदाहरण के लिए जबकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया था तब स्वयं नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल ने 1210 करोड़ रुपये की शिक्षा के लिए व्यवस्था की थी ; लेकिन जब अंतिम रूप से आप ही लोगों ने उसे स्वीकृत किया तो उसको घटाकर 800 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अब माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि शिक्षकों के पे स्केल्स का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है लेकिन जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है उसके लिए आप आखिर में तय करते हैं तो क्या यह सही है कि जब दिल्ली के टीचर्स ने यहां आन्दोलन किया कि उनका पे स्केल हरियाणा और पंजाब से कम है तो उस समय के शिक्षा मंत्री श्री त्रिगुण सेन ने कोठारी

कमिशन रिपोर्ट की इंटरप्रेटेशन क्या है, वह इंटरप्रेटेशन उस रिपोर्ट की थी और उस इंटर-प्रेटेशन को सामने रख कर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने एक कमेटी बैठाई थी जिसका कि मैं स्वयं अध्यक्ष था तो उसमें क्या-क्या उसके अन्तर्गत चीजें आ सकती हैं, टीचर्स को क्या-क्या बेंचिफिट्स मिल सकते हैं यह रिपोर्ट दी थी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने आपको क्या-क्या सिफारिशें करके भेजी हैं और उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, यदि अभी नहीं की है तो कब तक यह कार्यवाही हो जायगी ?

श्री मन्त बर्शन : श्रीमन् माननीय सदस्य बड़ी चतुराई से अपने प्रश्न संख्या 1071 को ले आये हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय आपकी अनुमति से मैं उसका उत्तर देता हूं ।

स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों के वेतनों में पहले काफी बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी गई थी । फिर इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हरियाणा और पंजाब के टीचर्स के मुकाबले में दिल्ली के टीचर्स की तनख्वाहों में अन्तर मालूम होता है । अब गृह मंत्रालय के परामर्श से जो तीसरा पे कमिशन नियुक्त होने वाला है वही यूनियन टैरीटोरीज के कर्मचारियों के पे स्केल पर विचार करेगा और उसमें दिल्ली के शिक्षक भी आ जायेंगे और हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिक्षक भी आ जायेंगे ।

इसलिये हम इस प्रश्न को टुकड़े-टुकड़े करके नहीं ले सकते । यह तय किया गया है कि तीसरा पे कमिशन इस पर पूरी तरह विचार करेगा ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा यह सवाल था ही नहीं । सवाल तो जो ऐश्वोरेंस डा० त्रिगुण सेन ने दिया था उसके बारे में पूछा गया था । मंत्री महोदय जो जवाब देना चाहिये वह तो देते ही नहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The question has been replied to.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : One of the important demands of the secondary school teachers was the equalisation of pay between the Government secondary school teachers and the non-Government secondary school teachers, and the demand of the private school teachers was to get the triple benefit scheme implemented in all the States. I would like to know from the Minister a specific answer whether the Government has already sanctioned money for increasing the pay and allowances of secondary school teachers in different States but the State Governments are not coming forward to contribute their share? Will the Government see that the State Governments bear their share in this matter and implement the scheme immediately and also that the triple benefit scheme is implemented in all the States?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, I would like to make it clear at the very outset that no grant-in-aid can be sanctioned by the Central Government from its funds even if they desire. It is the responsibility of the State Governments; and the State Governments, as far as our information goes, are trying their best to equalise the pay-scales of secondary school teachers of Government Schools and aided Schools. As for the triple benefit scheme, my information is that practically all the State Government are implementing it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This is a wrong answer. I would like to know which State Government has implemented this? He says that all the State Governments are doing this.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Yes, Sir, Every State Government, including the Government of Orissa, according to our present information.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, it is false statement that is being given on the floor of the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like to address my question to the hon. Minister himself who, I think, will probably give us a complete answer. Though education is a State subject, the expenditure on it has risen because of the inflation which is the result of the policies of Centre. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether as a result of this inflation, the dearness allowance given to the teachers should not be raised to the same level as that of the other Government servants, the Centre making up for the existing difference. Second, I would like to know from the Minister what he has done about the pensions which are pitched on the old scales and have no relation to the present value of money. Third, there is a simple way of meeting both the quality of education and satisfying the teachers if a selection grade is created for the teachers for about 20 per cent of the teachers with 20 per cent more of salaries. I would like to know from the Minister why the Centre should not give special grants for these three purposes.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, I have already explained that the Central Government cannot come forward with any grant-in-aid for this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why? What is the Ministry here for?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why?

MR. SPEAKER : No argument. He has answered the question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why is the Minister not participating in the debate?

SHRI RANGA : To those States which are trying to raise the salary of teachers, they offer 80 per cent or so. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Nambiar.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, he has not replied to my specific question. Why not the Minister reply to it?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You are a retired ICS officer, and I expect you to have a more intimate knowledge about the rules. Your question was suggestive. You came out with certain suggestions.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Can't they agree to my suggestion. Are they so incompetent that they want to throw it down? (*Interruption*).

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether there is....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : But the Minister has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Nambiar.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether there is any dispute between the Centre and the State Governments as to the apportionment of the amount paid to the States for educational purposes and whether the State Government are not acting upon the Centre's advice with regard to the particular allotment made to the States for earmarking for educational purposes?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, there is no difference of opinion as such between the Central Government and the various State Governments. As for the allocation for education, the hon. Member will realise that it is for the State Governments to allocate different amounts of money for education and different heads of expenditure. We cannot force the State Governments.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया उसमें बहुत गड़बड़ मालूम होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि संविधान के मातहत हम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के फंड्स में से उनको नहीं दे सकते हैं। जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है जब पहले हम लोगों का एक एजुकेशन पैनेल बनाया गया था 1967 में, तब उसमें यह रिक्मेंड किया गया था कि जिस तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन है उसी तरह से सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन ग्रांट्स कमिशन बनाया जाय। अब

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि संविधान में संशोधन करना होगा और संशोधन करना चाहेंगे तो वह हो नहीं सकता है। आखिर वह बतलायें तो कि कौन-सी बाधा है संविधान में संशोधन करने में? कौन उसका बिरोध करना चाहता है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् जहां तक सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन कमिशन का प्रश्न है, यह समस्या तब तक हल नहीं हो सकती जब तक शिक्षा कम से कम कनकरेंट लिस्ट में न आ जाय।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : इसमें पैसा खर्च करने की बात है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पैसा खर्च करने की इच्छा भी हो तो भी वह खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता है। मालिक तो आप लोग हैं, प्लानिंग कमिशन है, नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल है। सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन कमिशन का जहां तक प्रश्न है, वह तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक शिक्षा कम से कम कनकरेंट लिस्ट में न आ जाय। इसके लिये संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैंने सीधा सवाल पूछा था कि पैसा देने में संविधान की बाधा कहां आ रही है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : May I supplement the answer given by my colleague?

MR. SPEAKER : I am afraid you will complicate it now. (*Interruption*)

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I will try my best not to. We have now got the University Grants Commission, which has been brought into existence because of a provision in the Constitution which entrusts the Centre with the responsibility for co-ordination and maintenance of higher education. Regarding the question of secondary education, we have been advised that apart from finances and

other things, the appointment of a Secondary Education Commission would not be appropriate because secondary education is entirely a State subject. Without a Secondary Education Commission, we were in the past in the second plan and third plan making grants to the State Governments for certain purposes for improvement in secondary education. These were for centrally sponsored schemes. But unfortunately, the National Development Council, where all the Chief Ministers are represented, took a very strong line that they did not want centrally sponsored schemes in the State sector and they would like all this money to be transferred to the States and it was their business.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is there any difficulty of law ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : There is no difficulty of law, but we have been advised we cannot do it. Even otherwise, centrally sponsored schemes have now been more or less completely ruled out. Therefore, my colleague repeatedly told the House that it is the responsibility of the State Governments and he was expressing the distress we feel in the Education Ministry at the fact that as far as secondary and primary education are concerned, we find ourselves very helpless to do anything except giving advice. And, advice is not accepted when it is not accompanied by money !

SHRI K. RAMANI : Part (a) of the question says "particularly with regard to the service conditions of the School teachers"; so, it is not only about salary. Today the teachers are suffering due to increased workload. The number of students that each teacher has to teach has increased. There are specific recommendations of the Kothari Commission with regard to this. Have Government given consideration to this point and worked out any scheme and recommended its implementation to the State Governments so that the workload of the teachers may be reduced and the standard of education may go up, and also provide more jobs to teachers ? Have they given any such directives to the State Governments ?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, In reply to the main question, I have already said that all the recommendations of the Education Commission, including this particular recommendation, to which a reference has been made by the Hon. Member, have been brought to the notice of the State Governments ; and it is now their business to implement them.

गैर-सरकारी संग्रहकर्ताओं के पास

पुरातन वस्तुएं

+

1053. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में गैर-सरकारी संग्रहकर्ताओं के पास कुछ दुर्लभ और बहुमूल्य पुरातन वस्तुएं हैं; परन्तु धन की कमी के कारण इनको भली-भांति संभाल कर नहीं रखा जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी वस्तुओं के संग्रहकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता देगी ताकि हमारी राष्ट्रीय धरोहर अनुसंधानकर्ताओं और भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए सुरक्षित रखी जा सके ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) There are many private collectors of antiques in the country but Government is not aware of the details of their collection and none have intimated to the Government that antiques in their possession cannot be well preserved due to shortage of funds.

(b) At present there is no scheme to give financial aid to collectors of antiques. However, the Chemical Laboratory of the National Museum has been rendering technical advice regarding or helping in the

preservation or treatment of paintings and other art objects. The National Museum has also been assisting in identifying art objects. The National Archives of India has been assisting the private collectors by way of laminating, chemical treatment, microfilming of their records and manuscripts and also by rendering free technical advice. The Government has also provided funds for purchase of important antiquities/manuscripts/records owned by private parties.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : अभी उत्तर में बतलाया गया है कि पुरातन वस्तुओं किस-किस के पास हैं और क्या-क्या हैं, इसकी जानकारी आपके पास नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जानकारी हासिल न करने का कारण क्या है ?

ऐसी वस्तुओं को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये क्या किसी ने आज तक कोई सहायता नहीं चाही है और अगर चाही है तो क्या किसी को वह आज तक दी गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : As far as the first question is concerned, there has been no legal provision so far, asking private people who own antiques and so on to declare their possession. Now we propose to introduce a legislation in this House which, among other things, will cover this particular lacuna that the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House to. Regarding the other question, to the best of our knowledge, no enquiries have been made for assistance by private collector. If enquiries or requests are made, I am not in a position to say that financial assistance can be given. What we would be in a position to give is technical assistance by way of advice on preservation etc. by laminating, illumination etc.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : पुरातन वस्तुओं से मेरा आशय पुराने ग्रन्थों से भी है। उदाहरणार्थ मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चित्रकूट में हमारे वहां आज भी हस्तलिखित तुलसीदास जी की

रामायण का अयोध्या काण्ड है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसकी भी जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है और अगर है तो उस तरह की चीजों को सुरक्षित रखने का क्यों प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है।

समाचारपत्रों में रोज पढ़ने को मिलता है कि इस प्रकार की वस्तुओं की बड़ी संख्या में चोरियां हो रही हैं और वे विदेशों को भेजी जा रही हैं। यह चीजें गवर्नमेंट की निगाह में भी जरूर आती होंगी। इसको रोकने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है और अगर कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है तो क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the first point, the hon. Member would give me the details of this particular manuscript, I shall try to find out what we can do in this particular matter.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : और क्या दें ? जानकारी दे तो दी है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am surprised at my friend, Shri Gupta, asking me of the particulars I want. I have just been told that there is an old manuscript of the Tulsidas Ramayana Ayodhya Kand which is in a very bad condition and something has to be done about it. I said that details have to be given as to in whose possession it is, where it is and so on. Then I will make enquiries and see what we can do about it. Regarding the question of stolen antiques, I share the great concern of the hon. Members of the House. All of us feel very strongly on this stealing and exporting of antiques from this country. Therefore, as I said just now, we propose to introduce a legislation in this House—I do not know whether it will be possible in this session or not ; I will do my best—which will go into this question in very great detail, which will impose very severe penalties and which will also probably go in for canalisation through the State as far export is concerned and also go in for licensing and

registration of all private dealers in art pieces and so on. We hope that when the new legislation is introduced, passed and implemented, something effective would have been done to solve this problem.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : शेख अब्दुल्ला ने काश्मीर के पुराने संस्कृत के हस्त लेख और पांडुलिपियां विदेशियों के हाथों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बेची हैं। आज भी रघुनाथ जी के मंदिर के अन्दर अनेक प्रकार..... (इंटरप्शंस)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What is there to laugh about it? He is speaking the truth, hundred per cent truth.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He is referring to people who cannot defend themselves here.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : शेख अब्दुल्ला ने काश्मीर के संस्कृत साहित्य को बहुत बड़ी तादाद में विदेशियों के हाथों में बेच दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रघुनाथ मंदिर में आज भी ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थ तथा दूसरे ग्रन्थ जो भोजपत्रों के ऊपर लिखे हुए हैं, उनके संरक्षण के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है? अगर नहीं किया है तो क्या वह करेगी?

आज से दो साल पहले प्रो० शेर सिंह ने सदन में विश्वास दिलाया था कि स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती और प्रसिद्ध आन्तिकारी श्याम जी वर्मा के बीच जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ था, उसको प्राप्त करने का सरकार प्रयत्न करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें कितनी आपकी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I shall look into the matter.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, on a point of order. How are you allowing questions against individuals who cannot come here and defend themselves? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have already stated that they should not be mentioned by name.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : This is an insinuation against a person who is not here. Let the Members protest but you should not allow it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no point of order.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I am not defending Shri Sheikh Abdullah. But this is an insinuation.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सारी एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज को सपोर्ट करने का उन्होंने ठेका लिया हुआ है।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : We shall not allow the Jan Sangh to use this Parliament for political purposes.... (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are here to play politics, just as you are. You cannot raise a point of order like this.... (Interruptions).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sheikh Abdullah is more patriotic than the Jana Sangh people.... (Interruptions). If you allow this type of a discussion, it will foment communal trouble in the country. It has no relevance with antiques.... (Interruptions).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इनको यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि इनके अलावा कोई देशभक्त नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब नक्सालाइड्स गड़बड़ करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय झंडा जलाते हैं या जब शेख अब्दुल्ला गड़बड़ करते हैं और हम उसके बारे में कुछ कहते हैं, तो इन लोगों के पेट में दर्द होने लगता है। ये सब एन्टीनेशनल हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पायंट आफ आर्डर उठाये जाने से पहले ही माननीय सदस्य की

तबज्जुह इस तरफ दिलाई थी कि वह एक इंडिविडुअल का नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसको एक्सपंज करा दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It should be expunged.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It should be expunged. It has gone on record. If they have any proof, they should submit it to the Home Ministry. Let there be an inquiry.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We accept this challenge ; we will prove it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : You support an inquiry.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : When Sheikh Abdullah was the Chief Minister of Kashmir.... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on the record.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : **

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह झगड़ा किसने शुरू किया ? क्या इस सदन में शेख अब्दुल्ला का नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता है ? अगर गलत आरोप है, तो मंत्री महोदय उसका खंडन कर सकते हैं। ये लोग शेख अब्दुल्ला के हिमायती कब से बन गये हैं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI UMANATH : When allegations are made against a person who cannot defend himself here, you yourself object to it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दोस्त रोज यहाँ पर बिड़ला और टाटा की गालियाँ देते हैं.....(व्यवधान)

श्री जि० मो० बिस्वास : ये लोग देश का सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : शेख अब्दुल्ला कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ मिलकर देश का सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) यह इनकी कान्स्पीरेसी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि जनरल करियप्पा इस सदन में उपस्थित नहीं थे, फिर भी इन लोगों ने उन पर आक्षेप किये थे, शंकराचार्य इस सदन में नहीं थे, लेकिन ये लोग उन पर आक्षेप करते थे और आज ये शेख अब्दुल्ला के हिमायती बन गये हैं। नियम सब के लिए एक होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ये लोग बिड़ला, टाटा और शंकराचार्य के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। इनके अलग-अलग स्टैंडर्ड हैं। ये हमेशा एन्टीनेशनल एक्टिविटीज को सपोर्ट करते हैं। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा है कि मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट कब से शेख अब्दुल्ला के हिमायती बन गये हैं। ये तब से उनके हिमायती बन गये हैं, जब से चीन की पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती हुई है। (व्यवधान)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हम शेख अब्दुल्ला के हिमायती तब बने, जब उन्होंने अपने यहाँ मुस्लिम लोग को पैदा नहीं होने दिया। (व्यवधान) तब ये लोग देशद्रोही थे। (व्यवधान) जब महाराजा हरिसिंह भाग गये थे। तब शेख अब्दुल्ला ने हथियार लेकर पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया था। (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. KUNDU : We can ask about any individual, Tata, Birla, Shankaracharya, Cariappa, Sheikh Abdullah, everybody, and nobody can stop it. This is a free country,(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : About these rare and valuable antiques showing the heritage and culture of our great country, may I know what steps this Government have taken to collect these rare and valuable antiques that are available with ex-rulers and Maharajas and whether the Government are contemplating to raid the houses of ex-rulers and Maharajas to get these rare and valuable antiques and preserve them. May I know whether the Government are coming forward with an early legislation in regard to the collection of these rare and valuable antiques to preserve the culture and the heritage of great India ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As I told the honourable house a little earlier, we are now trying to take steps to see that all persons whether they are princes or ex-princes....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Maharajas also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Everybody. We are now trying to take powers to see that all persons in the country, if they possess antiques or other valuable objects of art and so on, declare their possessions and we will know what the total wealth of the country in terms of antiques is and who have got them and what is being done by them to preserve them.

Recovery of Arms and Ammunition in West Bengal

*1054. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of bombs and ammunition were recovered from different parts of Calcutta during the second half of March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons concerned ;

(c) whether Government have investigated the source of these arms and ammunition ; and

(d) the steps taken to check the manufacture and/or smuggling of arms/ammunition into West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, 377 bombs, 44 crackers and 800 rounds of ammunition were recovered and seized by the police in Calcutta from March 16, 1970 to March 31, 1970. Of the 377 bombs, three were petrol bombs and one grenade. All the recovered bombs are believed to be country-made. Several persons have been arrested in connection with the recovery of these articles and investigations to locate the sources are in progress.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर के साथ जो वक्तव्य रखा है, उसमें कहा गया है कि किसी अन्य देश के बने हुए 377 बम पकड़े गये हैं। वहां के पुलिस कमिश्नर, श्री बी० के० सेन, ने 23 मार्च को प्रेस वालों के सामने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था। जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि बम के अलावा पाइप गन और पेट पाकेटेड पिस्टल भी पकड़े गए हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो बम जहां पकड़े गये हैं जैसा कि अखबारों से समाचार मालूम होता है कि कलकत्ता में आज बम का व्यापार हो रहा है, तो क्या आप ने बम का कोई मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेंटर भी पकड़ा है ? यदि पकड़ा है तो क्या यह पता चला कि उसमें कौन कौन लोग बम का व्यापार करने वाले हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the present information is concerned, it relates to material recovered between March 16 and

March 31. These are the materials recovered during one fortnight only.

It is true that these materials were found in different parts of the State, particularly in Calcutta city and round about area. I think it is necessary to have some sort of a campaign to recover all such materials. Till to-day I must say that we have not found any manufacturing factory, etc. as such. (Interruptions).

From the manner it appears that it was done at more than one place because it is available very extensively. I think it is very necessary to have some sort of a special campaign to unearth the sources of such explosive material.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Is it a type of cottage industry going on ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It looks like that.

श्री सोताराम केसरी : आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में दिया है कि कुछ लोग पकड़े गए हैं। उसी पुलिस कमिश्नर ने यह कहा है कि प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट में दो सौ के करीब जो डेटेन्यू थे, जो पहले पकड़े गए थे, वह फिर पकड़े गए हैं तो क्या मैं आपसे जान सकता हूँ कि जो पकड़े गए हैं वह किसी दल विशेष से संबंधित हैं जिससे यह पता चले कि उस दल के लोग कौन हैं जो बम बनाने को देशद्रोहात्मक परिपाटी बना दिए हैं ? ऐसा कोई विशेष दल उससे संबंधित है क्या ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I don't wish to confuse about persons who were detained and released and then re-arrested, because I have no information about that matter. These 25 persons about whom some investigations are being made, are involved in these particular matters.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : To which party do they belong ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no doubt that they are political extremists. (Interruptions)

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह जो बम पकड़े गए हैं, गृह मंत्री महोदय जान बूझकर के उस से सम्बन्धित लोगों के नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं। वास्तव में यह वही नक्सलबाड़ी वाले लोग हैं जिनसे यह बम पकड़े गए हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति शासन होने के बाद में क्या सरकार योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इन कम्युनिस्टों की जांच कराएगी और जिनके पास बम और हथियार वगैरह मिलेंगे उनको सजा देगी ? या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर बैन लगाने के लिए क्या वह सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The persons who are connected with the manufacture of bombs and are making use of them, whatever political party they may belong to, we will take action against them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that during the 13 months of UF rule not only by hundreds but by thousands such bomb explosion incidents occurred in West Bengal ? If so, is it a fact that during the UF rule nothing was done because the Home Ministry considered that it was a part of revolutionary movement to expedite people's movement to their own objective ? If so, is it a fact that after 16th March almost every day hundreds of bombs are being hauled up by the Police ? Is it a fact also that the laboratories of the Presidency College and some other colleges were found to be mini-factories for the manufacture of bombs, and, also is it a fact that some of the explosives were being imported from Pakistan ? I have information but I do not want to disclose it. (Interruptions). If he says 'No', I will give it to him. What steps are Government taking to make West Bengal peaceful, orderly and safe for democratic people to stay there peacefully and in a legal atmosphere ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is what I would like to say. It is not merely a question of catching me on a wrong foot in a cross-examination. I don't say, and I cannot say with any guarantee that nothing is coming from Pakistan also. If the hon. Member has got any information, he should in confidence,

disclose it to me, and I can assure him that I will certainly make enquiries. Then, he wanted me to give my opinion about it. I had many times said that the situation there had completely deteriorated and, naturally, this is an occasion when we can certainly go into the root of the matter and try to improve the situation if we can. Even today we have heard about an incident that has taken place in the Presidency College and also in the Calcutta University. The campuses of universities are becoming a very serious problem and I think, I will have to discuss the matter with the Education Minister as to what to do about this matter. Normally the convention is that the Police are not supposed to enter the University Campuses. I am going to answer questions today about the Jadhavpur University; and I will explain my difficulties about the University of Calcutta. I quite agree that some of the University Campuses are becoming place where the extreme element is functioning and we will have to take notice of this. The most important matter that we have to take note of is that some of the most intelligent students are getting involved in this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are some sten guns and bren guns seized by the Police; and this Report has come to the Press. I want to know whether it is a fact.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as my information goes no sten guns and bren guns were recovered.

SHRI D. AMAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sale of bombs has become a lucrative trade in West Bengal, bombs which are freely used in clashes and crimes. Besides, thousands of bomb-making factories had sprung up in Calcutta and its suburban areas. So, may I know from the hon. Minister as to how and from where the costly ingredients required for the manufacture of bombs are available in the city, so huge in quantity, for this clandestine trade?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This particular matter is under very careful investigation and consideration and one general conclusion that can be indicated is that some of the ex-

plosives which are used as ingredients in the country-made bombs or explosives are such as are normally available for industrial purposes for the construction activity, and also for the purposes of work of contractors, etc. and some of these are the basic materials. We will have to go into the matter, investigate it. But this is the first indication that I can give about it.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : पीछे समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार का समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि वहाँ की मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने अपने कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए एक सकुलर जारी किया जिसमें बम फैक्ट्री बनाने के बारे में और इस प्रकार के बम कहाँ कहाँ और कैसे कैसे डाले जायँ, इसकी सारी योजना है, क्या यह सत्य है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इस प्रकार के छोटे बम बनाने की फैक्ट्रियाँ चल रही हैं क्या वहाँ इस प्रकार के भी पुलिस के कर्मचारी हैं जिनका संरक्षण उनको प्राप्त है? दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जो बम और दूसरे हथियार बरामद हुए हैं क्या यह सत्य है कि उनमें बाहर के बने हुए बम और हथियार भी बरामद हुए हैं? यदि हुए हैं तो वह कहाँ के बने हुए बरामद हुए हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So far as the first question is concerned I can say, I have no specific information about this particular matter. But, possibly, he is giving me some indication of the lines on which investigation should be made. I can say, we will pursue that line of investigation.

As I said most of the explosives that we found out were not of any particular type as such. They appear to be hand-made—country-made—sort of things. Somebody may say that this is a sort of a village industry.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : You know the market price of the bomb has gone down by Rs. 2 per piece during the last one year.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not considered the question of the market price of a bomb.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether bombs recovered in West Bengal have got some sort of similarity regarding the explosive materials used for their manufacture? Also, may I know whether bombs are manufactured by one person or by a group of persons?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as similarity is concerned, basically there is some similarity. That does not mean that these are manufactured at one place. It looks as though they have possibly the same technique in making them.

As far as the party and persons are concerned, these are matters of investigation. At the present moment I have no information on the basis of which I can label any particular party as such.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Contract with Japan for Ore Export

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S.N.Q. No. 20 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a bulk contract for ore export to Japan has been signed recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have ascertained about the contracts signed by Japan with Australia ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A large number of long-term bulk contracts for supply of iron ore have been concluded by Japan with Australia. The terms of these contracts, including prices vary from contract to contract. On the whole the average annual supply from Australia to Japan will amount to 40 million tonnes of iron ore and the delivery periods vary from 7 years to 15 years.

Statement

The M. M. T. C. delegation led by its Chairman SHRI R. R. Bahl concluded with the Japanese Steel Mills at Tokyo on the 3rd April, 1970 new iron ore contracts covering a total quantity of 71.7 million tonnes. The following are the details of the contracts :—

(a) Bailadilla contract :

Exports through Vizag Inner Harbour for the years 1971—74 . . .	14.7 million tonnes.
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Exports through Vizag Outer Harbour for the years 1974—80 . . .	46.6 million tonnes.
	<hr/> 61.3 million tonnes.

Valued Rs. 46.7 crores.

(b) Basic grade contract
involving Barajamda/
Bellary-Hospet Ore to
be shipped via Para-
deep, Madras, Cal-
cutta-cum-Kakinada :

1970—71 . . .	3.5 million tonnes.
1971—72	3.5 million tonnes.
	<hr/> 7.0 million tonnes.

Valued Rs. 49 crores..

(c) Bellary-Hospet high-grade
Ore contract via Madras
and minor ports :

1970—74	3.4 million tonnes.
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Valued Rs. 26.2 crores.

In addition, another contract for export of 3,00,000 tonnes of manganese ore for the year 1970, valued Rs. 2.4 crores has also been concluded.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: This is the first time that the M.M.T.C. has entered into a contract for such a large quantity and for a long period. From the details given it is apparent that the Japanese Steel Mills are going to be benefited because they are going to get the supplies of iron-ore for nine years at this price.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, before entering into a contract for such a long period, any survey has been carried out as to the price trends in the next ten years. If so, what are the conclusions?

Is it a fact that the price of Bailadilla ore is increased by 10% in the last two years? May I know from the hon. Minister to what extent in the nine years will there be an increase in the cost of ore? Has any calculation been made about the increase in the cost of ore? Iron-ore is imported by the private party. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the private parties were also consulted and asked to participate for entering into such a long-term contract? If so, what were the reactions of Government?

Our export of manganese-ore is going to be nil by entering into such a long-term contract. Were any efforts made or were any negotiations made with Japan who are also buyers of a large quantity of Manganese ore to enter into such a long-term contract for the export of Manganese ore?

Lastly I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether our export to Japan will increase due to this long-term contract? If so to what extent will it be?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has asked 5 questions. First he asked whether this is the first time that a long-term contract has been entered into. Although this particular bulk long-term contract is the first of its kind, this is not the first time that iron ore contracts have been entered into by this

country or any other. Even earlier, there was a stipulation when the Kiriburu mine was developed for a contract of 20 million tonnes, and when the Bailadilla mines were developed for a contract of 60 million tonnes. Part of the contract during the earlier years has been fulfilled. So far as Bailadilla is concerned, it will be seen from the statement that of the total contracted for, 61.3 million tonnes will be supplied during the nine-year period upto 1980. So this is not a new contract. This is a continuation of the earlier contract, of course with new details and other things.

Then he asked about a survey of price trends in the world. This matter was considered fully in inter-ministerial committee meetings, the whole matter about the long-term contract, the *pros* and *cons*, the balance of advantages and disadvantages. It was fully considered by the Cabinet. The balance of advantage lay in a contract like this. As the House knows, there are very heavy and large investments involved in iron mines and unless you are assured of a market, the difficulty would be that all your investments may prove infructuous. Survey of the prices in the coming years, the prices that have been paid to other suppliers—there are equally large suppliers to Japan—the question of long and large investments and the need for guarding against their proving infructuous—all these have been considered.

I may remind the House that at the time the Daitari mines were being taken up for mining, concern was expressed by hon. Members whether the Paradeep port where so much money had been spent would be utilised or not, whether the Daitari mines where so much was invested would be used or not, and the House demanded a long-term contract on that basis.

So what we have done here is to protect our investments and interests. We have taken into account all the factors including the long-term price trends and other things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Let him not frighten us with his baseless stories.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am not used to

frightening anybody nor making any baseless remarks. My remarks are based on facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He has no ideas. He is guided by the bureaucracy.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Then he asked about the increase in the cost. This was also gone into. Future trends in the light of large bulk carriers, long investments and higher turnover and the reflection on costs and prices—all this has been gone into and a decision taken based on the balance of advantage with us.

As regards private parties, there is no question of consulting them in this contract. But I can assure the hon. Member that the only private parties allowed to operate and handle iron ore in Goa, and that is for historical reasons. Some of them have also entered into long-term contracts with Japan.

Then he asked about increase in exports. Actually it will be so: 4.7 million tonnes this year and 7.8 million tonnes in 1979 from Bailadilla. So there will be increase in exports.

He asked why a similar contract has not been entered into in respect of manganese ore.

I have answered in the statement that we have entered into contract for 3,00,000 tonnes of manganese ore of the value of Rs.2.4 crores, whereas the long term contract value is in hundreds of crores. For Bailadilla alone it is Rs.467 crores. So, one of the advantages of a long-term contract is this big amount. There is no such advantage for a smaller value, and nobody in this country enters into a contract on a long-term basis for manganese ore.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The hon. Minister has said that for manganese ore a contract of three lakh tonnes of the value of Rs. 2.4 crores has been entered into, while we have entered into a contract of the value of Rs. 467 crores in respect of iron ore. Since our export of manganese ore is going down and mines are closing down, why did not the Government insist on Japan entering into such a long-term contract in respect of manganese ore also, as that would help our country?

Secondly, in the statement no price has been

indicated. Were the negotiations initiated by our side or by Japan, what were the ruling prices when the negotiations were initiated and what is the price at which the contract was concluded, and what is the difference? Has any provision been made for Yen credit and for carrying the ore in Indian ships?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have explained the reasons why there is no need for a long term contract in respect of manganese ore. It is the high grade manganese ore which is in great demand outside, because there is a boom in the ferro-manganese industry, and most of the high-grade ore is consumed by the ferro-manganese factories and its export is going up.

As for the low-grade ore, every year our exports have been going up but prices have fallen, but with increased exports we are maintaining the total foreign exchange earnings.

We have been able to conclude an agreement with Japan at last year's price which is a big advantage because the world prices of manganese ore, particularly of this quality, are going down.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : A massive contract has been entered into between the Japanese firm and the NMDC, and the price has been virtually dictated by Japan because of the economic advantages that it enjoys. The officers who were involved in bringing about this contract were so native that they were not able to make a good contract of it. It is generally conceded in all economic circles that the prices which we are getting for the ore which we are exporting to Japan is far less than what has been negotiated by other countries with the same firm in Japan. Were any efforts made by India to arrive at a world pact on iron ore prices. I know that India, Brazil, Chile, Peru and some European countries also met in Geneva and wanted to fix some sort of iron ore price which would be advantageous to countries which have iron ore and which send them to other countries. What consensus was arrived at? Recently, Marcona corporation of the United States

and the Mann group of industries from Japan came to India and went to Kudiraimukh iron ore deposits in Mysore State, sixty miles from Mangalore port. For several years now the Mysore Government have been urging on the Government of India the need to exploit the iron ore potential available there. What steps have been taken by the Government of India to get the iron ore potential exploited in Mysore State ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The latter is a different question but I can assure the hon. Member that the project is going ahead. A pilot plant has been tested successfully and there is now a feasibility report for a larger size plant for export purposes....(*Interruptions*). There is a way of doing things in these matters and one cannot jump to the ultimate stage. The basic question is : because our bargaining capacity is weak, have we not been able to get a good price ? He said that we were getting a lower price than other countries. I can tell him that the price we got is more favourable than any other country. This is a fact....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMUOY BASU : How can he prevent me from laughing when he says that the price is more favourable to us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that our bargaining capacity is weak as compared to the new mines, new ports developed ; purely because of the fact that technologically we are behind in this respect, we have certain disadvantages. Besides, Japan is no longer dependent on us although at one time it was. It has other sources of supply in Australia, Peru, Brazil, etc. where they have made very good arrangements and now they are looking to the Siberian mines and their big reserves ; they are going ahead. In spite of this I should take the House into confidence and say that our officers have done well and the price they have got is better than any other price.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I welcome a long-term contract. Is it a fact that the contract with Australia is on an yearly basis and prices are revised on an yearly basis whereas for us

the price is stipulated for a period of 8-9 years. Are our prices lower compared to Australia's because of the haulage charges and some other conditions ? Secondly, in the statement it is stated that Rs. 467 crores will be exported through Vizag and Rs. 49 crores through Paradeep, Madras, Calcutta and Kakinada and that too only for 1971-72. I would like to know why there is this sort of discrimination between Vizag and all these ports, and would the Minister give us the break-up of export through all these ports—Paradeep, Madras, Calcutta and Kakinada,—and take the House into confidence and tell us whether a long term export plan through all these ports will also be drawn up ?

MR. SPEAKER : To this general question, you have added new things.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is a long term contract both in respect of quantity and the price. Both are long-term. We could not get a long-term contract only for quantity, and leave the price to be negotiated every year. The Japanese would not have agreed to that. We have to take an overall consideration. Again, I will say that to take the corresponding unit price for the corresponding ferrous content is the best comparison. We have got a more favourable price for our ferrous content in our ore, unitwise, than any other country has got, particularly, Australia which the hon. Member has mentioned.

Then, about the question as to why we have not entered into a long term contract in regard to others, as I said, each case was to be negotiated. The Madras port caters to the other market. There are other contracts also with other countries. It is also true this is for two years ; but it does not mean that we will not enter into it any further. The Bellary-Hospet contract is for four years ; it is not for two years. The Bellary-Hospet high-grade ore is for 1970-1971.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान के साथ बालाडिला आयरन ओर का जो आपका समझौता हुआ है,

और जो दूसरे देशों के साथ हुआ है उसमें कितना परसेंटेज आप मध्य प्रदेश को देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this.

SHRI UMANATH : I understand the commitment of the Japanese to take our iron ore is based on their assessment about their ability to expand their steel production from the present 80 million tonnes to 150 million tonnes. But I see from the press reports in the Japanese press that many leading industrialists in Japan feel that this is not going to be fulfilled so far as the capacity of the steel industry is concerned. They have put it at 120 million tonnes. If that is true, then, our agreement for taking out the ore for which the Japanese have signed on the basis of their anticipation of 150 million tonnes will not have any meaning, for, if their target is not reached, definitely our export will suffer, and then the long-term agreement will also suffer. It will create all sorts of difficulties leading to the renouncing or weakening of this agreement itself. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether this aspect, this eventuality, was taken into consideration at the time of negotiation and signing the contract, and if it was taken into consideration, what was the guarantee in the agreement itself which will prevent such things, if they happen ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Import of iron ore into Japan, in 1969, exceeded 80 million tonnes. The projection for imports of iron ore from various other countries is to reach 150 million tonnes. India was at one time the main source and later on the major source of supply. India, in this picture, is a significant supplier. But there are other countries like Australia ; for example, they will reach the figure of 40 million tonnes of ore every year. Only in regard to Australia by 1972, India will get a receding position. India, at one time, was No. 1, the main supplier. So, we have taken all the factors into consideration including their requirements. I do not think there is any fear that there will be a very significant drop in this progression of

requirements of iron ore. They are looking to further new markets all over the world,— wherever they can get it for the import of iron ore.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : In any long-term basic iron ore contract, the grade of the ore is the main consideration. All our basic iron ore contract have been entered into on the basis of 63-65 grade. But the present agreement reportedly is said to be for an iron content of 65-67 grade, thereby even on the basis of the unitage value, the advantage that we might have earned on the basis of 63-65 contract is lost to us. In matters of iron ore long-term export, there are other advantages as regards the loading rate, unitage and such other things which go into the net value that we realise. I want to know what would be the loading rate on which we could perhaps have earned despatch money, whether we would be incurring demurrages, etc. All that has not been made clear. Unless and until these factors are gone into, my own fear is that the way this contract has been entered into would only earn us foreign exchange for the cost that we have incurred for raising the ore at the pit-heads, for transport, and port charges. We would only realise foreign exchange for the expenditure we have incurred and not the value of the ores that we export.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : What is the question he has asked ? He has given some information.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Members not to turn the short notice question into a regular debate ? They should ask a straight and precise supplementary question.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : What is the answer to Mr. Poonacha's question ?

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : We are all interested in this.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Poonacha seems to have the largest number of lady supporters!

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : We are all members; no question of ladies or gentlemen.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Poonacha, your question was in the form of suggestions. May I ask you to put a precise question?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : In view of all these things, in regard to this long-term contract for a total value of Rs. 470 crores which has been entered into on a firm basis, I want to know whether it is not to our disadvantage in having entered into such a long-term commitment both in matters of earning valuable foreign exchange and also in respect of conserving valuable natural resources?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, Sir. If the hon. Member suggests that we had invested so much on port facilities, transport, etc. and if they had worked to an optimum level, our realisation would be more, I agree. In the given situation where we have provided for the investment in mines, in transport, port facilities etc, it is true that if it is taken by bulk carrier our realisation is more and we get more price for that. All that we have provided. But I do not agree that if we had not entered into this contract, it would have been better for the country. If we did not enter into this contract, all this heavy investment would have been infructuous. For example, a port like Vizag is purely an iron ore port. It will be an iron ore port after 1973 when the outer harbour comes in. If there is no iron ore export, investment on that port will go infructuous. So, it is not a waste and it is not correct to say that the foreign exchange realisation would have been better because we have tried to secure the best price we could get; nor is it against the national interest.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am putting a very straight question, as you have directed me. Though the prices which we are receiving have been kept a secret, we have managed to get that information. We are getting ten dollars a tonne whereas Australia is getting fifteen dollars. Then, where-

as Australian iron ore is 63-65, ours is 65-67. Secondly, if we are not able to supply the iron ore within the stipulated period then we have to pay very heavily for non-delivery. May I know whether this is not a fact?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : For obvious reasons, in commercial transactions we do not disclose the price. Anyway, I may say that the price quoted by the hon. Member is not correct. In relative terms we will be getting more than what Australians are receiving.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Our finished steel cannot compete in the world market with Japan and many other advanced countries because we have been freely exporting iron ore at Rs. 10 below the FOB value. In this export business, so far as the private sector is concerned, there is widespread malpractice of under-invoicing in ferrous content as well as in weight. May I ask the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to check under-invoicing of metal content as well as weight when we export?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The bulk of our export is through MMTC. So, the question asked by the hon. Member does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about exports through Goa?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Even in the case of export by private parties through Goa there is no under-invoicing of the content and the price charged is a fair price. I have also not come across any complaint regarding the weight. But, if the hon. Member makes a complaint that there is under-weighing by the private parties, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This Ministry has not found out the reasons for the decline in the export of iron ore to Japan. So far as competition from Australia is concerned, I would like to make a charge.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask a question and not make a charge.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My charge is that the MMTC is working under the shadow of several foreign agents who are working as officers in MMTC. Two years back they entered into a contract with Japan. Top officers of MMTC went to Japan....(*Interruptions*). They failed to get a correct price, so far as Indian iron ore is concerned. Australian iron ore is inferior and our is superior. Japan wants to take ore from us....

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please ask the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Some officers who are working in the MMTC have taken bribes from Australia. So, they have not quoted the correct price and thereby deprived us of what is our due. Is this not a fact? Why can't Government investigate whether these officers have acted as Australian agents? I want to know whether any inquiry will be made in this respect?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The major premise on which the hon. Member based his question is wrong. He said that there is a decline in iron ore exports. There is no decline. In fact, the iron ore export has touched the record figure of Rs. 102 crores. In the next year, there will be 10 to 15 per cent growth. So, there is no decline of export to Japan or any other country. Therefore, the insinuation that we have succumbed to Australia or others is absolutely unfounded and wrong.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: We have already spent nearly forty minutes on this question. If I continue like this, I am sure they will keep on asking questions till the evening. There must be a sense of proportion. After all there are other items to be considered. So, I will pass on to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Weeding out of Political Elements from West Bengal Administration

*1055. **SHRI D.N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to weed out political elements from the administration of the West Bengal Government;

(b) whether the West Bengal Police Association has openly shown their allegiance with the Marxist elements of the State;

(c) if so, whether any step has been taken to outlaw the Association of the West Bengal Police; and

(d) the particulars of steps taken to prune the political elements from other departments of the administration of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (d). Government servants are precluded, under the relevant Government Servants' Conduct Rules, from taking part in politics. If any Government servant is found to have committed any infringement of the relevant provisions in the Conduct Rules, suitable action will require to be taken.

(b) There is no such information about the West Bengal Police Association.

(c) Does not arise.

Measures to root out Corruption

*1056. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the measures taken so far to root out corruption including the setting up of the Vigilance Commission have failed in their purpose to a large extent; and

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any special measures in that direction and, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In order, however, to intensify the drive against corruption, the Central Bureau of Investigation as well as the Vigilance Organisations in the Ministries have been strengthened.

An annual programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work is also drawn up and implemented. This includes surprise checks and intensified action in certain sensitive departments to prevent delays.

Strengthening of runways at International Airports

*1057. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to spend several crores of rupees on strengthening the runways at the four international airport ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturers of Jumbo Jets have stated that runways fit for Boeing 707 can be used to receive the Jumbo Jet without any further strengthening ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government are spending several crores of rupees to strengthen the runways at our International Airports which are already being used by Boeing 707 ?

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

(a) In view of the rapid advances in aviation technology and the advent of faster and bigger aircraft, it has become necessary that our international airports should be further improved and modernised. During the Fourth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 15.49 crores has been allocated for the development (including strengthening) of runways, taxiways, and aprons at the international airports.

(b) and (c). While this is the claim of the manufacturers, our airport development

must also take into consideration future generations of still heavier larger capacity and supersonic aircraft.

Unveiling of Lenin's Statue in Calcutta

*1058. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lenin's Statue is proposed to be unveiled in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, whether unveiling of statues of foreigners is within the Rules of the Government of India ; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). No rules regulating the installation of such statues have been made but it is not unusual for the Government and people of one country to honour great men of other countries by putting up their statues.

Foreign Exchange facilities to Indian Tourists going abroad by Steamers

*1059. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to extend certain facilities to the persons going abroad by the Air India regarding the grant of foreign exchange ;

(b) whether it is also fact that many persons who desire to go abroad by Steamers of the Shipping Corporation of India have

been discriminated since they have not been given similar facilities ;

(c) whether Government propose to give similar facilities to those persons also who desire to travel by Steamers ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) It has been decided that persons who have not been abroad during the past three years may be allowed to make one such visit without going through 'P' form formalities. Those of them who choose to travel by Air India shall be eligible for a release of \$ 100/- in view of the fact that the foreign exchange outgo in their airfare will be much less than if they travel by a foreign airline.

(b) to (d). Similar facilities will also be given to those who travel once in 3 years by the ships of the Shipping Corporation of India or Moghul Lines.

Andhra-Tamil Nadu Boundary Dispute

*1060. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :**
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have renewed their claim to Hosur Taluk which has been retained in Tamil Nadu under the Pataskar Award on the Andhra-Tamil Nadu boundary dispute ; and

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

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

(b) A similar claim was made in a resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislature in July 1959. The matter was consi-

dered and the State Government were informed that for want of geographical contiguity the transfer of any area in Hosur Taluk to Andhra Pradesh was not feasible. They were also informed that this dispute should be regarded as having been settled on the basis of Shri Pataskar's award. There is no change in the Government's stand in the matter.

Jobless Engineers

*1061. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
 Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a working paper prepared by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in which it has stated that one lakh Engineers upto 1973 will be jobless in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this and how far this problem will be faced in advance ; and

(c) whether in view of this, Government propose to have a limited reservation of seats in Colleges so that less and less Engineers are produced, or to take some measures to provide or settle them in Industrial concerns ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The estimates of the Institute are based on certain assumptions, but with accelerated tempo of economic development and increasing investments in the public and private sectors, the unemployment among engineers is bound to be less.

Several measures have already been taken by the Central Government, State Governments and other agencies to create more employment opportunities for engineers. According to available information, these measures are gradually making an impact on the unemployment problem.

(c) Admissions have been reduced by about 30 per cent on a selective basis and the position is under constant review. Every effort is also being made to improve the standard and quality of technical education.

Guerrilla Training Camps in West Bengal

*1062. SHRI ONKAR SINGH:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Naxalites in West Bengal have set up guerrilla training camps ;

(b) if so, the number of such camps and the number of trainees ;

(c) what type of training they impart to the trainees ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Naxalites have started some factories to manufacture bombs and other arms in West Bengal and at other places ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Central Government are aware that extremists had organised some training camps in West Bengal, under conditions of extreme secrecy, to train small batches in the use of conventional weapons, handling of explosives and to impart lessons in the tactics of guerrilla warfare. It is also known that extremists have been making bombs at various centres from time to time. There is, however, no information about the starting of any regular factory for manufacture of bombs or other arms. Vigilance has been intensified with a view to initiate appropriate action under law. Several raids have been organised to recover unauthorised arms, ammunition, bombs and other explosives. Information regarding recovery so far made during the second half of March has been furnished in answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1054 dated April 17, 1970.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ भवन को हटाना

*1063. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सु० कु० तपड़िया :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों और राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच विश्व-विद्यालय के प्रांगण से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के भवन को हटाने के बारे में बातचीत हो रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक समझौता हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और ;

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). बातचीत अभी चल रही है। अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Suggestion by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister for Abolition of Concurrent List from Seventh Schedule of Constitution

*1064. SHRI JAI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has suggested the abolition of the Concurrent List from the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution ;

(b) whether such a suggestion has also been made by any other State ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the above suggestion ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

**Recognition to contribution made by
Scientists of C.S.I.O.**

*1065. SHRI P. G. SEN : Will the
MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH
SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientists
of the Central Scientific Instrument Organisa-
tion have a grievance that their contributions
to certain instruments have not been suffi-
ciently recognized and that they are victimized
for certain irregularities in dealing with private
firms ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far
they are justified ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :
(a) and (b). A former Scientist of Central
Scientific Instruments Organisation wrote to
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
that a deliberate attempt was being made to
obliterate his professional record by tampering
with facts about the development of a proto-
type Electronic Flame Photometer and desired
that his name should be duly acknowledged
for purposes of authorship and award of
royalties alongwith the other members of his
team.

The Scientist has been informed that the
production of the instrument has not yet been
taken up on an industrial level for which some
modifications/alterations might have to be
carried out. His name would be acknowl-
edged for purposes of authorship and award of
royalties alongwith other members of the team
responsible for the development of the instru-
ment to the final stage.

**Service Conditions of Supreme Court
and High Court Judges**

*1066. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating
to improve the service conditions of the
Supreme Court and High Court Judges ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are also consi-
dering to revise the retirement age of the
Judges of the Supreme Court and High
Courts ?

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

(b) and (c). A proposal to raise the retire-
ment age of Judges of the Supreme Court and
High Courts was considered last year. As it
involved a constitutional amendment, the
leaders of political parties in Parliament were
consulted. The consensus of opinion was
against raising of the retirement age.

The following other measures were contem-
plated thereafter :—

- (i) To raise the salaries of Judges of the
Supreme Court and High Courts by
Rs. 500 ; and
- (ii) To extend the scheme of family pension
and death-cum-retirement gratuity as
admissible to Central Government ser-
vants to Judges drawn from the Bar.
(This benefit is already available to
Judges drawn from the ICS and the
Judicial Services under the rules of their
own Service).

Raising of the salaries of the Judges would
also require a constitutional amendment. The
leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament
were recently consulted about these proposals
but the majority did not favour the proposed
raising of salaries. There was support for the
scheme of family pension and death-cum-
retirement gratuity but the general feeling was
that the quantum of family pension should be
more liberal in the case of Judges. The ques-
tion of family pension is receiving further-
consideration.

At present when a Judge of the High Court
avails of leave on full allowances, he can get

full salary for the first month of such leave. A proposal is under consideration to increase the limit for the drawal of full salary to 45 days as in the case of Judges of the Supreme Court, and to extend to the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts the benefit of commuting leave on half allowances into leave on full allowances upto a period of three months during the entire service as Judge.

आंग्ल भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति लागू करना

*1067. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री आंग्ल भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति लागू करने के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1898 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आंग्ल भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जा रहे उपर्युक्त 260 स्कूल कहां कहां पर हैं और क्या सरकार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में स्थित इन स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति लागू करेगी ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त स्कूलों का व्यय किस प्रकार पूरा किया जाता है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात की जांच करने का है कि क्या उपर्युक्त स्कूलों को ब्रिटेन के उच्चायुक्त पी० एल० 480 अथवा अमरीकी गुप्तचर एजेंसी से सहायता नहीं मिल रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्वतथ बर्षन) : (क) और (ख). विवरण मभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [घन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T—3222/70]

Indian Institutes of Technology

*1068. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to amalgamate all the Indian Institutes of Technology and bring them under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education ;

(b) how much money is being spent for by each Institute for the staff quarters ; and

(c) whether the I. I. T. Graduates are being given preference over other Engineering Graduates for fixing them up in the public sector undertakings ?

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

(b) The expenditure incurred up to 31-3-1969 for staff quarters at each I. I. T. is given below :—

Name of I. I. T.	Expenditure upto 31-3-1969 (Rupees in lakhs)
Kharagpur	133.16
Bombay	112.50
Madras	95.12
Kanpur	145.24
Delhi	139.10

(c) The graduates of the Indian Institutes of Technology are being employed upon their own merits. The Central Government has not directed any public sector enterprise to give preference to these graduates.

Central Military and Police help to Haryana during recent disturbances

*1069. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haryana Government had asked for military and police help in the recent disturbances in Haryana ; and

(b) if so, the number of Army and Policemen sent to Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The services of certain units of the Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force and the Army were made available to the Government of Haryana, at their request, for law and order duties.

Earthquake in Gujarat

*1070. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the origin and the cause of the earthquake in Broach in Gujarat on the 23rd March, 1970 has been investigated ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Detailed investigations by the Geological Survey of India are still in progress.

Enhancement of pay scales of Delhi Teachers

*1071. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Delhi teachers regarding enhancement of their pay scales ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of teachers in the neighbouring States of Haryana and Punjab are higher than those of the Delhi teachers ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to raise the pay scales of the Delhi teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). After the revision of scales of pay of Delhi School Teachers in December, 1967, the Government

have been receiving periodic representations from teachers for further enhancement. The latest representation dated 7th March, 1970 was submitted by the Rashtriya Shikshak Parishad (National Teachers Council), Delhi, to the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi. In that representation, the following three demands have, *inter-alia*, been made regarding enhancement of pay scales :

- (1) All Primary School Teachers whose scale of pay starts with Rs. 118/- should be given a scale starting with Rs. 126/- and that the maximum should be reached within 16 years.
- (2) The teachers of Drawing, Music, Arts, Handicrafts, Home Science, Physical Training etc. handling classes VI to XI should be given the scale of Post-Graduate Teachers.
- (3) Senior Vernacular Teachers who were appointed after 1. 4. 1950 should be given the scale of Rs. 140-330 given to those appointed before 1. 4. 1950.

The scales of pay of all categories of School Teachers in Delhi were revised with effect from 21. 12. 67 after taking into consideration all factors and prevailing conditions. No further revision is contemplated at this stage. The Government have since announced their intention of setting up Third Pay Commission shortly which will go into the pay structures and conditions of service of all Central Government Employees, including those of Union Territories. In view of this, it is not considered appropriate to undertake any piece-meal revision of the pay-scales.

(c) A comparative statement of pay-scales is attached.

(d) The question does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b).

Comparative Statement showing the minima and maxima of the pay-scales in Delhi and the neighbouring States of Haryana and Punjab.

Category of Teachers	Delhi	Punjab	Haryana
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Primary Teachers	118-270 (for Matriculates) 126-270 (for Higher Secondary passed)	125-300	125-250
2. Trained Graduate Teachers	175-350 (Middle Schools) 190-425 (Higher Secondary Schools)	220-500	220-400
		250-550 (for M.A. III class)	250-550 (for M.A. III class)
3. Post-Graduate Teachers	275-550	300-600 (for M.A. I and II class)	300-600 (for M.A. I and II class)

जहाज निर्माण उद्योग में भारत की स्थिति

*1072 श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन यह मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान इस समय जहाज निर्माण उद्योग में विशेषतया निर्यात के उद्देश्यों के लिये, संसार में सबसे आगे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत का स्थान कौन-सा है ;

(ग) पांच वर्ष पूर्व तथा इस समय उक्त उद्योग में जापान की तुलना में भारत का स्थान कौन-सा है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस संबंध में भारत की प्रगति की गति बहुत धीमी है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति की जा रही है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पोत निर्माण करने वाले राष्ट्रों में भारत का स्थान 1969 में जलावतरण किये गये टनभार के विचार से बाईसवां है । भारत मुख्यतः अपनी आवश्यकताओं के लिये पोत निर्माण करता है, निर्यात के लिये नहीं ।

(ग) 1965 में पोत-निर्माण करने वाले राष्ट्रों में भारत का स्थान लगभग बीसवां था । इसके विपरीत जापान का प्रथम स्थान था । परन्तु उनके स्थानों की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि भारत का पोत-निर्माण उद्योग विकास की शैशव अवस्था में है ।

(घ) और (ङ). भारत पोत-निर्माण में नियोजित प्रगति कर रहा है जैसा निम्न वृत्तान्त से ज्ञात होगा :—

भारत में केवल एक ही शिपयार्ड है—हिन्दु-स्थान शिपयार्ड लि० विशाखापत्तनम—और वर्तमान उपलब्ध निर्धारित सुविधाओं के आधार पर औसत रूप में इसकी निर्धारित वार्षिक क्षमता 12,500 डी० डब्लू० टी० के 2/3 जहाज है । अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर 6 पोत वार्षिक करने की दृष्टि से शिपयार्ड ने 7.66 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एक समेकित विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है । मजगांव डाक लि०, बम्बई में भी गहरे समुद्रगामी पोत निर्माण के लिये एक निर्माण बर्थ उपलब्ध है । गार्डेन रीच वर्कशॉप, कलकत्ता, गहरे समुद्रगामी पोत निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं को विकसित करने की योजना बना रहा है । खुले माल बाहक बनाने के लिये सरकार के 45.42 करोड़ रुपये को अनुमानित लागत पर कोचीन शिप परियोजना मंजूर कर ली है । इस शिपयार्ड के तैयार होने पर इसमें प्रत्येक 66,000 डी० डब्लू० टी० के दो जहाज प्रति वर्ष बनने की संभावना है ।

Development of Cooch-Bihar Airfield

*1073. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry will come out with a scheme to develop the Cooch-Bihar Airfield and sanction a reasonable amount of money to make the airfield to accommodate and have a landing facility for bigger and better type of aircraft ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No provision for development of Cooch-Bihar could be made in the Fourth Plan due to shortage of funds.

Inquiry into Plane Crash on Calcutta-Silchar Route

*1074. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the causes of the plane crash in the flight from Silchar to Calcutta in the middle of 1969 have since been identified ;

(b) whether the lack of proper equipments such as radar etc. has been one of the causes ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make air travel safe in this area which is subject to frequent stormy weather ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) This information will be available only after the report on the investigation ordered by the Pakistan authorities in accordance with the internationally accepted procedure, is received.

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

Delay in submitting Report of Sarkar Committee on C.S.I.R.

*1075. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH

SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in submitting the report of the A. K. Sarkar Committee, set up in May 1968, on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the 32 National Laboratories ;

(b) when the final report of the Sarkar Committee will be ready ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this delay has split scientists into two rival camps—one owing allegiance to the present Director-General and the other to his previous predecessor—thus badly affecting progress in research ?

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

(b) Part I of the Committee's Report has been submitted to the President, C.S.I.R. on 27.2.1970. The Committee is at present working on the second and final part of the Report. It is difficult to indicate a definite date by which the final report will be ready.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

The Committee of Inquiry, C.S.I.R. has submitted Part-I of the Report to the President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on 27.2.1970. The Report could not be submitted earlier for a number of reasons as indicated below :—

- (1) The accommodation for the Committee's office could be obtained only on 2.9.1968.
- (2) There was some delay in sending out and obtaining material for study because of the postal strike in 1968.
- (3) The publication of the public notice was delayed on account of the newspaper strike.
- (4) There was some difficulty in obtaining services of competent staff for the Com-

mittee on account of certain procedural limitations.

- (5) The work involved was complex and voluminous in nature. The Committee had to study in detail hundreds of cases relating to personnel policies which involved the collection and examination of a large number of documents. A number of witnesses was also heard by the Committee before finalising Part-I of the Report.

Suggestion by Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India to have New Review Committee for Classification of Star Hotels

*1076. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India has represented to his Ministry against the recent classification of star hotels in the country and requested for a new review committee with fresh evaluation criteria ;

(b) if so, what aspects were considered in determining the star rating ; and

(c) Government's reaction in regard to part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Hotel Review and Survey Committee 1968 inspected and recommended hotel establishments for placement in the various star categories on the basis of criteria prescribed for this purpose by the Hotels Classification Committee 1963. While Government have accepted the recommendations of the HRSC in respect of hotels recommended for 1, 2 and 3 star categories a stricter assessment in conformity with international standards was applied to establishments recommended for the 4 and 5 star categories which resulted in down grading or some of them. The Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India (FHRAI) represented against this and it was

mutually decided to reclassify all establishments in the 4 and 5 star categories on the basis of fresh and more stringent criteria. A Review Committee has already been set up for this purpose and is expected to complete its work by 31st May 1970.

Face Lifting of Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay

*1077. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give a major face lift to the Bombay's International airport Santa Cruz according to the recommendations of the International Airports Committee appointed by Government ;

(b) whether a Rs. 45 crore plan has been drawn for the purpose ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how far it is going to help efficiency of the service ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On the basis of recommendations of the International Airports Committee, a total provision of Rs. 40.45 crore has been made in the Fourth Plan of the Civil Aviation Department for the development of the four international airports. Out of this a sum of Rs. 10 crore has been earmarked for Bombay airport. Works costing Rs. 111 lakhs for interim modifications to the existing terminal building and Rs. 278 lakhs for improvement of the main runway, taxiways and aprons have already been sanctioned. With these modifications the existing terminal building will meet the requirements till a new international complex is constructed during the current Plan. The improvements to the runways etc. are designed to meet more adequately the requirements of Boeing 747 and other large capacity aircraft.

Review of Cases of Suspended Policemen of Delhi

*1078. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has since reviewed the cases of the suspended Policemen of Delhi as promised by him on the 25th March, 1970 during the course of the discussion in Lok Sabha on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Coastal Shipping Service from East Coast to West Coast

*1079. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce coastal shipping service from East Coast to West Coast ;

(b) if so, what are the ports such shipping lines are supposed to touch and when these will be operated ; and

(c) if Government have not decided to introduce any such service, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With regard to available cargo there is no economic justification for any regular service, but coastal cargo ships are berthed both on the east and the west coast depending upon cargo availability.

Late Running of I. A. C. Flights

*1080. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I. A. C. planes had been running late for some time in March, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no information is given to passengers in time about the late running of planes causing great inconvenience to them ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to avoid late running of planes and to give prior information to passengers in case late running of planes becomes unavoidable ?

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

(a) Against 8181 take-offs during March 1970, the number of flights delayed beyond 30 minutes (including cancellations) was 1492.

(b) and (c). Passengers whose contact telephone numbers are available with Indian Airlines Booking Offices are suitable advised where a long delay is anticipated and is known before the passengers leave for the airport. Great care is taken to avoid delays. Sometimes, however, unforeseen factors occur over which the Indian Airlines have no direct control.

Marxists Undergoing Trainings in Chandigarh

6493. SHRI BABU RAO PATEL :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu stated in the State Assembly on the 23rd January, 1970 that several hundred marxist workers from Tamil Nadu were being given elaborate training in guerilla warfare and in the use of arms, bombs and explosives in and around Chandigarh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these marxist workers from Tamil Nadu were being trained by retired Sikh army officers within the knowledge of the former Chief Minister of Punjab Shri Gurnam Singh ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to stop these anti-national activities of the marxists and if no, steps have been taken the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister had stated in the State Legislative Assembly on January 23, 1970 that some volunteers of the CPI from different parts of the country, had attended a training camp at Chandigarh, where military type of training had been imparted to them.

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

Forest Fires in Jammu and Kashmir

6494. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of forest fires which recently took place in the Kashmir Valley and in Doda-Kishtwar and Bhadarwah areas of Jammu with number of human lives lost and the value of property lost ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these fires were the work of the Pakistani saboteurs ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to trace and punish the culprits and to prevent future fires and if no steps have been taken in the matter the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from Jammu and Kashmir Government, there were 141 forest fires in the Kashmir Valley and 238 in Doda-Kishtwar and Bhadarwah during 1969-70. No human lives were lost, and the value of property lost was approximately Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. The fires were mostly accidental in origin resulting from the unusually dry weather.

Examinations Conducted by U. P. S. C.

6495. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2806 on the 13th March, 1970 regarding recruitment of Engineers through the U. P. S. C and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no minimum marks are fixed for qualifying the U. P. S. C. examination for the Central Services ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that standard goes down when the vacancies are more and vice versa ;

(c) if so, the purpose of conducting such examination ; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies from talented departmental officers in the department after fixing certain minimum marks for qualifying the U. P. S. C. examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No Sir, it is not a fact.

(b) The Rules for the Combined Engineering Services Examination and the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination — the two competitive examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. for recruitment of Engineers—provide that candidates appearing at the concerned examination, who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written examination as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion are summoned by them for an interview, for a personality test ; the minimum marks to be obtained by candidates for being called for personality test in the case of different examinations held for different purposes need not necessarily be the same. The suitability of candidates for being recommended for appointment on the result of each competitive examination is determined on the basis of the totality of their performance at the written examination and the interview for personality test. In other words, the marks secured at the personality test are added to

the total marks secured in the written examination; candidates are then arranged in the order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate; and in that order so many candidates as are found by the Commission in their discretion to be qualified by the examination are recommended for appointment up to the number of un-reserved vacancies decided to be filled on the results of the examination. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission for any Service, are declared by them to be suitable for appointment there to with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration and are recommended for appointment to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in the Service concerned.

Thus, while considering general candidates and candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for being recommended for appointment on the results of any particular combined examination for Class I and Class II Services, the Commission determine, in their discretion, the minimum suitability standards for the Services/groups of Services concerned, in respect of the different categories of candidates aforesaid; and the minimum suitability standards so fixed by the Commission are **not** lowered by them, even if the required number of candidates of the respective categories to fill all the vacancies reported to the Commission are not available at the said suitability standards.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Rules for the Combined Engineering Services Examination, and the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination, as notified from time to time in the Gazette of India by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), and Department of Communications respectively, for direct recruitment to the Services/posts concerned, lay down *inter alia* the conditions of eligibility, viz., age limits, educational qualifications etc., prescribed for admission to the examination concerned. Certain categories of candidates serving in participating departments who are overage by the normal

age limits, are allowed age concession to compete for vacancies in Services/posts belonging to their respective departments. Such departmental candidates admitted to the examination are, along with other candidates, arranged in the order of merit in the manner indicated in part (b) above. Thus, they have to take their chance along with the open market candidates; and in the matter of nominations/allotments to the Services, which are made strictly on the basis of the ranks/preferences of candidates, the departmental candidates cannot be given any further preferential treatment simply because they are already serving in a particular department. The Departmental officers have, however, avenues of promotion to higher grades in their respective departments, in accordance with the provisions contained in the relevant recruitment rules governing recruitment to the Services/grades in Services of the concerned departments.

Indo-Soviet Air-Pact

6496. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet Air Pact has been signed in April, 1970; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Air talks were held in New Delhi between the delegations of the Government of India and the Government of the U. S. S. R., on the conclusion of which a protocol was signed by the heads of the two delegations on 2nd April 1970.

(b) It was agreed to increase the frequency entitlement of Air-India and Aeroflot in respect of the services operated by them to/through each other's territory and to extend the operation of services to certain new countries not served hitherto. It was also agreed that the operations between India and U. S. S. R. shall be based on the principle of equal distribution of traffic and revenues.

Allowing Permanent Employees to Register their Names with Employment Exchanges for Higher Posts

6497. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2802 on the 13th March, 1970, regarding the issue of 'No objection Certificates' to Government employees and state the reasons for not allowing the permanent and quasi-permanent young talented employees to register their names with the Employment Exchanges for higher posts in other Government departments, where their service will be considered of importance in view of the fact that the recruitment and promotion rules vary from department to department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Permanent and quasi-permanent employees are not allowed to register their names with Employment Exchanges unless they produce a 'No objection Certificate' from their employers and unless they belong to any of the three categories mentioned in the reply given in Lok Sabha on 13.3.1970 to Unstarred Question No. 2802. This is because an employee who has been confirmed or declared quasi-permanent in the Central Government has a moral obligation to devote his energies wholeheartedly to the performance of his duties in his post and he should not devote his attention and efforts in search of employment elsewhere. However, certain facilities have already been provided regarding the forwarding of applications from serving employees, including permanent and quasi-permanent for posts in other departments, public sector undertakings and autonomous organisations.

Unregistered Private Educational Institutions in New Delhi

6498. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several unregistered private educational institutions are func-

tioning in Lajpat Nagar, Defence Colony and Jungpura areas of New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the working of these institutions have ever been checked ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Recommendations made by Hotel Review and Survey Committee

6499. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Hotel Review and Survey Committee that have been accepted by Government ; and

(b) by what time they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the Hotel Review and Survey Committee relate to the placement of 166 hotels in categories ranging from 5 star to 1 star and the approval of 59 restaurants. The recommendations in respect of restaurants and hotels in the 1, 2 and 3 star categories have been accepted and implemented. In regard to hotels recommended for inclusion in the 4 and 5 star categories, however, it was felt that a stricter assessment was necessary in order to ensure conformity with international standards. Such hotels are therefore being re-inspected by the Hotel Review Committee, which is expected to complete its work by the 31st May 1970.

The other salient recommendations of the HRSC are for the setting up of a permanent inspection machinery and a consultancy service to advise hotels on planning and

operation, and for an increase in the funds available under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme from Rs.5 crores to Rs.10 crores. Action is being taken to implement these recommendations subject to the availability of funds.

Scheme to Beautify Taj Area

6500. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for beautifying the Taj area ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total amount earmarked for this purpose and for what period ; and

(d) the time by which the work will start ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed schemes relate to :—

(i) widening and repair of approach roads to the Taj ;

(ii) beautifying the traffic islands and the parking area near the Taj entrance ; and

(iii) provision of toilet facilities.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for the provision of tourist facilities at Agra, including the Taj.

(d) Some of the work has already been taken in hand and the rest will be started shortly.

Truck Accident on Mehrauli-Khanpur Road in Delhi

6501. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a speeding

truck killed five persons on the spot while going in carts on the 20th March, 1970 on the Mehrauli-Khanpur road in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what checks Government have imposed on such rash driving in Delhi ; and

(c) what further action Government propose to take to save the people of Delhi from being crushed from rashly driven trucks and D. T. U. buses ?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration have imposed restrictions on speed limit within the city area and on highways. Speed checking is carried out by the Delhi Administration frequently during day time. The accident under reference occurred during the early hours of the morning. The Delhi Administration will be asked to consider measures urgently to check reckless driving by truck drivers at night on some of the main roads where heavy truck traffic takes place.

(c) The important steps taken, by the Delhi Administration to reduce road accidents are indicated below :—

(i) Pedestrian crossings have been marked and speed restrictions imposed on all important roads. Speed checking is carried out during the day and those found exceeding legal limit are prosecuted.

(ii) Cautionary sign boards have been fixed near almost all schools located on road side.

(iii) A mobile traffic education van functions daily for six hours during peak hours to educate road users on the spot by pin-pointing their mistakes.

(iv) On the advice of the traffic police, roundabouts are being removed,

road crossings widened, channelisers, footpaths and cycle tracks provided, road markings made and bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, etc. removed from congested areas, as far as possible. A number of bus stops of Delhi Transport Undertakings have been re-sited.

(v) Movement of heavy transport vehicles has been stopped altogether on busy and congested areas to avert traffic bottlenecks while, on a few other roads, their movements have been suspended during peak hours to avoid congestion.

(vi) Congested roads have been declared as 'one way' and crowded roads as 'No Parking' Zones.

The Delhi Transport Undertakings is taking following measures to ensure safe driving and prevention of accidents :—

(1) The Undertaking runs a 'Traffic Training School' where intensive training in driving is imparted to all candidates for eight weeks as a pre-employment condition.

(2) Candidates for the post of drivers are medically examined. The examination includes vision test by an eye specialist at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre.

(3) All drivers are imparted refresher training course periodically.

(4) A driver who maintains accident free records is rewarded quarterly.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार के वन विभाग का एक कर्मचारी पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर के रूप में

6502. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार के वन विभाग का एक कर्मचारी पाकिस्तान का गुप्तचर था और अब वह पाकिस्तान को भाग गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके ध्यान में यह आया था कि जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार के वन विभाग का अब्दुल रशीद नामक एक वनपाल कुछ राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों से सम्बन्धित था और यह कि वह अचानक गायब हो गया और 11 मई 1967 से फरार है। उसे पकड़ने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और यह समझा जाता है कि शायद वह पाकिस्तान या पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर चला गया है।

रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली बिजली की व्यवस्था

6503. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रिंग रोड पर बहुत से स्थानों पर अभी तक बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) इस सड़क पर जहां अभी प्रकाश की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है प्रतिवर्ष कितनी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं ;

(ग) इस सड़क पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) नई दिल्ली में कौन-सी सड़कों और स्थानों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है और वे सड़कें कितनी लम्बी हैं तथा उन पर रोशनी की व्यवस्था न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) रिंग रोड के उन भागों में जहाँ अभी तक रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं है 1969 में रात्रि में 16 दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं।

(ग) चूँकि विद्युतीकरण की व्यवस्था यथेष्ट औचित्य और धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है, यह निर्दिष्ट करना संभव नहीं है कि कब तक बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

(घ) नई दिल्ली में जिन सड़कों इत्यादि पर अब तक बिजली प्रकाश की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, उनके नाम और मोल दूरी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3223/70]। इन सड़कों आदि पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे जब कभी इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक धन उपलब्ध होगा और कार्य का औचित्य स्थापित किया जायेगा।

Enquiry into Jeep Accidents of Zoological Survey of India at Solan

6504. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Jeep of the High Altitude Zoology Field Station of the Zoological Survey of India at Solan met with two accidents since January 1969 ;

(b) whether any enquiries were made as to the causes of the accidents ;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry ; and

(d) the expenditure so far incurred in getting the Jeep repaired ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the departmental enquiries the first accident was due to the negligence of the driver. The driver was made to bear the expenditure on repairs and his services were also terminated.

The second accident occurred, when one of the tyres of the Jeep was punctured, and the vehicle skidded and fell into a ditch. The preliminary estimate for repairs, as prepared by the firm, is Rs. 5,600/-.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Demand For Greater Autonomy to the States

6505. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has urged the Centre to grant greater autonomy to the States ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Refusal by Members of A. R. C.'s Study Team to Sign its Report on Scientific Departments

6506. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an editorial in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th January, 1970 under the caption "Curious Document";

(b) whether it is a fact that the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission's Study Team on the Scientific Departments

bears the signature of only the Chairman of the Study Team, Shri D.K. Kunte ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the other members of the said Study Team have declined to sign the report on the ground that the original report submitted by the Study Team should be considered as their report ; and

(d) whether such instance do not lower the prestige of the Administrative Reforms Commission and whether effective steps would be taken to avoid their repetition ?

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

(b) The report of the Study team on scientific departments submitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission in January, 1970 was signed only by its Chairman Shri D. K. Kunte, M. P. However, the letter of transmittal adds that another member Shri K. P. Mathrani agreed with the report.

(c) Eight members of the study team abstained from signing the report presented in January 1970 and suggested that the one submitted in March, 1968 under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker might be considered as representing their views.

(d) The reports of study teams etc. are only intended to assist the Commission in arriving at its own conclusions. The Commission has stated that, in most cases, it supplements such reports by further studies and inquiries on its own before finalising its views. As such, any lacunae with regard to the procedural requirements are not of much consequence.

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली के निदेशक के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

6507. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ,

दिल्ली के निदेशक तथा उनके कुछ साधियों के विरुद्ध विद्यापीठ में सहशिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) से (घ). श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली में सहशिक्षा पद्धति के विरुद्ध इस मंत्रालय को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु, विद्यापीठ के निदेशक तथा अन्यो के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनकी जांच की जा रही है।

Progress of Works on National Highways

6508. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of works costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above on the National Highways at present and the places, State-wise ;

(b) the details of the sanction given by the Centre for these works ;

(c) the number of works pending sanction at the end of the year 1969-70 ; and

(d) when they will be accorded sanction, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). This information is already available in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for 1970-71.

(c) Estimates for 145 works were pending to be sanctioned at the end of the year 1969-70.

(d) It is not possible to estimate the period required for sanctioning schemes State-wise.

Definition of 'Defector'

6509. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved the definition of 'Defector' which is acceptable to all the political parties in India ; and

(b) if so, what is the definition evolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Defections, appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha on December 8, 1967, has agreed on the following definition of a defector :

"An elected member of a legislature who had been allotted the reserved symbol of any political party can be said to have defected, if, after being elected as a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly of a State or Union Territory, he voluntarily renounces allegiance to, or association with such political party, provided his action is not in consequence of a decision of the party concerned."

Memorandum demanding Dismissal of a Delhi Executive Councillor

6510. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some members of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi have submitted a memorandum to Rashtrapati asking for the dismissal of Shri Shubh, an Executive Councillor of Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are its contents ;

(c) whether the views of the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi have been sought ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Some members of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi submitted a memorandum to the President on 19th March, 1970, mainly alleging, malpractices in the bonded warehouse, sale of spurious liquor and loss of revenue. It was further alleged that in a raid at the Bonded Warehouse at Kalkaji on 27th February, 1970, large stocks of extra spirit, bottles and capsules were recovered, and that Shri A. C. Shubh was trying to undo the results of the raid. They demanded dismissal of Shri A. C. Shubh Executive Councillor. The memorandum is being examined.

All India Study of Agricultural Drought by Poona Meteorological Office

6512. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an all India Study of periodicity of agricultural droughts and the probability of occurrence in various districts has been undertaken by the Poona Meteorological Office ;

(b) if so, when the study will be completed ; and

(c) the aid given by the Central Government for this study ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The India Meteorological Department has been conducting agroclimatic studies of droughts since June, 1967. These studies will have to continue for some time before any conclusions can be drawn. Since the work is being done departmentally, the question of 'aid' does not arise.

Manufacture of Concrete Slabs from Plastic Solution

6513. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Times of India* of the 5th March, 1970 under the caption, 'Plastic Cement' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that experiments by the American nuclear scientists, which are now in final stages, have proved that concrete slabs which are first soaked in plastic solution and then exposed to a simple Cobalt-60 radiation can become four times as strong as ordinary concrete, more than twice as durable and completely water-proof; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate these claims further and consider utilisation of the above process in India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Government have seen the press report.

(b) and (c). Information on the process is being collected and the possibility of its use in India will be investigated.

Concern over the Appointment of Advocates as Judges of Delhi High Court

6514. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the members of the Delhi High Court Bar Association have expressed concern over the policy of elevating advocates who are not members of the Associations to the Bench of the Delhi High Court ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are not aware of the concern said to have been expressed by the Delhi High Court Bar Association about appointments to the Delhi High Court.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Autonomous Computer Department at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

6515. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any pact has been signed on the 26th February, 1970 between India and U.S.S.R. for the setting up of an autonomous Automation and Computers Department at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Under the Indo-U.S.S.R. Credit Agreement of 10th December, 1966, an advanced centre for training and research in Automation and Computer Science is being set up at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. For this purpose, a service contract was signed on 26th February, 1970 with Technoexport, Moscow for the services of Soviet specialists for 282-296 man-months during 1970-72 to help the Institute in the setting up of the advanced centre. According to the contract, the expenditure on salaries of the Soviet specialists will be met by the Government of India partly (42%) from our own resources in rupees and partly (58%) from the rouble credit. The expenditure on their international travel and insurance will also be met out of the rouble credit. In addition, the Government of India has to provide suitably furnished living and office accommodation and local transport for the specialists.

**अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में भारत विरोधी और
पाकिस्तान समर्थक तत्व**

6517. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म बास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ विश्व-विद्यालय में भारत विरोधी तथा पाकिस्तान समर्थक तत्व सक्रिय हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है कि विश्वविद्यालय का वातावरण स्वस्थ राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हो ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

**Harassment of Travelling Public by
Scooter/Taxi drivers**

6519. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the exploitation and harassment caused to the travelling public in Delhi by the Scooter and Taxi drivers, who refuse to carry passengers to the destination which they do not like and also do not charge according to the metres installed ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that very seldom any action is taken by the Policemen against these drivers ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to make overcharging and refusal to carry

passengers a penal offence and impose stringent punishment on such drivers ?

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 been ascertained that action is taken by Police against the defaulting drivers on receipt of public complaints.

(c) The provision already exists in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and in the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 made thereunder to punish the defaulting drivers for refusal to carry passengers and for overcharging. There is no proposal to declare such offences as penal offences.

**Construction of New Delhi-Ghaziabad
road**

6520. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a new road starting from I. T. O. (Mathura road), New Delhi leading to Ghaziabad (U. P.), crossing over the Jamuna river was undertaken some time back ;

(b) if so, the date of starting the construction work and the target date of its completion ;

(c) whether the construction work has not been completed by the target schedule and, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the U. P. Government have since completed the construction of the road upto their border territory ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay on the part of Delhi Administration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (e). No direct road

connecting I. T. O. (Mathura road) to Ghaziabad has been planned. A road connecting I. T. O. (Mathura road) with marginal bund from which already there exists a road connecting with NH 24, which leads to Ghaziabad has been completed since the middle of 1969. The stretch between marginal bund and Patpargunj, a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile which was scheduled to be completed by 1-8-1969 could not be completed on account of difficulties in acquiring land as a result of orders issued by Delhi High Court.

बिहार में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

6521. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने दरभंगा में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे हैं तथा वित्तीय सहायता की भी मांग की है ; और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने 10 मार्च, 1970 को लोक सभा में लोक सभा की प्रक्रिया और कार्य संचालन नियम, 193 के अधीन चर्चा के दौरान आश्वासन दिया था कि यदि बिहार सरकार उपर्युक्त विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना चाहती है तो उसे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस प्रयोजन के लिये निश्चय ही वित्तीय सहायता देगा ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार सरकार को इस बात से अवगत कराया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त उत्तर का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जुलाई, 1969 में बिहार सरकार ने उस वित्तीय सहायता की सीमा

के बारे में पूछा था जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग-समिति द्वारा सुझाये गए तरीकों पर मिथिला दरभंगा विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भारत सरकार तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से उपलब्ध होगी। उत्तर में, राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया था कि शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के पास इस कार्य के लिए कोई योजना नहीं थी और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस स्थिति में नहीं था कि उस सहायता की सीमा बताए जो, समिति की सिफारिशों पर बिहार सरकार के विचारों को अन्तिम रूप देने तथा आयोग द्वारा उन पर विचार करने तक, के० एस० दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के पुनर्गठन के लिए उपलब्ध की जाएगी। राज्य सरकार ने अन्य कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं मांगे थे।

(ख) मैंने 10-3-1970 को लोक सभा में कहा था कि अब राज्य सरकार इसे स्थापित कर लेगी, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विकासशील प्रयोजनों के हेतु नए विश्वविद्यालय की सहायता करेगा और इस मामले में पहल करना राज्य पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) यह जरूरी नहीं समझा गया था, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार इस स्थिति को पूर्णरूप से जानती है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्राचीन वस्तुओं और दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियों का एक राष्ट्रीय पंजी बनाना

6522. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता के

पश्चात् कला की दुर्लभ वस्तुओं तथा तस्वीरों, चित्रों, मूर्तियों, हीरे तथा मोतियों और कला की अन्य प्राचीन वस्तुओं की भारत से विदेशों को चोरी छिपे लेजाने की घटनाएं बढ़ गई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में संग्रहालयों, पुस्तकालयों में तथा निजी संग्रहकर्त्ताओं के पास उपलब्ध दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियों का रिकार्ड रखने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) कला वस्तुओं की तस्करी की घटनाओं के स्वतन्त्रता पूर्व के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अतः ऐसा कहना संभव नहीं है कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। विद्यमान पुरावस्तु (निर्यात नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947 केवल स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से ही लागू हुआ है। फिर भी यह उल्लेखनीय है कि हालांकि पुरावस्तुओं की विदेशों को बड़ी मात्रा में तस्करी के प्रमाण नहीं हैं, फिर भी ऐसे कार्यकलापों की रिपोर्टें समाचार पत्रों से निरन्तर मिल रही है।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम से सम्बन्धित ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों का रख-रखाव

6523. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के नियमों तथा विनियमों के अनुसार यह विभाग केवल 100 वर्ष से अधिक

पुराने स्मारकों का ही रख-रखाव करने के लिये जिम्मेदार है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नियमों के कारण देश के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम से सम्बन्धित बहुत से भव्य तथा ऐतिहासिक स्मारक पुरातत्वीय विभाग के अधीन संरक्षण और रख-रखाव से वंचित हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्मारकों को भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) देश के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सम्बन्धित स्मारक, जो एक सौ वर्ष से कम पुराने हैं, भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा संरक्षित घोषित नहीं किए गए हैं, क्योंकि वे प्राचीन स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थानों तथा अवशेष अधिनियम 1958 के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं।

(ग) फिलहाल, ऐसे स्मारकों को भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में लड़ाख के लोग

6524. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में लड़ाख के कितने लोग लिये गये ;

(ख) देश के अन्य भागों से चुने गये व्यक्तियों की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत लद्दाखियों ने इस सेवा में सफलता प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी प्रति-शतता बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ विशेष रियायतें देकर लद्दाखियों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

गृह-कार्यमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए अभी तक लद्दाख से किसी व्यक्ति ने अर्हता प्राप्त नहीं की है ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । भारतीय प्रशास-निक सेवा में रिक्तियों का आरक्षण केवल अनु-सूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के सदस्यों के लिए किया जाता है । लद्दाखियों को पिछड़े वर्गों के सदस्य की तरह समझा जाता है । किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के व्यक्तियों के लिए भी कोई आरक्षण नहीं है ?

Opinion of Attorney General regard- ing Abolition of Privy Purses

6525 : SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the opinion of the Attorney General was sought in regard to the abolition of privy purses ;

(b) whether his opinion has since been received by Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Govern-ment have consulted the Attorney General in regard to the abolition of privy purses of Rulers of former Indian states and are advi-ased that there is no legal bar to such abolition.

Issue of fake diplomas and degrees by certain institutions in Delhi

6526. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many institu-tions are functioning in the capital which are issuing fake Diplomas and Degrees which are not recognised by Government ; and

(b) whether functioning of such institu-tions is permissible under the law and, if not, what steps have been taken by Government to stop them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

मध्य प्रदेश में बलाई जाति के लोगों पर ज्यादतियां

6527. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में सवर्ण हिन्दू बलाई (अनुसूचित) जाति के लोगों पर निरन्तर ज्यादतियां कर रहे हैं जिससे वे अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करने पर बाध्य हो रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं ।

Formation of Sovereign Government in Manipur

6528. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a so called sovereign Government of Manipur has been formed recently on the pattern of the Naga Federal Government ; and

(b) if so, who are the persons behind it and what are its objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A small group, with the professed aim of overthrowing the established Government in Manipur and calling itself 'the Revolutionary Government of Manipur' as well as by other different names, has come to notice.

Decision to allow Indians travelling by Air India to carry 100 Dollars with them

6529. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign airlines operating through India except the BOAC and QANTAS are feeling very much aggrieved on the Government's recent decision to permit Indians travelling by the Air India to carry \$ 100 (instead of \$ 8 now) and consider it discriminatory in favour of the Air India ;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the consequent proposed retaliatory steps to be taken by them to overfly India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that if the proposal is carried out, the Air India will not be allowed the reciprocal facility of using the airports in the countries to which these airlines belong ; and

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

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

(a) Some foreign airlines have written to Government expressing their unhappiness at the decision to permit Indians travelling by Air-India who have not been abroad in the previous three years, a foreign exchange release equivalent to \$ 100.

(b) No such indication has been given by any foreign airline so far.

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

Plea to improve quality of Food items served on Indian Airlines flights

6530. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the food items served on the Indian Airlines services are below standard ;

(b) whether the items are prepared departmentally or purchased from hoteliers and if the latter is correct, whether tenders are invited before giving out contracts for the supply of these food stuffs ;

(c) the average price of breakfast or snacks and of vegetarian and non-vegetarian diets on the airlines' flights ; and

(d) what specific steps, if any, are being taken to improve the quality of food supplied on flights ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) For all services departing from Delhi and Madras, the food served on the flights is prepared departmentally. The bulk of the meals/snacks on services from Bombay and Calcutta are also prepared departmentally. From 1st April 1970, breakfast on flights from Bombay is being uplifted from the Air India flight kitchen at Santa Cruz. A limited number of meals is obtained from the airport restaurant at Calcutta. Requirements at intermediate stations, when needed, are usually obtained from the airport restaurants. Where the airport arrangements are not satisfactory, food is obtained from good hotels/restaurants at those stations.

For meals uplifted from airport restaurants, the rates fixed by the Civil Aviation Department are applicable. Meals obtained from parties other than airport restaurants are on a tender basis.

(c) The average rates of meals both vegetarian and non-vegetarian prepared at Indian Airlines kitchens are :—

Breakfast	—	Rs. 4.61
Snacks	—	Rs. 2.28
Lunch	—	Rs. 4.97
Dinner	—	Rs. 5.00

The average cost of meals uplifted from other parties at Bombay and Calcutta are :—

1. Bombay		
Breakfast	—	Rs. 3.50
2. Calcutta		
Breakfast	—	Rs. 5.75
Lunch	—	Rs. 7.00
Dinner	—	Rs. 7.00

(d) Indian Airlines uplift food items from caterers of repute wherever possible. They will obtain meals from Air-India's flight kitchen at Delhi when it is ready. The Corporation is giving training to their Catering Officers and cooks in the Catering Colleges at Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Constant watch is kept on the quality of flight-meals.

Selection Grades for Teachers

6531. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group, headed by Professor S. Chakravarty, has submitted a report relating to the revised Selection Grade rules for teachers and if so, the details of the recommendations ;

(b) whether the teachers have expressed concern in relation to these recommendations ; and

(c) Government's decision in the light of

the said recommendations and teachers' reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The University of Delhi had appointed a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S. Chakravarty to investigate, analyse, and make recommendations on the following matters :

(i) the method of selection of teachers in the colleges of the University (including teachers placed on the Selection Grade) and problems arising therefrom (including the implications of giving recognition to senior college teachers as Readers) ;

(ii) the issues arising from the decision taken to abolish the category of Assistant Lecturers and the steps to be taken to implement this decision ;

(iii) the terms of appointment of teachers in the colleges, including the condition and length of their period of probation, the method adopted and the criteria for confirmation, and issues relating to the security of tenure of the teachers so confirmed ;

(iv) the machinery for investigating and reporting on charges of indiscipline on the part of teachers and charges of misuse of power on the part of those in authority in the college, as well as the adequacy of the methods available for appeal and settlement ; and

(v) the practices followed, and the procedures to be adopted in regard to extension of service of college teachers beyond the age of retirement.

The Working Group has since submitted reports on (i) and (ii). While the University has taken decisions on the recommendations made by the Group on item (ii), the report on item (i) is still under its consideration.

(b) The Government has not received any representation on the subject.

(c) The matter concerns the University of Delhi.

Grievances of Employees of Delhi Administration

6532. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the grievances of the Government employees are increasing and that certain employees of Delhi Administration have sought legal redressal from the various courts of law of their grievances ;

(b) if so, the nature of grievances and the number of such cases filed in the various courts of law during the last three years along with the number of such cases decided in favour of the employees as also the Union of India, separately ;

(c) the number of cases pending in the various courts of law in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(d) the number of cases in which notices under section 80 of the C. P. C. have been served by the Government employees on the Union of India ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government against those officers of the Delhi Administration responsible for such acts leading to mounting of grievances and their eventual seeking legal redressal ?

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

American Expert Invited for Designing Airports in India

6533. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE
DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an American expert on Airport Design has come to India

as a State Guest at the invitation of the Government of India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this expert has not yet designed any airport in his own country ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for inviting this expert ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Dr. Buckminster Fuller, the world famous comprehensivist and designer, visited India in November, 1969 to deliver the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture. Advantage was taken of his presence here to explore the possibility of associating him as an architectural adviser for the construction of new terminal complexes at our international airports. Subsequently his associate, Mr. Shoji Sadao, was invited for preliminary discussions. While Dr. Fuller has not designed an airport he is a renowned authority on architectural matters.

Strengthening of Taxi Tracks at International Airports

6534. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that works worth several crores of rupees are being sanctioned to strengthen the taxi tracks at our International airports to make them fit for Jumbo Jet operations ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the taxi tracks at the Palam Airport are laid deeper than the Kennedy Airport in New York ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for further strengthening the taxi tracks at the Palam Airport ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) In view of the rapid advances in aviation technology and the advent of faster and bigger aircraft, it has become necessary that our international airports should be further

improved and modernised. During the Fourth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 15.49 crores has been allocated for the development (including strengthening) of runways, taxiways and aprons at the international airports.

(b) Detailed specifications of the Kennedy airport are not available.

(c) With the coming of bigger and faster aircraft, it has become necessary to improve our international airports, including runways, aprons and taxiways to ensure a smooth flow of traffic on a regular and sustained basis.

Discovery of Terracotta and other Finds in Goa

6535. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 23rd March, 1970 wherein it has been stated that Terracotta dating back to earlier than the third Century and a Shiva Linga, a copper coin and a Simha Mukha (face of a lion) of stone have been discovered at Mapuca near Panaji in Goa;

- (b) the significance of the find there; and
(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A detailed report has been called for from the Director, Historical Archives, Government of Goa, Panjim and the Superintending Archaeologist, South Western Circle, Aurangabad. The required information will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Composition of Committee on Documentation Services

6536. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have opened new avenues by establishing the Indian Council of Social Science Research for the development of libraries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the personnel of the committee on Documentation Services shows that out of ten only three members are from the library profession and even the name of Dr. Ranganathan, an expert on Library Science, does not figure on any Committee; and

(c) if so, the nature of composition of the said Committee, the basis of selection of members and the names of members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir. The development of libraries is not a function or a responsibility of the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

(b) and (c). The composition of the Committee of the Indian Council of Social Science Research on Documentation Services is given below:

1. Dr. D. R. Gadgil—Chairman
2. Prof. P. N. Dhar
3. Prof. N. R. Deshpande
4. Dr. M. S. Gore
5. Dr. L. P. Vidyadhar
6. Shri A. Chandrasekhar
7. Shri B. S. Kesavan
8. Shri B. V. R. Rao
9. Shri Girija Kumar
10. Shri J. P. Naik—Member-Secretary

Seven of these members are social scientists who are members of the Council. Three library scientists have been appointed on the Committee to advise it regarding the development of documentation services in the field of social sciences.

The selection of members is in the discretion of the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

**Dearth of Publicity and Information
Re. Attractive and Historical Places
of Tourist Interest in India**

6537. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India suffered from dearth of publicity and information about the attractive and historical places of tourist interest in the country ;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir. Our publicity has produced good results as is evidenced by the increasing figure of foreign tourists coming to India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Publicity and promotion campaigns are a continuous process and are under constant review to ensure the best results.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

6538. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colleges affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have given option regarding Hindi Medium in such colleges ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No college has been affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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

**Amount Granted to Malinad Education
Society by U. G. C.**

6539. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some educational institutions have applied for grants from the University Grants Commission for additional course ;

(b) if so, the amount granted in their favour ; and

(c) the amount granted in favour of the Malinad Education Society Hassan (Mysore State)?

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

(c) The Commission does not give grants to educational societies.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

4540. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Ministers of Transport have expressed their inability to abolish octroi unless an alternative source of revenue was created ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Many of the Transport Ministers from the State where octroi is at present levied have expressed their difficulties in regard to abolition of octroi unless an alternative source of revenue was created. However, the Government of Rajasthan have introduced a Bill known as

the Rajasthan Sales Tax (Amendment and Abolition of Octroi) Bill, 1969 in the State Legislature providing for abolition of octroi and compensating the local bodies concerned out of the revenue to be collected from a general turn-over tax. A copy of this Bill has been circulated to all other State Governments concerned with a request that they should examine the Bill with a view to taking similar action for abolition of octroi. Their reactions are awaited.

Acquisition of Historical Records

6541. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some private owners of the historical records had sold a number of records which had found their way to Libraries abroad ;

(b) whether Government propose to acquire records now with individuals, trusts and businessmen to be kept in the National and State Archives ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHAN-ARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) The Central Government have no direct or definite information about it.

(b) Yes, Sir, wherever possible.

(c) The National Archives of India has for the last two decades been collecting and conserving Private Papers of eminent men, who have played significant role in the Modern Indian History, mostly through gifts and some by purchase.

Some funds have been provided in the Budget of National Archives for purchase of private papers/microfilms from within the country. Efforts are also made for acquiring

microfilms of documents of interest to India from abroad. National Archives of India also receives gifts of private papers or their microfilms from within the country and sometimes from abroad for permanent preservation.

Allocation of Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

6542. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to continue the scheme of giving building grants to the voluntary cultural organisations ;

(b) if so, whether the grants given to these organisations will be reduced or increased after this ;

(c) how many cultural organisations are there to which Government have been given grants ; and

(d) whether there is any check on them and, if so, how Government ensure about the proper utilization of these grants by the cultural organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHAN-ARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the old scheme, the maximum grant admissible was Rs. 1 lakh for construction purposes only per organisation. Under the revised scheme, the maximum grant has been increased to Rs. 1.50 lakh per organisations for construction and suitable items of equipment (including furniture for the auditorium) in deserving cases. The quantum of assistance for equipment is not to exceed Rs. 50,000 and shall also be of non-recurring nature.

(c) 20 Cultural organisations were given grants during the financial year 1969-70.

(d) A Bond is executed by the organisation receiving the grant in favour of the

Government. The grant is given in three instalments and the institutions are required to submit an audited statement of accounts and Utilisation Certificate duly signed by a Chartered Accountant; a Completion Certificate signed by the State P. W. D., is also necessary.

Ban on Naxalites

6543. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH :
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has urged the Centre to ban Naxalites ;

(b) if so, whether other Chief Ministers have also requested the Centre for this ban ;

(c) whether the activities of the Naxalites have increased to such an extent that it has become impossible for the States to check their activities ;

(d) whether these Naxalites are being helped by foreign countries ; and

(e) whether in view of this demand by the State Governments, the Government of India are considering to ban these Naxalites and also to form a Central force to crush their activities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such communication has been received from any Chief Minister.

(c) It cannot be said that the activities of the extremists have been on the increase.

(d) There is no such information available with the State Governments/Union territory administrations of Gujarat, Haryana, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Andaman &

Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, Nefra and Pondicherry. Information from the remaining State/Union territories is awaited.

(e) Home Minister had discussed with opposition leaders in Parliament some legislative proposals to deal with the activities of extremists. Since the response was not encouraging the proposals were not pursued. A close watch on the activities of the extremists in the country is being maintained.

पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान और जम्मू तथा
काश्मीर में हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद
को बरामबगो

6544. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान और काश्मीर में भारी मात्रा में हथियार तथा गोला बारूद बरामब हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी, 1967 से लेकर आज तक उपरोक्त राज्यों में कितने हथियार तथा गोलाबारूद पकड़ा गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनमें से अधिकतर हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद पर विदेशी निशान थे ;

(घ) विदेशी हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद को देश में चोरी-छिपे लाये जाने को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मामले दायर किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान तथा जम्मू व कश्मीर सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी तथा चीनी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

6545. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री अब्बिन :

श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर क्षेत्र में एक चीनी तथा दो पाकिस्तानी जासूस जासूसी करते हुए पकड़े गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हाल में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में दो व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान का एजेंट होने के सन्देह में तथा एक व्यक्ति चीनी राष्ट्रिक होने के सन्देह में गिरफ्तार किया गया । इस मामले में जांच की जा रही है और उसके व्यौरे प्रकट करना लोक-हित में नहीं होगा ।

सभी राज्यों में समान जेल नियमावली की आवश्यकता

6546. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की विभिन्न जेलों में उन नियमावलियों का पालन किया जा रहा है जो ब्रिटिश काल में बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये नियमावलियां सभी राज्यों में एक समान नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों के लिए समान जेल नियमावली बनाने का है ताकि वर्तमान लोक तंत्रात्मक ढांचे में कैंदी सम्मानजनक जीवन व्यतीत कर सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). "कारागार" पूर्णतः राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार का विषय है और उनके प्रशासन के लिए नियमावलियां सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय समय पर पुनरीक्षित की जाती हैं । तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे अखिल भारतीय जेल नियमावली समिति द्वारा संकलित आदर्श कारागार नियमावली के आधार पर अपनी वर्तमान जेल नियमावलियों के पुनरीक्षण या संशोधन पर विचार करें । तबनुसार कई राज्यों ने आदर्श नियमावली को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी नियमावलियां पुनरीक्षित कर दी हैं और कई अन्य राज्य पुनरीक्षण करने का विचार कर रहे हैं । राज्यों की नियमावलियों के पुनरीक्षण के बारे में राज्यवार स्थिति बतलाने वाला एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—3224/70]

सेंट्रल स्कूल दानापुर छावनी (बिहार) के प्रधानाचार्य के विरुद्ध आरोप

6547. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले के दानापुर छावनी में स्थित सेंट्रल स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों के शुभ चिन्तकों तथा संरक्षकों ने केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन के आयुक्त को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है जिसमें उक्त स्कूल के प्रधानाचार्य के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या प्रधानाचार्य के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की सरकार ने जांच कराई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन) : (क) जी हां । दानापुर छावनी के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के प्रिंसिपल के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोपों का एक गुमनाम पत्र केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन के आयुक्त को प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) से (ङ). क्योंकि शिकायत गुमनाम है, ऐसे मामलों में सरकारी नीति के अनुसार कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है अथवा न ही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

भारत के स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन से सम्बंधित भारतीय क्रान्तिकारियों का रिकार्ड

6548. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा उन भारतीय क्रान्तिकारियों से सम्बंधित जिन्हें (एक) देश के स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के सम्बंध में सजा दी गई थी (दो) जिन्हें गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सका और जो लापता हो गये और (तीन) उनका जो इस समय जीवित है पूरा रिकार्ड रखा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस रिकार्ड की जांच करने तथा उसे प्रकाशित करने की अनुमति देगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास भारतीय क्रान्तिकारियों का पूरा रिकार्ड नहीं है । ये रिकार्ड भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, राज्य अभिलेखागारों, राज्यों के पुलिस विभागों, न्यायालयों आदि की फाइलों में बिखरे पड़े हैं ।

भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार द्वारा उन कागजों को प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, जिनसे आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास के महत्वपूर्ण पहलू पर प्रकाश पड़े, जिनमें राष्ट्र के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में विशिष्ट भूमिका निभाने वाले विशिष्ट भारतीयों के निजी कागज-पत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के रिकार्डों तक की पहुँच भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान नियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित है ।

भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार की इन रिकार्डों को प्रकाशित करने की फिलहाल कोई योजना नहीं है । सरकार ने हाल ही में उन व्यक्तियों के विषय में कुछ सूचना एकत्र की है जिन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में फांसी लगा दी गई थी

या मार दिया गया था। इस सूचना के आधार पर सरकार ने हाल ही में भारतीय शहीदों के परिचय का खंड I तैयार किया है।

लन्दन संग्रहालय में उपलब्ध भारतीय स्मारकों को पुनः प्राप्त करना

6549. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्वीय विभाग ने लन्दन संग्रहालय में उपलब्ध भारतीय स्मारकों की वस्तु सूची तैयार की है;

(ख) क्या इस वस्तु सूची में राजा भोज के काल की धारा नगरी की सरस्वती की मूर्ति को भी शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कला की इन प्राचीन वस्तुओं को पुनः प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) लन्दन में भारतीय हाई कमिशन से निवेदन किया गया है कि इंग्लैंड के संग्रहालयों से सूचियां प्राप्त करें तथा उनकी सहायता से इंग्लैंड के संग्रहालयों में भारतीय पुरावस्तुओं की वस्तु-सूची तैयार करें। उसमें होने वाले व्यय की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है। किन्तु अभी तक वस्तु-सूची हाई कमिशन से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) इस अवस्था में यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि धारा नगरी की सरस्वती की मूर्ति लन्दन के ब्रिटिश संग्रहालय में सम्मिलित है या नहीं।

(ग) हाई कमिशन से उपरोक्त वस्तु-सूची

प्राप्त होने पर ही इस मामले का निरीक्षण किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में मांडू का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

6550. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मांडू का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या वहां एक हवाई पट्टी की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) मांडू में एक पर्यटक बंगला है। पर्यटन विभाग की फिलहाल मांडू का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में और विकास करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में ओंकारेश्वर को एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में बदलने का प्रस्ताव

6551. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में ओंकारेश्वर नामक धार्मिक स्थल जहां प्रति वर्ष लाखों तीर्थ यात्री जाते हैं, के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते हुए उसे एक पर्यटन केन्द्र बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक डेव्हलपमेंट मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सीमित साधनों के कारण क्योंकि प्राथमिकताओं का एक कठोर क्रम-निर्धारण आवश्यक हो गया है, ऐसी कोई योजना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Filling up of Posts of Joint Assistant Directors in the Intelligence Bureau

6552. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many posts of Joint Assistant Directors are vacant in the Intelligence Bureau and could not be filled up against the sanction of Ministry of Home Affairs, due to shortage of the higher rank officers ;

(b) whether Government propose to fill up the posts so vacant ;

(c) whether Government propose to give priority to those officers for promotion to the above posts who have served actively on the border and hill areas and have been given several awards ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will fill up the said posts during the financial year 1970-71 and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 17 posts are lying vacant. There is shortage of experienced officers in the higher ranks.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Appointment to these posts will be made in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules for the posts. It is proposed to fill up these vacancies during the financial year 1970-71.

University at Jullundur

6553. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for the creation of a Dayanand University at Jullundur ;

(b) whether the medium of instruction suggested for the proposed University is Hindi or Sanskrit ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). No demand for a Dayanand University at Jullundur has been received by the Government. However, a proposal for the establishment of a University each at Amritsar and Jullundur had been made by the Governor of Punjab in September, 1968. He also suggested that post-graduate centres could be started immediately at each of these two places which during the subsequent Plan-period could be converted into universities.

These proposals were considered by the University Grants Commission Committee on the establishment of new universities and post-graduate centres at its meeting held in March, 1969. The Committee desired to have some additional information in this regard. The State Government was requested in May, 1969, to send the requisite information. In the meantime, the proposal for the establishment of a University at Amritsar was considered and agreed to. The information asked for from the State Government with regard to the proposal for the establishment of a University/post-graduate centre at Jullundur has not been received.

Earlier, in 1963 and again in 1968 the International Council of Arya Samaj Educational Institutions sent a proposal for the establishment of Dayanand University at Ajmer. The U.G.C. after considering the matter, expressed the view that the best way to commemorate great men and their ideals would be to set up specialist institutions in the field of their work and interest and that these institutions when considered appropriate

could be granted the status of a university under the U.G.C. Act in course of time. These views were communicated to the said Council.

Conversion of Punjab University into a Residential University

6554. SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to convert the Punjab University into a Residential University; and

(b) if so, who will arrange the necessary finances?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बिभागीय परीक्षाओं में वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6555. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 22 जनवरी, 1969 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत सरकार कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति तथा उनका स्थायीकरण करने के लिये आयोजित की जाने वाली विभागीय परीक्षाओं में वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों से इस बाबत अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ग) हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों के लिए विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति देने की दृष्टि से शुरुआत करने के विचार से कुछ अंतिम निर्णय किये गये हैं । भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस योजना की व्याप्तियों की जांच करें और उन पदों और परीक्षाओं का व्योरा इस मंत्रालय को भेजें जिनके लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जा सकती है । इसके बाद अंतिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पदों पर विभागीय उम्मीदवारों की पदोन्नति

6556. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के ग्रेडों पर नियुक्ति करने के लिये साक्षात्कार करने के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2902 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभागीय उम्मीदवारों को जिनकी संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पदों पर पदोन्नत न किये जाने के तथा सहायकों को अनुभाग अधिकारियों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियमों, 1962 के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के लिये भी कोई केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में यह भेदभाव किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जैसा प्रश्न संख्या 2902 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में बताया गया है, हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पद विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के लिए पदोन्नति की सीधी शृंखला में नहीं हैं। किन्तु वे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से हिन्दी अधिकारियों / पर्यवेक्षकों के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र हैं यदि वे नियमों में निर्धारित पात्रता की शर्तों को पूरा कर सकें। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में अनुभाग अधिकारी के पदों पर सहायकों की पदोन्नति केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1962 के अनुसार की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के अधिनियमन के परिणामस्वरूप गृह मंत्रालय ने अनुवाद करने के प्रबन्धों की व्यवस्था करने तथा उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं पर विचार किया। चूंकि वर्तमान में तथा भविष्य में काफी समय तक के लिए आवश्यकताएं अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कार्य तक ही सीमित रहने वाली है, अतः नवम्बर, 1968 में यह निश्चय किया गया कि उसके बाद रिक्त होने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों के पद भरे न जायं बल्कि समाप्त कर दिये जायं और भविष्य में उनके स्थान पर प्रत्येक कार्यालय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार हिन्दी अनुवादक भर्ती किये जायं। चूंकि हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के सम्बन्ध में निमित्त पद पृथक पद हैं

जिनका निर्माण प्रत्येक मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वयं अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार तथा उस पद के लिए भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार और तब तक के लिये जब तक कि सचिवालय में कर्मचारी वर्ग हिन्दी का काम चलाने योग्य ज्ञान प्राप्त न करलें, केवल एक अस्थायी उपाय के रूप में किया गया है अतः इन पदों के लिए कोई संगठित सेवा संवर्ग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

हिन्दी सहायकों, हिन्दी अनुवादकों और हिन्दी अधिकारियों का संवर्ग

6557. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री किसी सेवा अथवा संवर्ग के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2901 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम कर रहे हिन्दी अनुवादक, हिन्दी सहायक और हिन्दी अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वे किस सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं और हिन्दी सहायकों को किसी संवर्ग विशेष में न रखे जाने तथा उनको नियमित सहायकों की तुलना में दूसरे दर्जे से सहायक समझे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के तकनीकी सहायक विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा उपसचिव के पद तक पहुंच सकते हैं यद्यपि वे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय को किसी भी सेवा के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या हिन्दी अनुवादकों, हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों के

लिए कोई केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । चूंकि हिन्दी सहायकों के पद अस्थायी उपाय के रूप में बनाये गये थे और चूंकि अब इन पदों को धीरे धीरे समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है अतः इन पदों के लिए किसी संगठित सेवा का गठन आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

(ग) शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के सामान्य तथा तकनीकी सलाहकार संवर्गों में नियमों में तकनीकी सहायक की श्रेणी से सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी की श्रेणी में, सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी से शिक्षा अधिकारी, शिक्षा अधिकारी से सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार और सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार से उप शिक्षा सलाहकार की श्रेणी में पदोन्नति की व्यवस्था है । सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी और उससे ऊपर की प्रत्येक श्रेणी में रिक्तियों का एक कोटा उनसे नीचे की श्रेणी से पदोन्नति के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । इस प्रकार वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन उस मंत्रालय में तकनीकी सहायक उप शिक्षा सलाहकार की श्रेणी तक पदोन्नत किया जा सकता है किन्तु उनकी पदोन्नति उप सचिव के पद पर नहीं हो सकती । खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) हिन्दी अनुवादकों, हिन्दी सहायकों और हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए किसी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के हिन्दी के कार्य से सम्बन्धित वे पद जो किसी संगठित सेवा में शामिल नहीं हैं

6558. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी सहायकों के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 442 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में ऐसे पृथक्कृत पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उन पदों को उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा न लिये जाने तथा उनके लिये एक नियमित संवर्ग न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) एक संवर्ग बनाने के लिये न्यूनतम कितने पदों की आवश्यकता होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में पदों को भी पृथक्कृत समझा जाता है और यदि हां, तो उनकी मंत्रालयवार (गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम करने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों, हिन्दी अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिये एक नियमित संवर्ग बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क), (घ) और (ङ) . केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी कार्य के लिए पदों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना 13-3-1970 को लोक सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2945 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में सदन के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दे दी गई है ।

राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967

के अधिनियम के परिणामस्वरूप गृह मंत्रालय ने अनुवाद करने के प्रबन्धों की व्यवस्था करने तथा उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं पर विचार किया। चूंकि वर्तमान में तथा भविष्य में काफी समय तक के लिए आवश्यकताएं अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कार्य तक ही सीमित रहने वाली हैं अतः नवम्बर, 1968 में यह निश्चय किया गया कि उसके बाद रिक्त होने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों के पद भरे न जायें बल्कि समाप्त कर दिये जायें और भविष्य में उनके स्थान पर प्रत्येक कार्यालय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार हिन्दी अनुवादक भर्ती किये जायें। चूंकि हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के सम्बन्ध में निर्मित पद पृथक् पद हैं जिनका निर्माण प्रत्येक मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वयं अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार तथा उस पद के लिए भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार और तब तक के लिये जब तक कि सचिवालय में कर्मचारी वर्ग हिन्दी का काम चलाने योग्य ज्ञान प्राप्त न करलें, केवल एक अस्थायी उपाय के रूप में किया गया है अतः इन पदों के लिए कोई संगठित सेवा संवर्ग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) किसी संगठित सेवा के निर्माण के लिए पदों की कोई न्यूनतम संख्या नियत नहीं की गई है।

(ग) मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में "भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारियों के पद" कोई नहीं है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति केन्द्र में वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक पदों में नियुक्ति की योजना के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्त के आधार पर की जाती है। अतः यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bridge over River Ganga near Mirzapur in U. P.

6559. SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government have forwarded proposals for the construction of a bridge over the river Ganga near Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter to ensure early construction of this bridge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposed bridge over the river Ganga near Mirzapur in U.P. would fall on a State Road. The Government of U.P. are, therefore, concerned with its construction. The State Government have included the said bridge project in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan and they have asked for Central loan assistance to meet 50% of the cost of the work estimated at Rs. 2.02 crores. The request is under consideration of the Government of India.

संविधान में लद्दाखी भाषा को शामिल करना

6560. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाखी भाषा को संविधान की अष्टम अनुसूची में शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग ने लद्दाखी साहित्य तथा संस्कृति को प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित मामले में कब तक निर्णय लेने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । सरकार संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित भाषाओं की सूची में कोई और विस्तार करने के पक्ष में नहीं है ।

नक्सलवादियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये
भूमिगत कालेज

6561. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजनौर जिले में नक्सलवादी एक भूमिगत कालेज चला रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कालेज में किसानों को खूनी क्रांति के लिये प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कालेज को चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी सहायक

6562. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी सहायकों के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1970 के अतारोकित प्रश्न संख्या 2900 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय का वर्ष 1959 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से हिन्दी

सहायकों के लिए परीक्षा लेने का प्रयोजन क्या था और क्या उस उद्देश्य की अव पूर्ति हो गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपर्युक्त पद धीरे-धीरे समाप्त किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1959 और 1960 में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में स्वयं गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी सहायक नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण थे जबकि उपर्युक्त पदों पर एक या दो नियुक्तियां खुद सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तथा अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती हैं; और

(ग) क्या व्यवहार में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की नीति अंग्रेजी का अनिवार्य काल तक प्रयोग रखने और हिन्दी का प्रयोग न करने का है यद्यपि संविधान तथा विधि में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की गारंटी दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित कार्य करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में निर्मित हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से 1959 में एक परीक्षा लेने का निर्णय किया गया था ताकि इन पदों के लिए भर्ती एक समान प्रक्रिया तथा एक समान स्तर के अनुसार हो । इस परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए न्यूनतम अवधि की सेवा तथा न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हताओं की शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के केवल निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक और उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक पात्र थे । इस परीक्षा के माध्यम से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गए व्यक्ति उन विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों को नामित किये गये जहां हिन्दी सहायकों के पद विद्यमान थे और जहां कहीं आवश्यक हुआ वहां अनर्ह उम्मीदवारों को पदावनत किया गया । हिन्दी सहायकों की कुछ रिक्तियां जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई चयन सूची खत्म हो जाने के बाद

हुई थीं, स्वयं मंत्रालयों द्वारा भरी गईं। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में क्रमिक वृद्धि होने से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं के हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी वर्ग को हिन्दी कार्य की देख-रेख करने के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है और हिन्दी अनुवादकों को केवल वह कार्य करना पड़ता है जिसमें केवल हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी तथा अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद का कार्य निहित हो। अतः हिन्दी सहायक का कोई नया पद निर्माण न करने और जब कभी हिन्दी सहायक का कोई पद खाली हो, उसे न भरने का निर्णय किया गया है। प्रत्येक कार्यालय की आवश्यकता के अनुसार अपेक्षित संख्या में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

हिन्दी सहायक शिक्षकों, हिन्दी अनुवादकों आदि के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर

6563. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई विभागीय परीक्षा के बारे में 13 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2899 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे हिन्दी शिक्षक जिनको उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उक्त परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी उनके मंत्रालय अथवा उसके किन्हीं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हैं तथा क्या उन्हें हिन्दी सहायकों की तरह विभागीय पदोन्नतियों के अवसर नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या 11 फरवरी, 1970 को दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय को देखते हुए पदोन्नतियाँ इत्यादि के उद्देश्य के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय (मुख्य) तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी

निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में काम कर रहे हिन्दी सहायकों, हिन्दी अनुवादकों, हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा विशेष अधिकारियों (हिन्दी) के लिये एक संयुक्त बरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त दो अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के उक्त श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को दोहरा लाभ दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन अध्यापकों के नियुक्ति तथा नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी, गृह मंत्रालय के होने के कारण, उनके किसी भी स्थान पर नियुक्त होते हुये वे हिन्दी अधिकारियों और हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पद के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को प्राथमिकता पत्र भेजने के पात्र समझे गये थे यदि वे उक्त पद के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हताओं को पूरा करते थे।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन अगला उच्चतर पद सहायक पर्यवेक्षक का है। भरती नियमों के अनुसार यह पद 50 प्रतिशत सीधी भरती से और 50 प्रतिशत अध्यापकों में से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत 225 अध्यापकों के पद और 17 सहायक पर्यवेक्षकों के पद हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को जांच विधि-मंत्रालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से की जा रही है।

Muslim Regimental Organisations in Aligarh Muslim University

6564. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION and YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aligarh Muslim Uni-

versity Campus has got some units of certain Muslim regimental organisations in it; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Tourist Traffic to Thekkady (Kerala)
Wild Life Sanctuary**

6565. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Thekkady in Kerala is losing its tourist importance recently ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the slow and little tourist traffic to this famous game sanctuary ;

(c) if so, the approximate number of tourists who visited Thekkady during the last three years ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve this game sanctuary ; and

(e) what are the present handicaps for the development of this game sanctuary ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the State Government, approximately 57,515 and 60,000 persons visited the Game Sanctuary in 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively. The figures for 1967-68 are not readily available.

(d) and (e). The State Government is considering a Master Plan for improving the Sanctuary. The Government of India will

also allot some funds to Periyar from its allotment for Wild Life Tourism.

**Dearth of Hotels and Restaurants
in Uttar Pradesh**

6566. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dearth of hotels and tourist restaurants in the State of Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the increasing number of tourists there ;

(b) the earnings from tourism during the year 1969 as compared to the previous year in Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) whether Government would provide loans for hotels and restaurants in view of the difficulties experienced in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the amount allocated therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There is a general dearth of good hotels and restaurants in the country, including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are estimated on an all India basis and not Statewise. The figures for 1968 and 1969 are estimated at Rs. 26.42 crores and Rs. 33.11 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). To encourage the construction of more hotels, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme for disbursement in the shape of interest-bearing loans to approved hotel projects located in areas of tourist importance. Restaurants are not included in the Scheme.

**New System of Training for I.A.S.
Probationers**

6567. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a new system of training for the I.A.S. Probationers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the new system the training of I.A.S. probationers has become more intensive and problem-oriented. The training of I.A.S. probationers at the National Academy of Administration used to be of one year's duration, followed by practical training in the States. The duration of the practical training varied from State to State. Under the new system, which came into effect from July 1969, the institutional training at the National Academy of Administration has been bifurcated into two parts of six months' duration each, intervened by one year's practical training in the States. The training during the second part at the Academy would concentrate largely on problems of administration based on the probationer's experience and observation in the field.

Place of Sanskrit in Three Language Formula

6568. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the proposal to give suitable place to Sanskrit in the Three Language Formula; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The advice tendered by the Education Commission, which was subsequently endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education, and which was further supported by the Resolution, passed by both the Houses of the Parliament on the

official and other languages, is that Sanskrit or any other classical language cannot be included in the Three Languages Formula which, for various reasons, has to be restricted to modern Indian Languages only.

The Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad, on which all the State Government and various interests engaged in the Propagation and development of Sanskrit are represented, will however further discuss the matter in all its aspects in its forthcoming meeting.

C. B. I. Enquiries against Chief Ministers and State Ministers

6569. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Chief Ministers and the State Ministers against whom the case was referred to the C. B. I. for enquiry in the last three years;

(b) what were the allegations against each Minister and what was the enquiry report;

(c) the names of the Chief Ministers and the Ministers about whom the C. B. I. recommended prosecution; and

(d) the name of Ministers against whom the enquiry is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Chief Minister of Rajasthan; and late Shri Mathai Manjooran, former Labour Minister of Kerala.

(b) to (d). The allegations against Shri Sukhadia relate to misappropriation of a portion of gold entrusted to Shri Ganpat Lal by Shri Gunwant Lal Godavat of Chhoti Sadri. The allegations against Shri Manjooran relate to contravention of section 5 of Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 and commission of offence under section 420 I. P. C.

The question of recommending prosecution against Shri Manjooran did not arise as he

died before the investigation was completed. The C. B. I. is conducting a preliminary enquiry into the Choti Sadri Gold Case.

दिल्ली में आतंकवादियों की गिरफ्तारी

6570. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1970 के प्रथम पक्ष में दिल्ली में कुछ आतंकवादी पकड़े गये थे जिनके पास से बड़ी मात्रा में हथियार पाये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप हत्याओं तथा लूटमार संबंधी बड़ी योजना का पता चला; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 2 जनवरी, 1970 को दिल्ली पुलिस ने कुलबन्त सिंह और सत पाल नाम के दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया तथा उनके पास से एक 32 बोर की देशी रिवाल्वर, दो स्प्रिंग वाले चाकू, एक ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो, 4 कलाई की घड़ियाँ, मोबिल आयल पेन्ट के अनेक टिन तथा कूचियाँ और एक नीला कोट प्राप्त किये।

(ख) उपरोक्त दो व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ करने पर यह पता चला है कि वे 10 व्यक्तियों के उस गिरोह के सदस्य थे जो विभिन्न राज्यों में किये गये घोर अपराधों के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस ने इस गिरोह के सक्रिय सदस्य विक्टर सिंह सहित 3 अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा शस्त्र अधिनियम की धारा

25/54/59 के अधीन दो मामले पंजीकृत किये गये, जिनका अब चालान किया जा चुका है। चूँकि इन अभियुक्तों की पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान सहित अन्य राज्यों के कई मामलों में आवश्यकता थी, इसलिए पंजाब पुलिस ने उन्हें अपने मामलों की जांच के संबंध में रिमांड में ले लिया।

Criteria for Grant of Statehood to Union Territories

6571. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that besides other minor factors, the main factor for the grant of Statehood to the Union Territories has been fixed as "economic viability" of the Union Territory concerned ;

(b) whether any precise definition of economic viability or any guideline in respect thereof has been worked out by Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There are many factors, such as financial, administrative and other considerations which have to be taken into account before the question of grant of statehood to a Union territory can be considered by the Central Government.

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

कर्तव्यपालन न करने के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

6572. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री चंगलराया नायडू :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने राज्य सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कर्त्तव्यपालन न करने के कारण कार्यवाही करनी आरम्भ कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका न्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). कर्त्तव्य-अवहेलना के लिये एस० डी० ओ०, सदर, बर्दवान और अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, बर्दवान के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं ।

Crime and Lawlessness in D. T. U. Buses

6574. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged by the Chairman of Delhi Transport Undertaking to check crime and lawlessness in the D. T. U. buses ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) It has ascertained from the Delhi Administration that they have been approached by the Chairman, Delhi Transport Committee to take measures to check crime and lawlessness in the buses of the Delhi Transport Undertaking.

(b) The Delhi Administration have alerted the local police to take prompt action on complaints of crime and lawlessness in the buses of the Delhi Transport Undertaking.

Desecration of Shrines in Haryana during agitation over Chandigarh Issue

6575 : SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sant Fateh Singh urged the Union Government to order a judicial inquiry into the reported desecration of Sikh shrines and religious scriptures in Haryana during the agitation over the Chandigarh issue ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such communication appears to have been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Writ Petition challenging validity of Central Government Orders requiring compulsory knowledge of Hindi for Central Government Employees

6576. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a writ petition has been filed in the Madras High Court challenging the validity of the Union Government Circulars and Orders requiring compulsory knowledge of Hindi for the Central Government employees ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Two writs have been filed in the Madras High Court challenging the Central Government Orders making obligatory the training in Hindi of the Central Government employees.

(b) The matter is sub-judice. The Government is defending the cases.

Talks held between India and Syria on Air Transport arrangements

6577. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks between the official delegations of Syria and India on air transport arrangements were held in New Delhi, in the month of February, 1970 ; and

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

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

(b) Under the temporary arrangements concluded in February 1966, Air-India has been overflying Syrian territory and the Syrian Arab Airlines has been operating a once-weekly service from Damascus to Delhi. The Syrian authorities were pressing that Air-India should land at Damascus and that the Syrian Arab Airlines should be allowed a second frequency to Delhi. We are agreeable to allow a second frequency to the Syrian Arab Airlines, subject to a ceiling on the number of passengers uplifted from and discharged at Delhi and reciprocally, Air-India having the right to overfly Syrian territory as often as required with the option to land up to twice a week at Damascus and a similar limitation on the uplift/discharge of passengers from/at Damascus. No agreement could however be reached.

विभिन्न कालेजों में पाठ्यक्रम

6578. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को फरवरी के दूसरे सप्ताह में लखनऊ में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य की

जानकारी है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि देश के विभिन्न कालेजों के पाठ्यक्रम देश में विद्यमान वास्तविक दशा तथा विज्ञान और सामाजिक ज्ञान की नवीनतम उपलब्धियों के अनुरूप नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पाठ्यक्रमों तथा कालेजों में पढ़ाये जा रहे विषयों में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि पुरानी पद्धति का पालन करना पर्याप्त होगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ की बैठक में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने अपने बिना तैयारी के भाषण में पाठ्यक्रम के आधुनिकीकरण तथा शिक्षा के स्तर के विषय में कहा था। अध्यक्ष द्वारा प्रगट किये गये विचार शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) द्वारा इस विषय पर की गई सिफारिशों के अनुरूप ही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित शिक्षा आयोग ने भारत में शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिये विस्तृत सिफारिशें की हैं। इन्हें राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है। इन्हीं सिफारिशों पर आधारित शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति भी बनाई और घोषित कर दी गई है। इस नीति को उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्दर ही अमल में लाने के लिये प्रत्येक यत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

एक पब्लिश्ड पुलिस कांस्टेबल को वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाना

6579. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के एक पदच्युत पुलिस कांस्टेबल को वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त संस्थान के भर्ती नियमों में ऐसी नियुक्तियों की व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा उक्त संस्थान के अधिकारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि उक्त कान्सटेबल ने दिल्ली के एक जीवित वास्तविक व्यक्ति के नाम पर अपना तथा अपने पिता का नाम बदल लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सम्बंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का पूर्ण व्यौर क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (सी० एस० आई० आर०) को एक व्यक्ति से फरवरी, 1969 में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और बाद में नई दिल्ली के अपर पुलिस अधीक्षक के जरिये मार्च, 1970 में, जिनमें बताया गया है कि एक व्यक्ति जिसे 1954 में दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती किया गया था और बदचलनी के कारण फरवरी, 1959 में बरखास्त कर दिया गया था, उसे परिषद् ने नौकरी दे दी है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सम्बंधित व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति, पुलिस के जरिये उसके चाल चलन तथा पर्ववर्त्तों के यथावत सत्यापन के बाद सभी नियुक्तियों से सम्बन्धित वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा अनुसरित कार्यविधि के अनुसार मई, 1962 में की गई थी।

(ग) जी, हां। इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(घ) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में उप-प्रधानाचार्य के पदों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लिये कोटा आरक्षित करना

6580. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये पदों के आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों का दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभागों में पूर्णतः पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है दिल्ली कि प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में उप-प्रधानाचार्यों के पदों पर पदोन्नति के मामले में उपरोक्त नियम लागू नहीं होते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्ज़न) : (क) से (ग). सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Naxalite Activities in Tripura

6581. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the *Tripura Times* of the 15th March, 1970 captioned "Naxalite Activities in Tripura increasing" ;

(b) whether Government also have information about their programme of action referred to in the said report and about their *modus operandi* and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to prevent and effectively check these unlawful activities which offer serious challenge to the law and order situation in that Union Territory?

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

Demands of Tripura Employees

6582. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government employees of Tripura have lately been agitating to press their 19-point outstanding demands, observing mass stay-in strike and the like;

(b) if so, their main demands;

(c) whether some of these demands have been conceded and, if so, the details thereof and the additional expenditure that is likely to accrue annually on this account; and

(d) Government's reaction to the rest of the demands?

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

Anti Social activities along Tripura Border

6583. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the *Tripura Times* of the 8th March, 1970 captioned "Anti-Social Activities along Tripura Border Increased"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to restore normal living conditions in the Tripura border areas?

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

(b) Border crimes on the Tripura-East Pakistan border, including murder, cattle lifting, dacoity, kidnapping etc., for the quarter ending March, 1970 have not increased in comparison with such incidents in the previous quarters. The Border Security Force is maintaining constant vigilance on the Pak-Tripura border and vigorous patrolling is being carried out frequently to prevent trans-border crimes. Border meetings are also held between the representatives of the Indian Border Security Force and East Pakistan Rifles for discussing common border problems and for sorting out particular issues arising from time to time. As a result, trans-border crimes are under effective control.

व्यवसाय प्रधान शिक्षा पद्धति

6584 श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन के लार्ड ए० बटलर 17 मार्च, 1970 को उनसे मिले थे और शिक्षा पद्धति को व्यवसाय प्रधान बनाने के लिये इसमें परिवर्तन करने के बारे में उन्होंने उनसे बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बातचीत के पश्चात् उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कौनसी योजना बनाने का विचार है, तथा उनके साथ अन्य किन मामलों पर बातचीत हुई थी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिये ब्रिटेन सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति के आधार पर

एक जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का है, यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (श्री. बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). लार्ड बटलर 17 मार्च, 1970 को मुझसे मिले थे और हमने शैक्षिक मामलों पर विचार-विनिमय किया था। जिन विषयों पर विचार विनिमय हुआ था। उनमें शिक्षा को व्यावसायिक झुकाव देने की आवश्यकता, रोजगार अवसरों से दाखिलों को सम्बद्ध करना, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, शिक्षा में रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन का प्रयोग आदि थे।

सरकार को इन समस्याओं की जानकारी है। वस्तुतः शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट में इन समस्याओं पर विस्तार से विचार किया गया है। अब मुख्य विषय, वांछित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु, व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने का है। इन समस्याओं की वित्तीय संवैधानिक तथा अन्य व्यावहारिक सीमाओं के भीतर, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में जो कुछ भी कर सकती है, करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परन्तु, फिर भी, सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा बोर्ड पहले ही स्थापित कर दिया है, जो जांच करेगा तथा देश के लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के कार्यक्रमों पर सलाह देगा।

अध्यापकों के वेतन बिलों में से आयकर को कटौती

6585. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों में पढ़ा रहे अध्यापकों के वेतन बिलों में से आयकर को कटौती प्रतिमास नहीं की जाती है

और यह कटौती वर्ष के अन्त में एक मुश्त की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि ऐसी कटौती सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों में से प्रति मास की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उस वित्तीय कठिनाई का पता है जिसका सामना अध्यापकों को वर्ष के अन्त में करना पड़ता है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कार्यवाही करेगी कि ऐसी कटौती अध्यापकों के वेतन बिलों में से प्रति मास की जाये ताकि उनको कुछ राहत मिल सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. भक्त बशंन) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बन्धित शिक्षा अधिकारियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Conference on Sindhi

6586. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Kul Bharat, Sindhi Boli, Sahitya, Kala and Talim Sanstha has charged him with 'short-circuiting' the proceedings of the Government sponsored conference on Sindhi by refusing permission to those, favouring continuance of the Arabic script, to present their view-point ; 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). On the 16th March, 1970

the Ministry of Education and Youth Services had convened a conference of eminent Sindhi scholars and academicians to consider the question of production of books and suitable literature at university level in Sindhi. During the course of the discussion divergent views were expressed about the use of the script for the production of books in the Sindhi language. Some favoured the Arabic script and the others favoured Devanagari. To avoid further controversy over the question of the script the Education Minister stated that the Government would be prepared to give financial assistance for the production of Sindhi books, both in the Arabic and Devanagari scripts. This suggestion was accepted in the Conference. Some of the members who favoured the Arabic script including Miss Popati Hiranandani, who is stated to be the Chairman of the Kul Bharat Sindhi Boli, Sahitya, Kala and Talim Sanstha subsequently issued a press note in which it was alleged that they were not allowed to express their view-point at the conference.

Unearthing of a Factory Producing Guns and Pistols in Agra

6587. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mini-Factory in Agra producing guns and pistols was unearthed in the month of March, 1970 and any arrests made ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government against those arrested persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that a small illicit workshop was unearthed in Agra on March 14, 1970. The owner of the workshop has been arrested and a case under the Arms Act has been registered against him. Details of the articles recovered is given in the attached statement.

Statement

- I. Two licenced guns given by licencees for repairs.
- II. Unlicenced arms and ammunition :
 - (1) 4 country made pistols of .12 bore.
 - (2) One country made D. B. M. L. gun.
 - (3) 12 gun barrels.
 - (4) One hand-filled cartridge of .12 bore.
 - (5) 4 empty cartridges of Brass.
 - (6) Wads (Tiklis) 1,100.
- III. Some gun spare parts.
- IV. Some tools and machines for manufacture/repair of arms.

Shifting of Capital of Assam from Shillong

6588. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Government have decided to shift its capital from Shillong to some other place ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Linking of Air Service between Calcutta-Cooch Behar with Rupai (Assam)

6589. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry will consider to link up air service between Calcutta and Cooch Behar with Rupai (Assam) by the same service now operating between Calcutta and Cooch Behar ;

(b) whether the local people of Rupsi i.e., the people of Goalpara District in Assam have sent representations for the same ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines operate their service to Cooch Behar from Calcutta via Bagdogra. The airfield at Rupsi is fit for Dakota operations only and the Corporation are gradually phasing out these aircraft from their fleet. The Corporation feel that sufficient air traffic does not exist at present between Calcutta and Rupsi to justify an air link.

Double test in Stenography for Stenographers grade III

6590. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions to all Ministries to forward the names of those steno - typists, who have been appointed after holding a test by the respective Ministries, for another test in the Stenography for the posts of Stenographer Grade III ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the respective Ministries have also conducted a similar test as that of the Secretariat Training School ; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reason why his Ministry are compelling the Steno-typists to qualify again in a similar test to be held by the Secretariat Training School ?

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

(b) and (c). LDCs/UDCs, appointed as Steno-typists by the Ministries/Departments on the basis of tests held by them locally, are required, under the Central Secretariat

Stenographers Service Rules, 1969 to pass a qualifying test in English or Hindi Stenography to be conducted by the Secretariat Training School at 80 words per minute within two years from 1.8.1969 when the aforesaid rules came into force. For this purpose they would be given upto four chances. The test hold by the Ministries/Departments were not of uniform standard and therefore, the rules provide for the testing of the above category of Stenographers to qualify at the test to be conducted by the Secretariat Training School, in order to ensure that only those who reach the minimum standard of efficiency, are finally inducted into Grade III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service.

Coal Gasification Plant at Hyderabad

6591. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Multi-million rupee Coal Gasification Plant set up by the Regional Laboratory at Hyderabad has been lying idle ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry did not agree to take over the said Plant when it was approached by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; and

(c) the details as to how the plant is being utilised now and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the investment on the plant is not allowed to go waste ?

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

(a) The Coal Gasification Plant has not yet been erected at the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Hyderabad. An expenditure of Rs 35.12 lakhs has so far been incurred on the plant and Rs. 33.38 lakhs based on current exchange rate (upto 31.1.70) is committed for payment under French credit.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines & Metals have

intimated that the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) is interested in certain parts of the plant. The Hyderabad plant based on Lurgi process does not seem to be of use to the Fertilizer Corporation of India since the Committee appointed by the Government of India have recommended the adoption of the Koppers Gasification process for the fertilizer plants.

In view of this, the following course of action is under consideration :

- (i) Advertisement to ascertain if there are other parties interested in the plant.

or

- (ii) Handing over the plant to the Andhra Pradesh Government with the request that they may undertake the responsibility for running the plant with technical assistance from RRL, Hyderabad since the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals have intimated that FCI is having their Fertilizer Plants on "Koppers" and not on "Lurgi" Gasification Process.

or

- (iii) RRL, Hyderabad may be authorised to erect the plant in the Campus of the Laboratory and run it as a testing unit for a limited number of days according to the alternative recommendation of the Kane Committee.

Administrative Reforms in Orissa

6592. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* of the 9th January, 1970 under the caption, "Orissa Scheme to Tone Up Administration" ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the special efforts made by the Chief Minister of Orissa to eliminate the red-tapism in the Orissa Secretariat ; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b)

above be in the affirmative, the details of similar steps taken or proposed to be taken at the Central level to eliminate administrative delays ?

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

(c) The Orissa scheme appears to stress the enforcement of existing instructions and other known practices rather than suggest new measures. At the Centre, the Administrative Reforms Commission, has, in its various reports made a number of proposals for improving administration and also eliminating delays. Some of these have been implemented. Others are under consideration.

Complaints re. issue of books from Central Secretariat Library

6593. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of important books are missing from the Central Secretariat Library ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain Officers are taking the advantage of latest books and others are told 'books are not traceable or have been issued' ; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry propose to examine such grievances of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. Rao) : (a) to (c). No report has been received, which will indicate that a number of important books are missing from the Central Secretariat Library. Central Secretariat Library, with over three hundred thousand items, was shifted from North Block to the new premises sometimes ago. It has not been possible to put all the books on the shelves as yet. Occasionally, therefore, it is not easy to locate a required book quickly.

Generally books are put on circulation as quickly as possible after they are acquired for the Library. Occasionally when a book is required for official use of the Government of India, in such cases, over-riding priority is given for such issue. There has been no complaint that certain officers are being given latest books with any kind of preference.

Pak Nationals desiring to Settle in India

6594. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who have expressed their desire to settle in India during the period from January, 1964 to January, 1970 ;

(b) the number out of them who have been allowed to settle ; and

(c) the number of persons on whom notices have been served to quit the country ?

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

Concealment of Crime in Uttar Pradesh

6595. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 26th February, 1970 on wide-spread prevalence of concealment and minimisation of crime in Police Stations in the State of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to probe into concealment and minimisation of crimes.

Functioning of Telephone Service and Hindi Information Centre Set up by Central Hindi Directorate

6596. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Hindi Directorate has set up a Telephone Service and a Hindi Information Centre in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether they have been functioning satisfactorily and whether any assessment has been made of their usefulness ?

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

(b) (1) Telephone information service was started in October, 1968, to provide Hindi equivalents of English words used in day-to-day business of Government and private offices. On an average, 35 queries are received every day.

(2) Hindi Information Centre was started in July, 1966, as a clearing house of information mainly relating to the following :—

(i) Progressive use of Hindi in the Central Government, State Governments, etc.

(ii) Introduction of Hindi as a compulsory/optional subject at different levels in Schools and Colleges.

(iii) Facilities of instruction and research in Hindi in Universities and research Centres.

- (iv) Achievements of Voluntary Hindi Organisations and facilities provided by them.

(c) Yes, Sir. Response from the public appears to prove its usefulness. No formal assessment has, however, been made so far.

Liberalization of Restrictions on Movement of Transport Vehicles

6598. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the liberalisation of the current route-wise and regional restrictions on the movement of transport vehicles that serve rural areas connecting them to the cities ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Public carrier permits with State-wide validity are now issued in 16 States (all States excluding Jammu and Kashmir), as against only 6 States in 1966. For issue of inter-State permits, there are generally reciprocal agreements, between contiguous States. Even between non-contiguous States, the Inter-State Transport Commission has been able to bring about eleven agreements.

2. The need for encouraging rural transport was recommended by the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination and it was also emphasised by the Transport Development Council in their meeting held in June, 1968. The Council decided that the State Governments and Union Administrations should consider special measures, including offering incentives, for development of transport in rural areas. This recommendation was brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Administrations with whom the executive authority in the matter of road transport vests.

Growth of Extremist Forces in Delhi

6599. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government observed the growth of extremist forces in Delhi when a militant group of textile workers raided three branch offices of the C. P. I. and attempted murderous assault on the A. I. T. U. C. leader on the 27th February, 1970 ; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the affair and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, in the morning of February 27, 1970 350/400 workers of the fourth union assaulted the labour leader Shri B. D. Joshi and attacked the office of his union. On receipt of information the police rushed to the spot and rescued Shri Joshi. He was admitted to the hospital with multiple injuries. A case has been registered by the police and 38 persons have been arrested. The investigation of the case is in progress.

On the same day at about 7.30 a. m. a group of 200/250 workers went and attacked the C. P. I. branch office near Clock Tower, Sabzimandi. They also assaulted the inmates of the office. A case was registered and nine persons have been arrested. The investigation of the case is in progress.

Assault on Officers of Birla Concerns in Calcutta

6600. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reports regarding the assault on senior officers of the Birla concerns in Calcutta on the 26th February, 1970 ; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the affair and, if so, the details thereof?

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.

Charges of Corruption against Central Government Employees

6601. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Gazetted and non-Gazetted Central Government employees against whom the cases have been registered by Government in the matter of corruption during the year 1969; and

(b) the details of the action taken in those cases and the number of cases pending decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During the year 1969, the C. B. I. registered 1238 cases involving 395 Gazetted Officers and 1304 Non-Gazetted Officers.

(b) The details of action taken are as below:—

Cases sent up for trial	..	78
Reported for departmental action		612
Dropped for want of evidence	..	36
Otherwise disposed of including those transferred to local police	..	23
Pending investigation or decision	..	489

Attack on Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha

6602. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha about the attack on his counter-part in Lok Sabha when he was travelling by a Deluxe train on the 13th March, 1970;

(b) if so, whether the incident has been inquired into; and

(c) what steps are being taken to safeguard the lives of the two leaders?

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

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh who are enquiring into the matter have reported that enquiries made so far have not revealed that any attempt was made on the life of the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. The investigation is continuing.

(c) Arrangements for giving necessary protection to the lives of the leaders are made according to the requirements of the situation.

Equal Opportunity for Promotion of Permanent and Temporary Officers

6603. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration have recommended that difference between temporary and permanent officers should be removed as far as seniority and their chances of promotion are concerned; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to set right the distinction?

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

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission have not made any recommendation in this respect in its own report. The question of Government taking any action on the Study Team's recommendation does not, therefore, arise.

Arrest of Manipuri Youth in Pakistan

6604. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 Manipuri youth, having killed one and injuring several others, escaped from Dharmanagar Jail in Tripura into Pakistan and have since been apprehended and put in jail in East Pakistan, recently ;

(b) if so, in what circumstances they escaped from the Dharmanagar Jail and the action taken against the persons held responsible for their escape ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to secure their custody from Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). At about 02.00 hours on 26th February 1970, 8 under trial prisoners escaped from the Dharmanagar Sub-jail in Tripura after causing grave injuries to 3 jail warders, one of whom subsequently succumbed to his injuries. It is understood that they have gone away to East Pakistan and that they have been arrested by the Pakistan police and kept in jail custody. One jail warder has been placed under suspension and is being prosecuted.

(c) The Government of Tripura have written to the Chief Secretary to the Government of East Pakistan to hand over the prisoners at an early date.

Reinstatement of Former Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat

6605. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) on what date the Union Government have issued orders to the Government of Gujarat for the reinstatement of Shri J. D. Nagarwala, former Inspector-General of Police, Gujarat ;

(b) whether Shri Nagarwala has since been reinstated and, if so, on what date and, if not, the reasons for which he has not yet been reinstated by the Gujarat Government ;

(c) whether any fresh orders are to be issued to the Gujarat Government for his early reinstatement and if so, when ; and

(d) what type of control is being exercised by the Union Government over the State Governments in the wake of violation of Union Government's orders by the State Governments in the matter of personnel belonging to All India Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Order reinstating Shri J. D. Nagarwala was passed by the Central Government on 3rd December, 1969. He was posted by the Government of Gujarat first as Supernumerary Officer on Special Duty with effect from that date and later on as Officer on Special Duty, Bhuj.

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

Strengthening CRP in States

6606. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to strengthen CRP in such States where law and order is fast deteriorating ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). With a view to enabling units of the CRP to be available to the State Governments when they are needed to go to the aid of the civil authority, and to ensuring that the units are

sent with the minimum loss of time, CRP units are stationed at convenient central locations in various parts of the country.

There is presently no proposal to increase the strength of the force.

Unhygienic Condition of I. N. A. Airport Residential Colony, New Delhi

6607. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that airport residential colony known as I. N. A. Colony, New Delhi is in a bad shape and even the minimum hygienic condition is absent ; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to improve the colony?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government is aware of the need to improve this colony.

(b) Remedial action is in hand. Some of the minor works required have been completed. Senior officers of the Civil Aviation Department and CPWD along with staff representatives are carrying out an inspection of the colony every month and wherever necessary immediate repairs are being effected.

Disappearance of Tigers From Thekkady Wild Life Sanctuary

6608. SHRIMATI SUSEELA :
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there were 40 tigers in the Wild Life Sanctuary at Thekkady

in Kerala some years back ;

(b) whether there is no tiger left out now ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that due to the disappearance of the tigers the total number of visitors to the said sanctuary has decreased ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It was estimated that there were about 40 tigers in the sanctuary.

(b) No, Sir. The sanctuary still has tigers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The number of visitors is increasing as compared to previous years.

Non-Scheduled Air Service From Calcutta to Raxaul

6609. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the daily non-scheduled Air service from Calcutta to Raxaul has started from the 16th February, 1970 by the Arkay Air Transport of Calcutta through an aircraft chartered from the Kalinga Airlines ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the terms of settlement in regard thereto ?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. M/s. Arkay Air Transport of Calcutta do not hold any permit for air transport operations. However, non-scheduled flights on the route Calcutta-Bhagalpur-Patna-Muzaffarpur-Raxaul and back are being operated on a day-to-day basis by Kalinga Airlines with effect from 16th February 1970.

Printing of Text-Books Under Indo-American Text-Books Programme

6610. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) the total number of text-books printed in India from 1962 to 1969 under the Indo-American Text-book Programme (1961); and

(b) the number and names of the participating Indian publishers who were given contracts under this Programme during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):
(a) Slightly above 1000.

(b) 21. A statement joining the names is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3225/70]

Scheme to Print Low-Priced Text-Books for Colleges

6611. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Publishers and Book Sellers' Association in India has submitted a scheme to Government to print low priced text-books for College and Post-Graduate education ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Distribution of Communist Literature in big Cities

6612. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundred highly paid youngmen are working in big cities as distributor and agents of the Communist literature ; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to find out the source of finance of this propaganda campaign ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have no precise information. However, attention is invited to para 6 of the statement made by the Home Minister on May 14, 1969, in regard to the report of the Intelligence Bureau on use of foreign money in the last general elections and for other purposes.

Free movement of Transport Vehicles on a single point Tax system.

6613. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter State Transport Commission is planning for Zonal agreements among the States in the Western, Northern, Central and Eastern Zones for the free movement of transport vehicles on a single-point tax system ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the functioning of the South Zone permit scheme ?

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

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). So far, one zonal scheme for operation of goods vehicles viz. **South Zone Permit Scheme** has been put into effect. A Special Reciprocal Agreement for this purpose was concluded at the end of 1966 between the five States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras (now Tamil Nadu), Maharashtra and Mysore, under the auspices of the Inter-State Transport Commission. The scheme came into effect from 1st January, 1967. The salient features of the Agreement are indicated below :—

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under this Agreement can carry goods from one point to another on specified roads of any of these five States, without obtaining countersignatures, and can operate on a 'single-point' taxation system.
- (ii) The Agreement is binding for a period of five years.
- (iii) The Agreement shall apply to a total of 1,000 goods vehicles (public carriers). Each of the signatory States shall issue composite permits not exceeding 200. The permit will be valid for National Highways/State Highways specified in the Agreement.
- (iv) A vehicle plying under this Scheme shall pay, apart from the motor vehicle tax and goods tax of Home State, a sum of Rs. 500/- per annum to each of the four signatory States, other than the Home State.

Originally, the Special Reciprocal Agreement was a five-State Agreement, as indicated above. The working of the Scheme was reviewed in a meeting of Transport Commissioners in July, 1969, when it was agreed that the South Zone Scheme would be enlarged to make it a seven-State Scheme to include Gujarat and Pondicherry. The meet-

ing also agreed to certain important modifications to the original agreement. It agreed that in the enlarged South Zone Scheme each operator will be given the option to choose a minimum of five State of operation, i. e., the Home State plus four other states. It was also agreed that the number of composite permits to be issued by each State will be increased from 200 to 300. In the case of Pondicherry, this will be limited to 50. Further, it was agreed that while Pondicherry vehicles would pay all its taxes in the Home State and Rs. 500/- per annum per vehicle to each of the other States chosen for operation, operators from other States will pay to Pondicherry Rs. 125/- per annum for each vehicle.

The enlarged South Zone Scheme is in the process of finalisation and it is likely that the Scheme will come into force in the middle of 1970.

Other Zonal Schemes

Based on the South Zone Scheme which is already in operation, efforts are being made by I. S. T. C. to formulate agreed schemes for other zones. They are the Western Zone, Northern Zone, Central Zone and Eastern Zone Schemes. In regard to the Western Zone Scheme, several discussions have already taken place. The general principles underlying the Scheme will be broadly on the same lines as that of the enlarged South Zone Scheme though the quantum of payment to be made by the composite permit holder to the participant States may vary. It is expected that the Western Zone Scheme may cover the States/Union Territories of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Punjab. While the Northern Zone and Eastern Zone Schemes are proposed to cover most of the Northern and Eastern States of India respectively, the Central Zone Scheme is to comprise the five States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Negotiations are still in progress with the various States for the formulation of these Schemes.

Crime in Delhi

मनीपुर में आन्दोलन

6614. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of serious crimes including murder and dacoities in the Union Territory of Delhi in the last six months, category-wise ;

(b) how many of them have been traced ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of murder cases have remained untraced ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Total number of serious crimes (heinous) under various heads reported in Delhi during the period from 1-10-69 to 31-3-70 are as under :—

Dacoity	9
Murder	.. 52
Attempt to Murder	.. 42
Robbery	.. 94
Riots	.. 71

(b) Statement is attached giving the present position regarding the disposal of cases under various heads of crimes.

(c) Only 3 cases of murder out of 52 have been sent as untraced as no clue be found of the culprits.

(d) Does not arise.

6615. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनीपुर में पिछले कुछ समय से आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं और बड़ी संख्या में गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आन्दोलनकारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और इन मांगों पर विचार करने तथा उन्हें पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क). और (ख) मनीपुर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिये एक आन्दोलन चलता रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मनीपुर प्रशासन द्वारा कुछ गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं। मनीपुर को पूरे राज्य के दर्जे की मांग पर अभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब प्रशासनिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये इस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के वित्तीय साधन पर्याप्त रूप में विकसित हो जायें। इस समय यह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपने योजनेतर राजस्व व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये भी काफी हद तक केन्द्रीय सहायता पर निर्भर करता है।

Statement

Head of Crime	Reported	Cancelled	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending trial	Untraced	Pending investigations
Dacoity	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Murder	52	2	6	—	—	6	3	41
Attempt to Murder	42	—	11	1	—	10	2	29
Robbery	94	11	7	—	—	7	12	64
Riots	71	—	14	—	—	14	4	53

Deletion of Rule 5 (7) of Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963 re : period of training of Drivers

6616. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to his assurance on the amendment of a Member of Parliament to Section 21 of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1969 that "small men taking training" should not be burdened, whether the Mysore Government is not improperly deleting Rule 5 (7) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963 ;

(b) whether the amendment will not mean that drivers will have to remain in the school for one year for medium vehicles training and three years for heavy vehicle training ;

(c) how will they maintain themselves during such long periods of training ; and

(d) whether rules similar to the amendment are obtaining in other States and if so, whether his Ministry would bring to the notice of such States the hardship involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). No assurance has been given in this respect. As regards deletion of rule 5 (7) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963, the information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(d) The requisite information is awaited from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Cabaret Dances in Delhi and New Delhi Hotels and Restaurants

6617. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some posh hotels and restaurants of Delhi and New Delhi cabaret dances are presented which are almost nude and obscene ;

(b) if so, the names of the hotels/restaurants which are indulging in such practice ; and

(c) the action Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Though some of the hotels and restaurants organise cabaret dances, so far no complaint has been received by the Delhi Police from the public about nudity and obscenity in the dances.

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

Associating Private Operators to Develop Feeder Services and to enable improvement of Services of Indian Airlines and Air India

6618. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action is contemplated by the Indian Airlines and Air India to fully implement the Air Corporations Act and also the amended Act and to have Associates from existing and future private operators to improve the existing air services in India and abroad ;

(b) whether any scheme has been considered to develop feeder services with Associates to bring more trade to the Corporations running trunk routes with newer, more modern and bigger aircraft ; and

(c) whether by having Associates both the nationalised Air Corporations will be prepared to develop better freight and newspaper services throughout India and neighbouring Afro-Asian countries and also thereby ensure that every aircraft, available in India with

both public sector and private sector operators, is fully utilised and it does not rot lying idle thereby wasting national wealth and foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Both Air-India and Indian Airlines are endeavouring to expand the scope of their operations to the maximum extent possible. They have no plans for out-side association. The operations of scheduled and non-scheduled services by private air companies is governed by the Aircraft Rules.

Complaint against Officers of Census Operations in Mysore

6619. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a complaint against the Superintendent of Census Operations, Mysore and the Census Officer of the Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore from the Rate Payers' Associations of the Corporation City of Bangalore;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the charges contained therein and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if investigations were made, whether the allegations were found to be baseless; and

(d) if so, whether action would be taken against the Rate Payers' Associations for making such allegations and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The facts of the case were looked into.

(c) The allegations were baseless.

(d) It is proposed to ignore the petition.

Awards for Books

6620. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the languages which are at present eligible for awards for books from the Government of India;

(b) the criteria followed in this behalf;

(c) whether Government would offer awards to books in all Indian languages; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). This Ministry operate 3 Schemes for award of Prizes to authors writing books/manuscripts in various Indian languages. The details of the Schemes including, the languages in which books are to be written, and the criteria to be followed in this behalf, are stated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—3226/70]

(c) and (d). Prizes are awarded for such books written in all Indian languages.

Code of Conduct for Government Employees to Prohibit Drinking

6621. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Code of Conduct has been evolved for the officials of the Central Government by which they are required not to be under the influence of any intoxicants whether as a result of any drink or medicines during office hours;

(b) whether such a direction is considered sufficient in view of the prohibition policy of the Government; and

(c) whether the desirability of banning drinking among the Government officials completely with a view to enforce prohibition amongst this class of people and to further the cause of prohibition in the country has been considered and, if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Rule 22 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, relating to consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs was amended on 3.2.1970. A copy of the rule as amended is given as follows:

22. Consumption of Intoxicating Drinks and Drugs :

A Government servant shall—

(a) strictly abide by any law relating to intoxicating drinks or drugs in force in any area in which he may happen to be for the time being;

(b) not be under the influence of any intoxicating drink or drug during the course of his duty and shall also take due care that the performance of his duties at any time is not affected in any way by the influence of such drink or drug;

(c) not appear in a public place in a state of intoxication;

(d) not use any intoxicating drink or drug to excess.

(b) and (c). The question of banning drinking among Government servants completely has been considered in the past. A provision has been made in sub-rule (a) to rule 22 to the effect that a Government servant should strictly abide by the prohibition laws in force in any area in which he may be serving for the time being. In view, however, of the fact that a Government servant cannot be treated differently from the citizens generally except to the extent necessary for purposes of his duties and responsibilities as a Government servant, special restrictions have been placed on Government servants serving in areas where prohibition is not in force, in the matter of consumption of intoxicating drinks/drugs as provided in sub-rule (b) to (d) of rule 22 *ibid*.

Filling up of Post of an Artist in National Museum, New Delhi

6622. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of an Artist in the National Museum, New Delhi, has been lying vacant for a very long time;

(b) if so, the date when it fell vacant, the reasons for not filling it up and how the work was being carried out;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the person holding the post went abroad and was being granted leave from time to time till he finally resigned a few months back;

(d) if so, the full particulars of the date of his appointment to the post, the period of his actual work in the National Museum, the terms and conditions of sanctioning him leave and whether he was temporary or permanent in the post at the time of allowing him to go abroad; and

(e) whether a copy of the advertisement or requisition to the Employment Exchanges for filling up the post leading to his appointment will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The leave vacancy in the post of Artist in the National Museum arose with effect from 15.11.1967 when the permanent incumbent of the post proceeded on leave abroad for higher studies.

The post was not filled earlier as the present incumbent of the post was expected to join his duties after the expiry of his leave. The work in his absence was carried out with the help of other officers in the line viz. Lay-out-Artist, Draftsman, in addition to their own duties. Besides a daily wage draftsman and daily wage Lettering Artist have also been engaged in the Display Section to cope with the work.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3227/70.]

(e) A copy of the requisition sent to the Employment Exchange is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3227/70.]

Posts of Senior Personal Assistants in Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service

6623. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new posts of Senior Personal Assistants have been created under the reorganised Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service ;

(b) if so, what criterion is being followed to fill up these posts and whether it is in accordance with the service rules formulated and published in this connection ;

(c) whether there has been an inordinate delay in filling up these posts and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the list of selected persons for these posts is likely to be released ?

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

(b) Selections to the posts of Senior Personal Assistants which are included in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service are required to be made on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules, 1969, and the Regulations framed thereunder.

(c) and (d). The revised Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules were notified on 25th July, 1969 and came into force on 1.8.1969. Data/Service records had to be collected in respect of 800 Grade II officers of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, who were within the zone of consideration, for promotion to 160 posts in Grade I. The Selection Committee constituted for

the purpose has now assessed all the officers within the zone of consideration and has prepared a Select List which has been issued on 8th April, 1970.

Filling up of Post of an Artist in the National Museum, New Delhi

6624. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a requisition to fill up the post of an Artist in the National Museum, New Delhi was sent to the Employment Exchanges some months back ;

(b) if so, when and the particulars thereof ;

(c) the number of candidates recommended by the Employment Exchanges and actually called for interview by the Museum ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that out of sixteen candidates interviewed on the 13th March, 1970 a preliminary selection of four persons was made for a test for final selection ;

(e) if so, the result thereof ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that one of the candidates selected for final test did not fulfil even the prescribed or requisite qualification of a Degree or Diploma ; and

(g) if so, how he was called for interview and even stood the screening by the Selection Board ?

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

(b) The vacancy of Artist was notified to the Director of Employment Exchanges on 6-11-1969 to be filled for a period of 4 months i.e. upto 28-2-1970 as the leave vacancy then existed only upto that date. The Director of Employment Exchanges replied on 12-11-1969 that the vacancy may be

filled through the local Employment Exchanges. He also addressed a copy of his reply to the local Employment Exchanges. The Director of Employment Exchanges as well as local Employment Exchange were reminded by the National Museum on 20-12-1969. In reply the Director of Employment Exchanges intimated that the requisition for the post of Artist was not readily traceable with them *vide* their letter dated 24-12-1969. The National Museum sent another requisition on 1-1-1970 to the Director of Employment Exchanges with a copy to the Regional Employment Officer. In the latter requisition since the resignation letter of the permanent incumbent had by then been received, it was stated that the vacancy proposed to be filled in on a purely temporary basis but it was likely that it might continue. In both the requisitions the qualifications prescribed for the post were mentioned, *viz.*

Essential :

- (i) Degree or Diploma in Fine or Applied Art of a recognised University or Institution.

Desirable :

At least 2 years practical experience of Commercial Art preparation of charts and graphic layout.

- (c) All the twentythree candidates recommended by the Employment Exchange were called for interview.

- (d) Yes, Sir. But 17 (and not 16) candidates were interviewed.

- (e) No final decision has yet been taken by the 'Selection Committee'.

- (f) No, Sir.

- (g) Does not arise.

Filling up of Post of an Artist in National Museum, New Delhi

6625. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will be Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a post

of an Artist in the National Museum, New Delhi ;

- (b) if so, when it was created and whether it is a permanent or temporary post ;

- (c) whether it was ever declared as a reserved vacancy for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes candidates and included in the roster for appointment ;

- (d) if so, when and the full particulars of the attempts so far made to fill up the post from such candidates ; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

- (b) It was created in 1952. It is a permanent post.

- (c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

- (e) A vacancy is treated reserved for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates or unreserved according to the point in the Roster prescribed for the purpose on which it falls at the time of filling it. For the purpose of maintaining the Roster, the post of Artist in the National Museum is grouped together with other posts carrying identical scale of pay *i.e.* Rs. 210-425 as per the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject. On both the occasions that the vacancy of Artist in the National Museum was to be filled, it fell on unreserved point.

Anomaly in the Grades of Draftsmen

6626. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will be Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1872 on 6th March, 1970 regarding Anomaly in pay scales of Draftsmen working in Survey of India and state :

- (a) the steps taken to remove the anomaly in the pay scales of Draftsman Grade I in

Division I working in the Survey of India and promoted direct from Grade III, Division II ;

(b) in view of the fact that the posts of Draftsman Grade I, Division I are higher ones than those of Grade II, Division II Draftsman whether Government have decided to raise the pay of Draftsman Grade I, Division I at least to the minimum of Grade II Draftsman with retrospective effect from the date of their promotion to Grade I ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) It has been decided to refix the pay of those already promoted direct from Grade III to Grade I Draftsman and the orders are under issue.

(b) and (c). As explained in the reply to question No. 1872 on 6.3.1970, the interests of persons promoted from Grade II to Grade I are protected by the normal rules of fixation of pay. It is, therefore, not necessary to revise the grades with retrospective effect.

Alleged rape of a Harijan girl of Danapur (Patna)

6627. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news pertaining to the rape and other atrocities committed on an unmarried Harijan girl of Danapur (Patna) appearing with a photograph of the said girl and her daughter on the first page of the *Daily Partap* (Urdu) and some other news papers of Delhi recently ;

(b) the details of all the complaints made by the said girl and her widowed mother to all concerned and the action taken thereon ;

(c) the action taken against the culprit(s) so far ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to assist the unfortunate family ?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being obtained from the Government of Bihar.

Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan award to persons belonging to film industry

6630. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons from the Indian Film Industry who were given Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan Awards on the Republic Day during the last three years together with the names and addresses of the persons ;

(b) the nature of the services rendered by these persons for which they have been awarded ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many film people who were given awards have been evading the payment of Income-tax and other taxes ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving them awards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a), (b) and (d). Names of persons who are given awards are published in the Gazette of India on the day on which awards are announced. The list of recipients of the awards who are popularly known to be associated with the film industry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3228/70.] The awards were given to them in recognition of distinguished

service in their respective fields in the film industry.

(c) The position is being ascertained and to the extent permissible under the law, the information will be placed on the Table of the House.

**International Yogashram Centre,
New Delhi**

6631. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recognise the International Yogashram Centre (Near Pant Marg), New Delhi and is connected institution in this country ;

(b) its constitution, object and date of registration ;

(c) the financial assistance and facilities given under different heads by different Ministries since its inception ; and

(d) the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The New Delhi Centre of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, Pant Marg, New Delhi, which is also known as the International Centre of the Yogashram, and its Teachers' Training Centre at Katra Vaishnavi Devi in Jammu and Kashmir are recognised by the Government for purposes of financial assistance for the promotion of Yoga.

(b) The Yogashram is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, having been registered on 1st March, 1958. Its objects are :—

- (i) to promote and provide for the study and teaching of the science of Yoga in its manifold aspects ;
- (ii) to under-take and facilitate practical courses and training of instructors as well as fundamental research in the

field of Yoga and its application to the well being and uplift of humanity ;

(iii) to establish, conduct and manage institutions devoted to the cause of Yoga in different parts of India as well as in foreign countries.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have so far given grants amounting to Rs. 6,23,947/- to the Yogashram during the financial years 1957-58 to 1969-70 for the promotion of Yogic activities and teachers' training programme.

A piece of land, measuring about 1866 acres near Gole Post Office, has been allotted by the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development to the Yogashram at concessional rates as admissible to educational institutions.

Information about financial assistance, if any, given to the Yogashram by other Ministries/Departments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Attendance at Writers' Building by Officer
of Home Department of West Bengal**

6632. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all responsible officers of the Department of Home of the Government of West Bengal attended Writers' Building Office in Calcutta on the 17th March, 1970 ;

(b) if not, the names and designations of such Officers ; and

(c) what were the causes of their non-attendance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Most of the Officers could not attend Writers' Building Office because of the total stoppage of transport facilities due to hartal on 17th March, 1970.

Existing capacity and future requirements of dredgers

6633. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what dredgers are owned by his Ministry, how many million cubic feet of earth they are rated to remove and what was their actual performance in the last completed year ;

(b) what dredgers and of what capacity his Ministry is acquiring and by what date ;

(c) what is the total of earth to be removed from the Mangalore, Tuticorin and other ports ; and

(d) in view of the dredger capacity being below the work in hand, the reason why his Ministry does not by more dredgers or contract to engage the dredgers to be released in May by the Madras Port, provided its rate is not higher than what has been paid so far by the Madras Port.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport owns two Cutter Suction Dredgers, M.O.T. I and M.O.T. II, each with a rated pumping capacity of 560 cu.m. of medium sand per hour under defined conditions. These dredgers were acquired primarily for undertaking dredging in minor ports. The annual average capacity of each of these dredgers is estimated at 8 lakh cu.m. of medium and under defined conditions. The information regarding the actual quantity of dredging done by these dredgers during 1969 is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The total capital dredging requirements of the various projects expected to be taken up during the Fourth Plan is 82 million cu.m. Of this, dredging to be done at Mangalore is 11.6 million cu.m. and at Tuticorin is 3.2 million cu.m. How-

ever, the dredging required at Tuticorin is for reclamation purposes. This reclamation can be done from land sources as well. To meet the capital dredging requirements, a Central Dredging Organisation is being set up and to start with, two dredgers are being procured, one a training suction dredger with 3,000 cu.m. hopper capacity and the other, a cutter suction dredger with 1,500 cu.m. per hour capacity, together with the necessary ancillary equipment. These dredgers are expected to be delivered in 1971. The dredging at Mangalore is proposed to be done by one of the M.O.T. Dredgers and the two new dredgers on order. At some ports, viz. Haldia, Madras, Paradeep and Marmagao contract dredging has been undertaken. The question of acquiring additional dredgers or for awarding dredging on contract basis will be considered in due course.

Collapse of a Air-India Hanger under Construction at Palam Airport

6634. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were killed and injured in the collapse of a hanger under construction of Air India at the Palam Airport ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the incident ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and who have been found responsible for this collapse ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) At about mid-day on Monday 30th March, 1970, the north side RCC concrete gutter above the northern annexe of the new Engineering Wing Hanger under construction at Palam, collapsed. As a result of this accident one female worker died and one male worker and a girl sustained injuries.

(b) and (c). Apart from a departmental enquiry which is being conducted by Air-India, the Director General of Civil Aviation is also conducting an enquiry. The enquiries are still in progress.

Proposal to Constitute all India Judicial Service

6635: SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to constitute an All India Judicial Service on the lines of I. A. S; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

कौशाम्बी में अनुसंधान तथा खुदाई कार्य के लिये इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

6636. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के प्राचीन इतिहास तथा पुरातत्व विभाग को कौशाम्बी में अनुसंधान तथा खुदाई के कार्य के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इस आयोग ने सहायता के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी है?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव): (क) और (ख). विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने दिसम्बर, 1959

में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को पुरातत्व विभाग के विकास के लिए 3.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक न होता हुआ अनावर्तक और 75,000 रुपये आवर्तक सहायता प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से पांच वर्षों के लिए अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1966 तक देना स्वीकृत कर लिया था। बाद में सहायता की अवधि को बढ़ाकर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक कर दिया गया था। विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा भेजे गये प्रस्तावों में खुदाई का स्थान न बताते हुए, 10,000 रुपये खुदाई, खोज तथा पुरातत्वीय दौरो के लिये सम्मिलित हैं। 31 मार्च, 1967 तक समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए उस विभाग को स्वीकृत अनुदान के बदले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय को निम्नलिखित राशि दी गई:

रु०

1967-68 18370.33 (स्टाफ तथा उपकरण)

1968-69 50,000 (भवन)

1969-70 55,000 (भवन)

Check on Lobbying by Members of Parliament

6637. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any check on lobbying by Members of Parliament for propagating their party views and gaining support for them, in the precincts of the House;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The precincts of the House are under the jurisdiction of the Presiding Officer and hence the subject referred to does not come within the purview of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Sale of Skymaster Planes of L. A. C. to a Private Operator

6638. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Skymaster planes belonging to the Indian Airlines have been sold last year to a private operator ;

(b) if so, the number of aircraft sold and the details of sale price and payments ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the deal was struck with a clear understanding that the private operator would be allowed to operate Freight Services between Delhi and Kabul via Amritsar ;

(d) if so, whether this condition was made with the approval of the Afghan Government ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). After wide publicity in India and abroad, Indian Airlines approved the sale of three of their DC-4 (Skymaster aircraft) with connected spares, to M/s Jamair Co., Private Ltd., on the 5th September 1969, for a sum of Rs. 14.5 lakhs, payable in 12 instalments over a period of 3 years.

(c) The sale was made by Indian Airlines with the understanding that the purchasers would be entitled to operate freighter services between Amritsar-Kabul-Amritsar and Delhi-Amritsar-Kabul-Amritsar-Delhi for a period of three years as associates of Indian Airlines and under their flag.

(d) and (e). Since the purchasers were to operate as associates of Indian Airlines under their flag, the approval of the Royal Afghan Government was not considered necessary.

A dispute has since arisen between M/s Jamair Co. Private Ltd., and Indian Airlines and the matter is under negotiation between them.

Belgaum Airport Terminal Building

6639. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the Belgaum Airport Terminal Building for domestic traffic ; and

(b) if so, the amount that has been sanctioned, the details of the improvements proposed and when this work is expected to be completed ?

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

(a) and (b). No provision for this purpose could be made in the fourth Plan due to shortage of funds.

Providing Senior Personal Assistant to Joint Secretaries

6640. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet had decided in 1966 to provide a senior Personal Assistant to Joint Secretaries ;

(b) if so, the reason why the scheme has not yet been implemented and what are the causes of such a long delay ; and

(c) when Government propose to implement it and issue the list of promotees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The reorganisation of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, which *inter alia* provides for Senior Personal Assistant to Joint Secretaries was approved by the Cabinet in March, 1968. The scheme was finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and orders of Government issued thereon in July, 1969.

(b) and (c). The revised Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules were notified on 25th July, 1969 and came into force

on 1.8.1969. Data/service records had to be collected in respect of 800 Grade II officers of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, who were within the zone of consideration, for promotion to 160 posts in Grade I. The Selection Committee constituted for the purpose has not assessed all the officers within the zone of consideration and has prepared a Select List which has been issued on 8th April, 1970.

Naming of Roads and Streets in the West Bengal

6641. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest trend in West Bengal of naming localities, roads and streets after the names of Lenin, Ho Chi Minh and Mao, Garulia—a part of Calcutta—having named "Ho Chi Minh—Nagar" and a street named as "Lenin Sarani" ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to check the growth of Maoist, Leninist and other extra-territorial and anti-national loyalties in the border State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, the Calcutta Corporation have re-named Harrington Street as Ho Chi Minh Street and Dhuramtalla Street as Lenin Sarani. The State Government have no information of any road or street having been renamed after Mao-Tse-Tung. There was a C.P. (M) Conference at Garulia, Police Station Noapara, District 24—Parganas sometime ago when the venue of the Conference was named as Ho-Chi-Minh Nagar. The village itself has not been renamed.

(b) Vigilance is maintained in regard to such activities and suitable action under law is taken wherever necessary to curb such activities.

भीलवाड़ा से अन्य राज्यों को चोरी छिपे शराब ले जाना

6642. श्री रमेश चन्द्र ग्यास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) से अहमदाबाद अथवा अन्य राज्यों को प्रति दिन हजारों गैलन देशी शराब चोरी छिपे ले जायी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा राजस्थान में शराब का मूल्य कम होने के कारण यह तस्कर व्यापार दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अवैध तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राजस्थान तथा गुजरात राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि भीलवाड़ा से अहमदाबाद या अन्य राज्यों को चोरी छिपे शराब ले जाने का कोई मामला उनके ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है कि यह तस्कर व्यापार दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है । राजस्थान में शराब के मूल्य मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के मूल्यों की तुलना में अधिक हैं और पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के मूल्यों की तुलना में कम है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें राज्यों के नशाबन्दी कानूनों को सख्ती से लागू करने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय करती हैं ।

Feasibility Report about Sethusamudram Canal Project

6643. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the feasibility report in respect of the Sethusamudram Canal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not including this project in the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have received the Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project Report. This report is under examination in consultation with all the concerned authorities.

Promotion of Class IV Staff as Fire Operators

6644. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV staff promoted as Fire Operators in the Civil Aviation Department in the departmental quota till 1st February, 1970; and

(b) the number of Class IV Staff of the Civil Aviation Department appointed as Fire Operators in the direct recruitment quota?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) 66.

(b) 50 (Up to February, 1970).

Category-wise Staff Position in the Civil Aviation Department

6645. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and Class IV staff in the Civil Aviation Department, category-wise, as on the 1st February, 1948, 1st February, 1952, 1st February, 1957, 1st February, 1962, 1st February, 1965 and 1st February, 1970; and

(b) the number of Assistant Communication Officers, Assistant Technical Officers, Assistant Aerodrome Officers as on the 1st February, 1948, 1st February, 1952, 1st February, 1957, 1st February, 1962, 1st February, 1967 and 1st February, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Staff Quarters at Airports

6646. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff quarters available at all airports under the control of the Civil Aviation Department for various pay groups as on the 1st February, 1970; and

(b) the number of employees in the various pay groups at all airports controlled by the Civil Aviation Department as on the 1st February, 1970?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Awarding of Catering Contracts for Palam Airport to Shri Madan Lal Lamba

6647. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Madan Lal Lamba has been given contracts for catering of restaurants-cum-hostels at the Palam Airport, New Delhi and for the supply of food to the Air India etc.;

(b) if so, the terms of the contracts;

(c) whether his Ministry is aware that there are proceedings against the said Shri Madan Lal Lamba for offences relating to

concealment of income, avoidance of payment of income-tax etc.; and

(d) if so, whether in view of these circumstances, his Ministry would cancel the contracts given to Shri Lamba ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In early 1967, after inviting tenders Messrs. Volgas one of whose partners is Shri Madan Lamba, was awarded the catering contract at Delhi (Palam airport) on payment of Rs. 5,200/- p.m. plus 12½% of gross sales. The main restaurant premises, however, could not be handed over to them as Messrs. Raffles Restaurant who were the official contractors for catering up to 28.2.67, obtained a stay order from court. Messrs. Volgas were, initially given a snack bar in the domestic lounge and later in the international concourse, as also space in the extended portion of the building for running a restaurant. A proposal for revising the terms of payment is under consideration.

Air-India have a separate arrangement with Messrs. Volgas for supply of meals. This is likely to be terminated when Ail India's own flight kitchen starts functioning.

(c) A complaint has been received which is under investigation by the authorities concerned.

(d) The question of the action to be taken will be carefully considered when the result of the investigation is known.

Kidnapping of College Girls in Delhi

6648. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some College girls have been kidnapped recently by an Indian Employee of a Foreign Mission in Delhi ;

(b) whether any investigations have been made in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Two girls, Pushpa and Kanta resident of Lodi Estate out-houses, New Delhi, were reported to have been kidnapped from Lodi Estate on 20.3.1970. The two girls were studying in Modern College, Defence Colony.

During investigation by the Delhi Police it was found that one Shri M. Mukherjee, an employee of the U.S.I.S., No. 1, Sikandra Road, New Delhi had kidnapped these girls with the help of his friend Lachman a peon of the American Embassy. Shri Mukherjee works on a daily basis. Before disappearance Pushpa is reported to have taken away some ornaments and cash from the house of her father. Shri Mukherjee was arrested on 31.3.1970 and both the girls recovered at his instance from Calcutta. Further investigation is continuing.

Grant of Licence to Jamair Airlines to operate Passenger Services in Rajasthan and Punjab

6649. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jamair Airlines has been given a licence to operate passenger services in Rajasthan and Punjab ;

(b) whether there is any stipulation as to the fares chargeable on the above services ;

(c) whether the said Airlines has revised its fares ; and

(d) if so, on what dates the fares were revised and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) M/s. Jamair hold a non-scheduled permit from the Director General of Civil Aviation which entitles them to operate

non-scheduled flights in Rajasthan and Punjab provided each such flight is cleared by the Director General of Civil Aviation or the Controller of Aerodromes concerned.

(b) One of the conditions of the non-scheduled permit stipulates that passenger fares and freight rates as published or advertised or otherwise announced for public information shall be adhered to by the operator and shall not be varied more than once in three months.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The fares have been raised with effect from 15th March, 1970 due to increases in the duties on petrol and tyres and an increase in sales tax by the Rajasthan Government.

**Recommendations of Administrative
Reforms Commission Regarding
Promotion Quota from Class II
to Class I Posts**

6650. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action is being taken by Government on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to the effect that the promotion quota from Class II to Class I posts be increased to 40, or 50 per cent as suggested in the dissenting note given by a member of the Administrative Reforms Commission ;

(b) whether Government are considering to interpret this recommendation in a way which would make it applicable to persons belonging to the State Services ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to reduce the increasing frustration among the State Services because of the very limited scope for promotion to the I.A.S. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The concerned recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration is still under the consideration of Government.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported ransacking of Gandhi Centre
at Jadavpur University**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported ransacking of Gandhi Centre at Jadavpur University by alleged Naxalites on 10th April, 1970.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, a group of about 100 persons attacked the World University Service Centre and the Gandhi Study Centre in the Campus of Jadavpore University on April 10, at about 1.30 p. m. They caused extensive damage to property, burnt about 500 books and an oil portrait of Gandhiji. The police have registered a case under sections 147, 435 and 427, IPC, the investigation of which is in progress. The vandalism is suspected to have been caused by a group of students and some outsiders, holding extremist views. One person has so far been arrested.

The State Government reviewed the situation in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpore University and a police picket has been posted outside the campus.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I find from the statement that the Minister has not been able to state categorically whether the miscreants in this case were actually Naxalites or not. So far as the Calling Attention Notice is concerned, it talks of "alleged Naxalites". As far as I could hear him, he said something about a group of students and some outsiders.

AN HON. MEMBER : Extremists, he said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The extremists can be Jansangh also. He has not said that. Anyway, this incident is only one of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

several similar deplorable incidents which have been taking place for the last few days. Only a few days ago there was a simultaneous raid with bombs and so on on several cinema houses in Calcutta on the ground that they were showing some film which was supposed to be anti-Chinese. Only yesterday there has been a serious incident in the Gandhi Book Exhibition just adjacent to the Calcutta University, which was also raided and damaged. Therefore, what I want to say here is that since the imposition of President's Rule it seems, it looks as though, the frequency and number of these incidents is being stepped up. It is quite possible that the people who are responsible for this have got some sort of theory that in the political vacuum which has now come into being in West Bengal, it is an opportunity for them to intensify this type of activity; it may be. All I can say is that the people who are doing these things, if they are Naxalites, certainly they never hide their intentions. They proclaim they are pro-China, pro-Mao, they are anti-Gandhi, anti-elections. They do not hide their views. All I am saying is that we can expect many more such incidents to take place. I would like to ask the Home Minister how he now proposes to tackle this. Is it in his view purely a law and order question or is it something more?

There is no question about it that these incidents are deplorable. They cannot be supported by anybody. Personally I think that the people who are doing it are behaving in an extremely foolish manner, because they are giving a handle to reactionary elements and others who, if they get a chance, will destroy the whole fabric of democracy. Shri Shukla has already said in a statement the other day, "If these Naxalite activities go on, we may have to bring about some modification in our democratic system." I do not know what he meant by this but I am quoting his exact words.

Up till now, from what I see from the papers, the only step that they have taken, as he was himself mentioning a little while ago, is to give the police permission to enter

the campuses in Calcutta and other places. I am not in charge of law and order but he is; so, he can take the responsibility for it. But, at any rate, I am sure that you also will view it with some amount of concern if this kind of a blanket order is given, because whoever may be in the Government nobody knows how the policemen will behave if they are allowed to run amok. If they can beat up Members of Parliament, who had not committed any violence, within sight of Parliament House, then if they are allowed to enter the campuses whenever they like on the slightest report, they can beat up people right and left, including students, professors, lecturers—everybody.

I would like to know what exactly is their thinking about this. Violence is not a question in the abstract. Violence is in evidence everywhere in the country today. Things are happening in Chaibasa which are absolutely barbarous. This particular phenomenon, which is affecting mainly the students and the youth, I think, has a deeper-seated cause. This is the symptom of some deeper malady which, I hope, the Government is also giving some amount of thought to. Who are these people? After all, there may be some anti-social elements associated with it. But even the Governor of West Bengal, a few days ago, had to admit in a public statement that all such people cannot be dismissed as riffraff, and that there are, among them, very well educated and intelligent young boys and girls. We know it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for your question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am coming to it. This is not a short notice question in which you allowed such long supplementaries. We are disturbed about conditions in our State. Please be a little indulgent. In two minutes I will come to my question.

The Naxalite phenomenon was conceived originally in the womb of the Communist Party (Marxist). We all know that. After delivery, the mother has disowned the child and the child has disowned the mother.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) :
Who is the father?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : The child is too young to disown the mother.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Who is the father ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can do research into that.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Why should the research stop at that only ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to ask the Home Minister whether he thinks that there is a particular ideology behind this and whether that ideology can be suppressed by repressive measures alone. I do not think it can. I would like to know from him whether they will give any serious thought to those maladies which are obviously causing youth and student unrest and are providing a fertile soil for this kind of an activity. Even in the affluent countries of the West, youth are marching the streets carrying pictures of Mao Tse-tung every day. In our country there is mass unemployment among the youth, there is a sense of frustration, they have no further prospect, the colleges and universities are hopelessly overcrowded and living contact between students and teachers no longer exists, living conditions in middle-class and bustee homes in Calcutta are such that no student can study seriously there and in the rural countryside there is land hunger. In view of all these things I would like to know whether they have any plan for tackling these basic maladies so that these things can be eventually eradicated. Or, are they going to depend only on the police *danda* and think that they can drive this thing underground some how or the other and solve it ? I do not think, such a solution is possible.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has given us a very intelligent rationalisation of how the Naxalbari movement is growing. He has given the genesis of the Naxalite movement, that it was born in the womb of the Communist (Marxist) Party which was born in the womb of his

party. May I only tell him it is their own grandchild ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : We will not disown it.

SHRI UMANATH : And the grandmother was born out of the Congress womb.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to the original question. Their concern is a limited one. They are wondering how is it that when they had wanted to do something else and it has resulted in this. Certainly, our main concern is that our young generation is involved in it. I have myself said in reply to a certain question that some of the students involved are very intelligent students, first-class students. It is, certainly, a challenge and a serious matter. But I cannot give him a rational explanation for it.

I know there is discontent among the students. But I cannot understand the students of this country trying to insult the name of the Father of the Nation. This is some sort of a perversion ; this is a political perversion. Therefore, there is a challenge which, I think, every political party has to meet. I have myself said that this extremist movement has, certainly, many facets, and the most important is that of law and order. I do not want to under-estimate or ignore it. There are other facets also which can be gone into.

We have not given any blanket order to the police to enter the campus.... (*Interruption*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has come out in the papers.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't interrupt like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They have given instructions that police should be allowed....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have not given any instructions...

श्री रबिराय (पुरी) : कलकत्ता के अखबार में यह निकल चुका है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Home Minister just now said that no blanket order has been issued to the police....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order ; don't try to interrupt like this. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It has come out in the press that the police should enter any educational institution any time they choose....(Interruption)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What I said was that this Government has not issued any blanket order. If the Advisers have issued any orders, I will have to find out the facts.

As I was saying, it is, certainly, a serious matter for us to consider. I really wanted to discuss the matter with the Education Minister. Most of the university campuses are getting involved in a political perversion. I know there is a general problem of the students' unrest ; there is the problem of the generation-gap and of lack of contact between the teacher and the taught. There are many other academic issues which need to be gone into. I do not deny the existence of the problem. It will have to be dealt with as such by Government, by political parties, and, I am sure, you are very seriously concerned about it in a limited manner. Naturally, we are also concerned about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I come from the Jadavpur University. One information has not come out that 90 per cent of the students held demonstrations and observed hartal against this vandalism. That information has not come out in the press.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Every-time you interrupt. It is not good to interrupt like this. You are constantly doing it since the last few days. I am not going to tolerate it in future.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I humbly submit to you that I come from the University....

MR. SPEAKER : You are not the only person.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are my students. That information has not come out in the press, that 90 per cent of the students held demonstrations and hartal against this vandalism.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down ; I am not going to tolerate this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Father of the Nation was insulted. (Interruption) They held a demonstration. They had a hartal.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. He sits outside, comes after some time and then suddenly erupts. No, please.

Mr. Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Now there was an attack on Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation. The hon. Minister said that Gandhiji was damaged. Gandhiji cannot be damaged. He may be only insulted. He cannot be damaged.

While attacking the Calcutta University, the slogan raised was 'Gandhiji Murdabad, Mao Zindabad'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, can it be possible for any Indian to shout a slogan in honour of an Indian leader in the streets of Peking? He would not be allowed. Now, these Naxalites are spreading the message of disaffection in this country. Apart from the journals in the different regional languages, the two most important journals they have circulated are LOK YUDH in Hindi and LIBERATION in English. In LIBERATION 70% of the space is devoted to Chinese materials. Now they have built an atmosphere of vandalism in this country and got an advantage to build up this atmosphere of vandalism when the United Front was in

power in West Bengal. I remember this is also a fact—I do not want to tell him because you may not like it—that a CPM leader has said, 'Give life and take life'. Sir, Gandhiji has taught us to give life and not to take life.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a distortion.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I can give you the name if you like. Gandhiji said 'Give life and not take life'. But here, the process has been reversed in West Bengal, particularly as it has spread to different parts. Here, the hon. Home Minister said that a hundred students and extremists from outside attacked the Gandhi Centre in the Jadavpur University and you have arrested only one person so far. May I know whether a thorough probe into the entire incident is going to be made and, at the same time, whether Government are going to allow the Police to get into the educational and university campuses because educational and university campuses have become hotbeds of Naxalite activities. Are the Government going to allow the Police to enter the campus to root out this evil which is manifesting itself in these institutions? Are you going to do it or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, this question of allowing the Police to enter university campuses is a serious question. It has to be considered. No doubt about it.

As far as Calcutta University is concerned, I am sure the Advisers will apply their mind to it. We cannot give a blanket order that all university campuses can be entered into by the Police. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But West Bengal is a special case.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When there is vandalism, what happens? The University authorities take time to inform the Police to come in to check the vandalism, and the universities and educational centres are made separate units for all these things.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I entirely agree with you.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Are you going to have an order like that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have myself studied this question and, as I said, I will have to discuss this matter with the Education Minister. At the same time, I do not think that there can be any blanket order allowing the Police to enter into university campuses. (Interruptions) I quite share the hon. Member's concern in this matter. As you very rightly pointed out, the way the memory of Gandhiji was humiliated, is something which is a matter of national shame for all of us.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सिर्फ एक को पकड़ने, आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आपको पकड़ना चाहिये, क्यों नहीं पकड़ते हैं ? जिम्मेदारी समझ कर पकड़ना होता है । मनमाने ढंग से नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं । क्या बात करते हैं ।

Only because one man is arrested we cannot go and arrest everybody else on mere suspicion. I have got a sense of responsibility in this matter.

श्री रवि राय : छः तारीख को तो एक से ज्यादा को आपने पकड़ लिया था ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : क्योंकि गुस्सा आया है, इसलिए हम लोगों को पकड़ते चले जायें यह तो नहीं हो सकता है । अजीब बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, as the hon. Minister himself has said, it is a shameful thing that has happened; but the most unfortunate part of the entire situation is this that this hate campaign against Gandhiji is going on for a long time. In this House itself, about Jadavpur we have discussed about Mr. Ritwik Ghatak. A drama was enacted and abuses

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

were hurled. I remember the Education Minister said in the House that action will be taken but after that the only action that we saw was that Mr. Ritwik Ghatak was given Padma Shri and no action was taken against him. Jadavpur University has been under such activities for a long time. It is known to the Government but absolutely no action has been taken against the boys or against those miscreant elements who have been indulging in such kinds of activities from time to time. It is not the first time that this has happened. Is the Government of India to function as a silent spectator of the hate campaign organised against Gandhiji? It is a peculiar situation that the Government of India is not able to function as Government of India in its own territory.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to know this: The whole thing has been going on persistently and consistently for months and months. Now the Home Minister said that they have been able to catch hold of only one person. Has the Home Minister seen the poster press cutting? The headline says 'Killing programme must be extended to towns'. The CPI (M) and the Naxalites are going on issuing such circulars which are available to the newspapers, to the *Statesman* and others, but I do not know what has happened to the Government of India, why the Government of India has not even bothered about it. Such circulars are being issued by Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal who are the leaders: and not only that, they have said that they are going to extend the killing activities to other towns, they are going to organise a mass liberation campaign. They are doing it. I would like to show the photograph of these three boys who have been killed in Burdwan. These are the photographs. The photograph shows how mercifully they have been killed; they have not been killed in a minute or a second. The process must have taken hours for this kind of killing. President's rule had been declared and under President's rule this kind of this has happened. The Police were not giving any protection to the family. A child of one year is thrown in the fire. The Police and the Magistrate are silent spectators.

When the Marxist party had declared that they were going to organise a mass campaign on the functioning of the Government after the inception of the President's rule, if the Government of India could not be aware of their strength and their capacity to organise this and indulge in violent activities, then the Government of India is not fit to govern this country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR: Why cannot the lady go and sit there? (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The hon. Member was one of the sponsors of the organisation which has indulged in this goonda killings. I would like to lay these photographs on the Table of the House. I am really ashamed Mr. Nambiar has been interrupting. He does not realise that so many children have been murdered. His children are safe; but somebody's children or somebody's mother have been killed. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is all a story. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: No, no. He shows so much concern for Mr. Jyoti Basu. Will he show the same concern to those mothers and those children who have been killed? I would like to submit that this was known to the Government of India. Then, why was that kind of political killing allowed and no action was taken against that kind of thing? Whatever enquiry you may indulge in, you cannot restore back the lives of those children; you cannot restore back the lives of those mothers.

13 hrs.

If Shri Jyoti Basu's little finger is hurt, then an enquiry is conducted by the C. B. I. But, in mofussil areas of Bengal hundreds of people are murdered. Nothing has been done by the Government of India. I would like to know what exactly is the Government going to do about this magazine which is issued every month 'Liberation'? This is my first question. My second question is this. After all this killing the Government of India

say that they will take action. The hon. Minister from Assam says that one Shri Syed Hasan who was absconding for the last one year has been organising the guerilla activities roping in hundreds of Nagas there with the connivance of China. And the whole batch of these people are being trained on the Nagaland border with some of the Naga rebels. All this is happening. If Shri Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury has got this information, why Government of India could not say anything about this. (*Interruption*). I would like to submit here that the hon. Home Minister on the floor of this House has said that he would assist. What kind of assistance will he provide? For the last twenty years the situation has grown to such an extent. In regard to law and order situation he has not been able to do anything. Now you say that you will provide assistance.

I would like to know whether the Government of India is thinking in terms of banning these papers which are under circulation. This is my first question.

My second question is this. Does the Government of India realise that such activities show that there is no government properly functioning? Does the Government of India propose to ban such parties like the Naxalites who indulge in an open declaration that they will indulge in mass killings? This is the kind of genocide that you allow in this country to be practised. And you are a silent spectator to the entire thing. And you have become so indifferent, so callous about the whole situation that it does not even move you. (*Interruption*) If this is the way you are managing the Government of India and governing this country, I do not think you deserve to preside over this ministry. You have lost the moral value and faith of the people of this country because you could not even protect the people from the mass killings.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. How is it relevant here?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Two students of the Chatra Parishad were

murdered after they were given threat that if they continue with youth Congress activities they will be completely annihilated. Fifty bombs had been thrown in daylight in Calcutta on students in Entally. The Police were there but they could not see them. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this. Here is a calling attention motion about the Jadavpur University. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Kindly allow me to complete my sentence. After all twenty minutes have been allowed for the calling attention motion. You cannot discriminate between the parties. I want to know how many minutes are allowed for me?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to know how many people have been caught. Nearly fifty bombs were thrown on the streets of Calcutta in day-light. I would like to have an answer from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. If the Members behave like this there is no other way except to name them. I may tell you that this is a calling attention motion—your own motion—about the Jadavpur University incident.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Shri Indrajit Gupta was allowed to touch many points.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta was relevant whereas you are not relevant.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to know how I am irrelevant and how Shri Indrajit Gupta was relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Here we are discussing about the affairs of the Jadavpur University whereas you cover from Nagaland to every little thing. I cannot allow that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : How is it that you discriminate between party and party in this House? I am very sorry about it.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of discrimination. She was not relevant.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Kindly check up your own words in the record. When he referred to the students activities, you allowed it. When I referred to the same thing, you considered them irrelevant.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह काम नहीं चलेगा ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Shri Gupta also mentioned about another State. So if you hold what Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha said as irrelevant, both of them are irrelevant.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस का जो सबजेक्ट है, उसके कुछ डचर-उचर हो जाये, तो कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन सी फीसदी तो इर्रिलिवेंट नहीं होना चाहिए ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : When she has put a relevant question, let him answer.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the incident in Jadavpur University is concerned, to the question asked about it, I would request him to reply. So far as other matters are concerned, if they are relevant to the issue, I would request him to reply to them also. He need not take notice of those things which were not relevant.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I quite see your point. I will try to reply only to those questions which I consider relevant.

श्री रवि राय : जिसको रेलिवेंट समझते हैं, मंत्री महोदय को उसका जवाब देना चाहिए ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : On a point of order. I would like to know whe-

ther it is in order that an individual Minister or Member should decide what is relevant ; or whether it is for the Speaker to decide what is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not hear me. I said this calling attention relates to the incident at Jadavpur University. I asked him to reply to all matters and questions which related to that incident. But there are other matters referred, about Nagaland, about training, about murders committed outside. These have nothing to do with the incident. He might deal with them some other time or satisfy the hon. members some other time in respect of them.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to know whether it is your ruling that the question about dissatisfaction among the students, concerning hostel facilities and other facilities, is not relevant (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It is for you to decide what is relevant and what is not (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I never wanted to interrupt the hon. lady member when she was so eloquent on so many other things — I thought it was not proper for me to interrupt. But twice, when she was not relevant to the issue, I invited her attention to the fact that the calling attention is about an incident at Jadavpur University. She covered so many things. If the Home Minister thinks that those things have some relation with the Jadavpur University, he is at full liberty to make a reference to them, but actually she covered so much in this small speech that I wonder if everything related to the Jadavpur University.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Shri Indrajit Gupta also covered a lot of ground. With regard to your ruling, you may go through the record and decide for yourself what is relevant and what is not relevant. If it is irrelevant, you can expunge it from the record (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to this incident and then he said that

the youth in their own way may be misguided that there may be something wrong with other youth.

SHRI RANGA : How did you allow it to be relevant ? It was so irrelevant that I brought it to your notice.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it was perfectly relevant.

SHRI RANGA : This is something very strange to me. I have known what is relevancy in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you are mistaken.

SHRI RANGA : It need another dictionary, it has got to be written by another Secretary.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We also know what is relevant and what is not relevant.

SHRI RANGA : You have shown your chivalry today. You are shouting down this lady. I am ashamed of you. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलीवेंसी जज करने के लिए मेरे पास छोड़ना पड़ेगा। यह मैं ही जज कर सकता हूँ क्या रेलीवेंट है क्या नहीं है।

He confined himself to the university and the youth.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Can he say to Mr. Ranga, "You old man, sit down". Is it proper ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry if he has used such words against him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I make a humble submission ? I want to know from you whether the remark that you made about me still holds good after you have witnessed this for half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I am thinking of special rules of relevancy in your case.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised a question about Jadavpur University and incidentally she has mentioned

some other aspects also. I think what she had in her mind was its connection with the Naxalite activities. I think she mentioned the Assam question because it was related to certain extremist Naxalite activity. That was her intention, and I would certainly like to mention that also. I could see her concern.

As I have said in reply to other questions also, things are not very good in Bengal. We have expressed our concern about what happened in the other towns also, and even the Governor has promised that certain judicial enquiries will be held in this matter. We are going through a very difficult period in Bengal Administration, because we had reached a stage where things had completely deteriorated. Now it has to be toned up and some improvement has to be brought about. The entire administration has to be geared to this. So, it will take some time. I would require co-operation and understanding from hon. Members... (*Interruptions.*) Yes, but not like this. About Jadavpur University, we had certain information... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : It is he who is licking the boot of the Syndicate... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI NAMBIAR : Talk some sense ; do not be so foolish.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The main difficulty has been that even though we had certain information about the possibility of some disturbance, the Police could not enter the University campus. The whole thing happened in two minutes. It was difficult to trace the students immediately after that. Certain investigations had been taken up and in the course of those investigations, it was found that certain non-student leader was involved and he was arrested.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The majority of students protested ; he should be fair to students.

श्री रवि राय : यह जब सत्य है कि बहुत विद्यार्थियों ने विरोध किया था तो आपको यह बोलना चाहिए।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad he has mentioned it.

About the Assam matter, that incident about Mr. Syed Hussain, etc. was discussed in this House. The hon. Member Shri Barua had raised this question a year back and I gave certain information that he got some persons from Assam recruited and they were trained in Nagaland. After that some arrests were made but this person went underground. He was arrested recently in Gauhati and further investigations are going on. It is true that these groups are working in different parts of the country. (*Interruptions.*) About *Liberation* paper, these articles had been brought to our notice and we have ordered certain prosecutions in Delhi itself. We have asked the Delhi Administration to start prosecution against it and certain steps have been taken. The question of banning certain party was raised. The question is not of desirability or undesirability or of willingness or unwillingness. The main task is of effectively and positively stopping the activities and for that it is much better to go to the root causes and at the same time pursue a policy of firmness so far as violence is concerned. These are the only ways in which action could be taken effectively.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Naxalite doctrines are openly preached and Gandhiji's teachings are relegated to a secondary place. I think it is time that the Government of India took notice of it. I feel that they cannot escape direct and indirect responsibility for the Naxalite movement. That movement has greatly grown in West Bengal and in other parts of the country. It is surprising that people like Ghatak and others who openly denigrated Gandhiji are given Padma Shris. The basic point is that if you honour such persons it gives encouragement to sentiments of anti-Gandhism. Therefore, I feel that the Home Ministry should be careful in awarding such titles. I may point out that Naxalite movement has been growing and it has assumed proportions which need to be taken notice of seriously and firm action should be taken. The steps taken by the Government so far do not appear to be

effective or sufficient. If communism in this country has grown the basic responsibility lies with the Government of India because they have encouraged it and enabled it to grow, whether it is the CPI or the CPM or the Naxalites. That is the point which must be taken note of. Because the Government has to lean on these parties for support in Parliament, I think they are just closing their eyes to whatever they do. (*Interruption.*) My question is, what steps are the Government taking to wean away students in the universities in West Bengal from the path of violence? Steps must be taken so that they can be persuaded to abjure the path of violence. I would add—because you have said that I should not increase the number of questions—and ask whether the Government will take steps to increase the mobility of the Police force. This is very important because incidents occur suddenly there is a sporadic outburst of violence and institutions are raided and the people escape before; the Police reaches the spot. Hence they cannot take any effective action. Therefore, will the Government take steps to increase the mobility of the Police force so that they can reach the trouble-spots with the necessary speed?

Finally, what steps are the Government taking to weed out from the West Bengal administration officers who are committed to political parties and impede the restoration of law and order in this troubled State?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He asked a question about what steps the Government are taking to increase the mobility of Police etc. As I said, as far as the Home Ministry is concerned, wherever there is intelligence about certain activities, we can certainly warn the universities—(*Interruption.*)

SHRI RANGA : If the mobility had been there, and if the warning had been there, all this could not have gone to that extent.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will explain. I am not sure whether I will convince the hon. Member, but, as I said, we had certain information about the presence of explosives, etc., in the premises of the University, and we

wanted certain action to be taken, but the Vice-Chancellor could not make up his mind about it. So, it is not a question of mobility. Round about the Jadavpur University, there is the Jadavpur Police Station and the Police were called in. So, the police were getting ready. As far as the mobility of the Police force was concerned, there was no difficulty. The difficulties arose from other things.

As far as the students are concerned, in this matter, as I said, the Police can certainly make concerted effort and they can take sufficiently firm action—mere police action may not suffice. I think we will have to make an all-out effort. It is a question of educating them properly as far as the political issues and the national issues are concerned. That is a major question. We will have to see that all those political parties which are taking extreme views are controlled and regulated; that can be done not merely by governmental action; certain other action also will have to be taken. As Shri Samar Guha said, the majority of students of the Jadavpur University are still not affected by this. It is a good sign. They are protesting. They will have to be given some strength. That is another way of looking at it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :—My last question has not been answered. What steps are the Government taking to weed out those elements, who have commitment to political parties, from within the administration?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think I have mentioned it.

MR. SPEAKER : He is talking about weeding out certain people.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it relevant? (Interruption).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, how can you separate the development in Jadavpur University from the general atmosphere in West Bengal? What is relevant and what is irrelevant in this context? I must say everything is relevant here.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Lest, I may be charged that I am answering irrelevant questions, I was looking at the Chair to get directions from the Speaker. I am prepared to answer any question, as far as I am concerned.

About weeding out people, normally, it is our desire to see that no Government servant acts in collusion or in collaboration with any political party. Our general rules are that no Government servant should be connected with any political party. If we get any information and the necessary evidence about it, we will certainly take action against the Government servants concerned.

13.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying on the Table the Audit Report on the accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1967-68, in pursuance of objection raised in the House on the 13th March, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T-3219/70]

High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the High Court

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 497 in Gazette of India dated the 28 March, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3220/70]

Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.F. 3 (49)/69—Tpt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th March, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3221/70].

13.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1970-71)— Contd.

Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30.

13.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till half past Fourteen of the Clock

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
Thirtyfive Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71— Contd.

Ministry of steel and Heavy Engineering—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बहुत ही आवश्यक निवेदन करना है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि बिहार की असेम्बली ने बिहार कौंसिल को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव पास किया है जिस पर वहाँ के कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने भी वोट किया था। लेकिन अब खबर लगी है कि कौंसिल को रखने के लिए षड़यन्त्र किया जा रहा है। वहाँ से रूनिंग कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग यहाँ आये हुए हैं और उनका प्रतिनिधि मंडल कल गृह-मंत्रों से मिला था। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर जनतन्त्र का मतलब क्या है? मैं आपके जरिए से इस तरह के तरीके का विरोध करता हूँ और चाहूँगा कि सरकार इसके बारे में यहाँ पर अपना बयान दे। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कार्लिंग अटेंशन और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन भी दिये थे लेकिन उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। इसलिए मैं आपकी माफ़त सरकार के पास यह खबर पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You had your say. Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the limited time at my disposal, it is not possible to do justice to such a vast and important subject of steel and heavy engineering. But I will do my best to highlight some of its important aspects.

We have been asked to sanction about Rs. 89,27,03,000 for the financial year ending 31st March, 1971. This is quite a tidy sum of money by any standard and, specially for our country, it is quite a substantial sum. Before sanctioning it, it is imperative on our part that we should critically examine the performance and the functioning of the

departments under this Ministry.

Steel is a very important and all-pervasive commodity which is utilised in nearly all manufacturing concerns, in agriculture, in railways, in defence and in other important sectors. Right from the beginning, there has been a total lack of understanding or may be lack of seriousness and there has been an indifferent attitude towards this subject and Ministry. There has been a total lack of continuity of policy direction at the highest-level which can be judged by the performance and fact that, right from SHRI K. C. Reddy to Shri K. C. Pant, incumbents have hardly stayed for more than 2½ years and, I hope, my hon. young friend who has a technical background will bring a little stability and will improve the functioning of this Department.

As you know, steel is the barometer of economic standards of any country and, everyday, we read about fall in output, shortage of steel, unutilised capacity and lack of supplies which reflect the overall economy of shortages in the country. In this context, the long-term projections for iron and steel take an important dimension. With the limited time at my disposal, I will not go into the details. I would only refer to the N. C. A. E. R. Report on both long-term projections of iron and steel and the transport requirements of the steel belt, that is, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The transportation problem there is very acute. If we are to thrive in a competitive export market of the world with our steel and iron products, we must develop our modes of transport and link up the missing links to the ports, the hinterland and the steel plant areas, like, Paradeep and several other places mentioned in the reports.

Going through the Annual Report on the chapter on Production and Prices and Export-Import, an impression has been created that the output of saleable steel has been better this year. What is the criteria on the basis of which it is said that the output has been better? It is relative to the production of last year which is a miserable amount. I

think, a technically-qualified man like Shri K. C. Pant should not sit on his haunches and be satisfied with the progress which we have made as far as production is concerned, which is far below capacity.

Now the Government have decided to raise the price of steel and the report once again is an essay on hopes and platitudes that everything is satisfactory in this country and no adverse effect has taken place as a result of the increase in steel price. This is a travesty of truth because it has had adverse repercussions in different sections of the economy. It has sparked off adverse reactions in the general price system, in the engineering industries which were just picking up after recession and all ancillary industries.

This rise in price has been brought out to offset the huge losses of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Government of India have become a party to the defence of the losses and mismanagement, indiscipline, lack of co-ordination and corruption and inefficiency of the public sector undertakings, and the people who are going to bear the brunt are the consumers and the common people. I wonder if this price increase could not have been avoided by reduction in the excise duty which would have left the steel plants with savings and more sales realisation.

On imports and exports also the same old story is narrated in this report. Yet we find that there are shortages of steel and there are huge imports into the country. In this respect I would request my hon. friend, the Minister, to have detailed project reports on potential integrated steel plants and decide immediately and act upon where they are going to locate the steel plant in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

AN HON MEMBER : In Salem.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Salem is one of them. Hospet, Goa and Vizag are the other places suggested. The present Government of Orissa has also submitted a memorandum in this respect with regard to Bonai and Nayagarh. In Orissa at Talcher an

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industrial complex has been envisaged when the fertiliser portion of it has been commissioned and right from Dr. Chenna Reddy, Shri P. C. Sethi to Shri K. C. Pant we have been trying to see that the pig iron plant also comes up. I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Minister that he will expedite the matter.

If you are to bridge the gap between our demand and supply and raise our export potentialities, then we should take advantage of the technological advances in the steel industry which have taken place in advanced countries. The need of the hour is to have port-based steel plants and mini steel plants as they have been called. In this regard there will have to be a slight modification in the Industrial Policy Resolution because these mini steel plants will have to be in the private sector also and these will cost Rs. 18 to 20 crores. Of course, I do not want to go into the details of the economics and I would be glad to discuss with the Minister some time later. Now I would like to come to HSL.

Reading the report, the first thing that strikes one is the satisfaction of producing a little more than the previous year. Then we come to the fact that it has been running at a loss of Rs. 40 crores last year.

Even by strict economic terms this Rs. 40 crores loss is not actually Rs. 40 crores. It is a misnomer and a fallacy. Having invested a thousand crores of rupees which would have given a return of 5% on investment, it would have given Rs. 50 crores. Instead of our earning Rs. 50 crores which would have been an addition to the ways and means position of the Government, we have lost an additional Rs. 40 crores which means that we have lost about Rs. 90 crores. The total losses till date are about Rs. 250 crores. May be with the Rs. 250 crores we might have had another steel plant and we could have given employment to another 10,000-14,000 people and as a result an infra-structure would have developed with the ancillary industries.

Secondly, the other glaring feature of the

Hindustan Steel Limited is the strained industrial labour relationship and the labour troubles; This has been the malady and the bane of all the three steel plants, Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. Government is supposed to be an ideal employer, but the Government in this respect has failed to get the cooperation and the participation of labour in the management of these undertakings and to make it a success.

So, I would urge through you, Sir, that this Government should take all concrete steps to see that there is more cooperation and labour-management relationship is improved in the steel plants and that productivity increases. The multiplicity of trade unions in these plants is also one of the reasons for these labour troubles which should be removed as soon as possible.

Another reason for the losses in the Hindustan Steel is this. First of all, Bhilai was badly planned; it was unrealistic as far as product-mix is concerned and it had no bearing with the requirements of the country or the consumer. We are producing something which is only needed by our Soviet collaboration and they have dictated terms to us. Sir, in this respect, I would like to refer to an Article in *The Citizen* to which our hon. Steel Minister is very fond of contributing. This is from an article by Dr. M. N. Dastur an eminent steel expert entitled "Collaboration at India's cost." This appeared in *The Citizen* dated 11-4-1970. With your permission I would like to quote a few paragraphs, He says:

"First, knowhow or expertise already available in the country is totally ignored and Indian experts are repeatedly denied opportunities to assume responsibilities for projects."

Then again:

"There is a feeling in certain Government circles that India cannot offend foreign aid-givers by any insistence even on legitimate Indian participation in the engineering of foreign-aided projects."

Again he says:

"It is a sad commentary on the conduct of our country's affairs that our

timidity in obtaining foreign loans has left the country open to foreign pressures.

Foreign aid, all said and done, is commercial credit and both the principal and interest on it will have to be paid sooner or later. Moreover, it is costly and scarce. Yet it has been allowed to be frittered away in high cost prestige projects of doubtful utility and effectiveness. Examples can be multiplied which give ample evidence of the indiscriminate use—and criminal waste-of aid-finance both in the public and private sectors, which in a poor country like India is tragic”.

There is a lot more, but I don't want to go through all of them. There is one more quotation which I will give. It says :

“The generalist manager with no previous association or experience of the industry is the re-fore an anachronism.”

This Government is very fond of removing anachronism from our country. I hope they will take this suggestion which comes from a very reliable and a very qualified man in Steel, who has made a name for himself in the United States, who came to India at the invitation of late Pandit Nehru, and I hope they will see that HSL and other such public sector undertakings are headed by technocrats who know their jobs. Even our good Soviet friends have technocrats on top. Mr. Kosygin himself is an example.

Then, in Rourkela the same malady is there. Although it is well planned so far as product-mix is concerned when the question of expansion comes up our collaborators do a lot of arm-twisting, because it gives us sophisticated technology and we become potential competitors to them. Durgapur, although well-planned, due to industrial relationship and poor labour management, is in the losing end. I hope the Minister will take personal interest and see that this plant will have better labour-management relationship.

While I am on Durgapur, I would like to have a categorical assurance, as also the reac-

tion of the Government, as to whether with regard to the Alloy Steel Plant expansion the Government have come to an agreement to give the consultancy to one of our Indian consultants. I believe that there is some hanky-panky going on in the Ministry and this gentleman is going to be deprived of the consultancy. I hope that the Government will not repeat the Bokaro story again but they will utilise our Indian scientists and technologists only.

I would like to know as to what are the concrete steps that the H.S.L. have taken to raise the productivity in the plants and what has been the role of the State Governments of the respective areas where these three public sector plants are situated. And what is the attitude of the Government of India in this regard? Have they taken any action in implementing the Act of Parliament, with regard to the Industrial Security Forces Bill?

The cost of production of steel is very high in a country like India which has iron-ore, coal, lime-stone, dolomite and refractories in abundance. And it is a sad reflection on the way these things have been going on in the H. S. L. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who is going to be answerable for this colossal loss. Is it Shri K. C. Pant or is it the management or the Chairman of the H. S. L. who is responsible for this? This burden of loss is going to be put on the common man by way of additional taxation or we may have to go to the Nasik Printing Press for putting further currency notes into circulation.

In this respect I would like to know as to what is the reaction of the Government to having different managements for different plants as each has its peculiarities. As far as I know, it is the present management of the steel plants, having centralised managing system, which has brought all the steel plants to this situation. There are lots of avenues where savings could be effected, as far as losses are concerned, I am happy to note that in the report there is a mention that inventories have been reduced. I need not go into the details of it. It is well known that if

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inventories are reduced it will bring down the capital cost and effect savings.

Before I conclude I would like to mention about our Bokaro Steel Plant, about the sordid state of affairs and perfidious acts of Bokaro Steel Ltd. and the Government of India by which they sacrificed this country's interest, integrity and the country's technology. In spite of the fact that we had the expertise and the technology, we succumbed to the pressure of the Soviet Union and gave the consultancy to Gypromex. A lot of fanfare has been made about C. E. D. B. which is a new organisation having the designing facilities. Apart from that they do not have anything else in this thousand crore project. I would like to know whether this Ministry is interested in raising the employment potentials for the Indians or whether these Rs. 1,000 crores are to be spent on employing the Soviet technicians at the cost of India. The ratio for every technician in the field, seven persons are needed to back him up to solve the technological problems. As a result of the consultancy between the C. E. D. B. and the Gypromex, the money—Rs. 1,000 crores—that is going to be spent is going for their i. e. Soviet benefit. The technology we have got is outdated. The capacity is too much—vis-a-vis production and requirement and a longer gestation period. The finished products are going to cost us more. This delay, as it is has already cost more than 100 crores of rupees for Bokaro. And when the finished products come up, they are going to cost more than silver, gold and other dearer commodities.

One more thing I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. The wrong which has been done to our Indian consultants must be rectified. It is not too late to do anything when the question of the country's interest is at stake and I think that the hon. Minister can reconsider the question and say whether Dastur & Co. cannot be given the consultancy which was promised in Parliament in 1964, on the floor of this House, by the Minister of Steel. And I hope that the Minister of Steel here will keep up that assurance given by the Government of India to Parlia-

ment and the country.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Thank you very much Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to say something in connection with the Demands of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

It is not the Demands which matter. In Rs. 89 crores, it does not matter if it is one crore more or less. What is important is to see that whatever is invested gives a reasonable dividend. That is what matters. We are concerned very much with the return. Whatever money is given in the form of Demands is not material.

It should be a matter of great concern for our country that when our people are starving in the streets we are spending so much money over these public sector units, thousands of crores and they are all running at losses. Sometimes we think that this is because of labour trouble; some other time, we say it is teething trouble. Teething trouble may cause diarrhoea in children. But to conclude that whenever there is diarrhoea, it is due to teething trouble, is wrong. Even after 5 years and 6 years there is teething trouble. Even after 16 years there is teething trouble! This sort of approach should go. Guidelines must be laid down on investments in regard to the returns they should yield. We must see that it is not less than 10 per cent of capital outlay after three years of going into production; if it is a loss Government must set up an expert committee to go into the details and find out the causes which are leading to those losses. These things are very serious and we must attend to them.

As a matter of fact, in the public sector—or for that matter, in any factory—what are material are men, money, machines and materials. But among these, men are more important than anything else.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Is it?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Definitely, men of character. Such men must be put in these public sector units. In any organisation, unless we give proper attention to the selection of suitable personnel, we will not be able to do justice.

But what is happening today in the matter of selection of public sector Chairmen, for example? We keep the post vacant for six months and then finally appoint somebody from somewhere. There must be a cadre of engineers in our country. After all these things can not be done in our industrially-oriented country, unless there is All India Service of Engineers. There must be an Indian Service of Engineers. There must be a seniority list and selection must be made from that. But that is what they do not do. Somebody is picked up from somewhere and appointed Chairman.

What is happening today? These Chairmen are the followers, rather the exponents, of the principle of not 'who knows what,' but 'who knows whom'. That is the trouble.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him tell his Ministers.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: They follow the principle of 'not what is right,' but 'who is right.' That sort of thing must be stopped. What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve about. I have seen for myself things both in India and abroad. That is why I can say that I feel so much concerned about our public sector running at losses. Why should they run at losses? We cannot afford it. The first basic reason is loss of national character right from top to bottom. That must be set right. The people at the top must be above suspicion. That is my contention.

I will give an instance. I applied to the British Transport Commission for a job. There were three categories, A, B and C, A being the lowest. I qualified for B and applied for A. They called me for an interview. Whenever you get a job, you are told: 'You come at 10 O'clock. Such and such time is working hour; such and such time is lunch time'. When they do not want to give you the job, the employers generally say, "We will let you know". I was also told, "We will let you know." So, I thought I was going to get a very good regret letter, saying, "Thank you very much for taking interest in our concern, but sorry to say that we have nothing suitable

to offer you in keeping with your qualification and experience". So, when I got the offer, I threw it into the waste paper basket thinking it was another regret letter, but after a week, the Chief Engineer rang me up in the place I was working, and asked me whether I was going to accept the offer or not. I explained to him the position. He said that the offer stood and asked me to join. So, I searched for the letter and found it in the dust bin. To my great surprise it was an offer. I had applied for category "A" job. They gave me a Designer's post instead of a Design Assistant (category 'A'), with a salary of £300 more. I thought there was something wrong. I went to the Chief Engineer and told him that I did not ask for it. They said it was all right and they gave me three increments on top of it. I thought there must be some clerical mistake. I went to the Chief Engineer and pointed it out to him. He said that when they committed a mistake, they stood by it. I asked him to checkup and said it was embarrassing for me. He called for the file and showed in it, "Suitable for post of Designer. Three increments may be given" and asked me if I was satisfied. I replied in the affirmative, and when I was about to go, he asked me to sit down and asked if I was a Commonwealth citizen. I said, "Yes", and he told me with pride, "We are British, I would not like to do anything which is not British". I want our Chairmen to feel the same way that "they are Indians and that they would not like to do anything which is not Indian." That is what is wanted in this country.

15 hrs.

Therefore, I want that in the selection of our Chairman, the maximum care and caution should be taken. It is a reflection on our country's character that whosoever goes to the public sector as Chairman starts practising favouritism, nepotism, provincialism, and all sorts of—isms. That must be stopped.

We must realise that foreign collaboration howsoever alluring has always got a retarding effect on our national effort. While we get foreign technical know-how, we must be

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prepared to be self-sufficient in all matters, self-reliant in technical know-how as well. What have we done about it so far? Today, the practice is that you get a number of foreign experts for one year. I had been fighting for this in the Heavy Engineering Corporation with the Chairman while I was there. Instead of getting so many experts for only one year, why not get a small number of experts for a longer period? Because what happens is that they take three months to get used to the job, they work for another six months and for the rest of the three months they are preparing to go back, their mind is on going back. So, actually they work for six months and get salary for 12 months. And the fabulous salaries offered to them is very discouraging to our engineers by comparison. Therefore, although I do not want to discourage this foreign expert business, it should be cut down as far as possible.

I feel very much disheartened that even today there are ICS and IAS officers in the public sector. What are the blooming engineers doing? Whether the projects lose or gain, they will not be exonerated of the blame by this country. Nothing can excuse the engineers of this country, because the people will say that it is the engineers who are responsible, they will not say that the ICS and IAS are not doing anything. Therefore, the public sector under-taking must be headed by technical men. If they were really interested in the public sectors, the Government must create an Indian Service of Engineers.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 says that projects should be located in different places so that regional imbalances may be removed. But it is being worked just the other way round. Not only that. Wherever public sector projects are located, the people are not getting the jobs. What about the HEC? That is one instance. Tribal people had given their lands and lives for this. That is the sad plight of the people. What type of resolutions is it if you frame policies but could not implement them? What is the good of having this sort of policies? Therefore, they must keep a careful eye on the Industrial Policy resolution and implement it as far as

possible and as early as possible. The local people are not getting anything.

Finally, our task is tremendous and the problems are so deep rooted in poverty and backwardness, etc. That without a supreme effort from the public sectors what we had dreamt before and after Independence will never be achieved. It is a big challenge and it can only be met with an effort which is no less revolutionary in character. Therefore, I hope the hon. Minister will give serious thought to whatever have said and implement them as far as possible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की समृद्धि वहां लोहा कोयला, इस्पात, तेल आदि के भंडारों पर निर्भर करती है। उसी से पता चलाया जा सकता है कि कौन देश कितना समृद्धिशाली है और कौन देश कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि 20-22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमने अपने देश में लोहा, इस्पात, तेल, कोयला आदि तमाम चीजों के रहते हुए भी, अपने देश को समृद्धिशाली नहीं बनाया बल्कि उल्टे हमारे देश में बेकारी, अन्न संकट आदि तमाम तरह की गड़बड़ियां पैदा हो रही हैं, बढ़ रही हैं। इनके साथ-साथ हमारे देश में एकाधिकार तथा पूंजीवाद का विकास हो रहा है। ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है कि सरकार की नीति देश में समाजवाद लाने की नहीं है, भले ही वह उछल-उछल कर समाजवाद की बात करती हो। उसकी नीति हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजीवाद का निर्माण करने की है। अगर ऐसी बात न होती तो आज हमारे देश के बहुत से भागों में लोहा और इस्पात के कारखाने होते और हमारे यहां की बेकारी खत्म हो गई होती और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोहे और इस्पात का सामान दूसरे देशों को भेजते। मैं मानता हूं कि अभी भी हम भेज रहे हैं लेकिन इससे भी उस अवस्था में कई गुना अधिक भेजते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। इसकी जवाबदेही यहां की सरकार की नीति के

ऊपर है। अगर सरकार सचमुच लोहा, इस्पात आदि के मामले में आगे बढ़ना चाहती है, बड़े बड़े मुल्कों का मुकाबला करना चाहती है तो वह पूंजीवादी नीति का परित्याग करके सचमुच में समाजवादी नीति की तरफ चले।

केरल के लोगों और कई अन्य सूबों के लोगों की तरफ से यह मांग की जा रही है कि उनके यहां इस्पात कारखाने बनाये जायें। इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश के जिन भागों में पिछड़ापन है, और जहां ये उद्योग खड़े किये जा सकते हैं, वहां इस्पात कारखाने बनाए जायें, ताकि हमारा देश प्रगति कर सके।

मैं एक दो बातें बोकारो के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में जो समाजवाद के विरोधी और इजारेदारों के दोस्त हैं, चाहे वे स्वतंत्र पार्टी, कांग्रेस और जनसंघ के सदस्य हों और चाहे सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य हों, वे बोकारो के सवाल को लेकर बराबर सोवियत यूनियन और सरकार पर हमला कर रहे हैं। इस कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने पहले अमरीका और इंग्लैंड का दरवाजा खटखटाया था, लेकिन जब उन्होंने हमारी बात नहीं सुनी और उनकी ओर से माफिक शर्तें नहीं मिलीं, तो सरकार सोवियत यूनियन की तरफ रजु हुई। सोवियत यूनियन और अन्य समाजवादी देशों की यह नीति है कि विकासमान देशों को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने और साम्राज्यवादी देशों पर उनकी निर्भरता को खत्म करने के लिए उनकी मदद की जाये, जिसका सुवृत्त हिन्दुस्तान में भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने, रांची की हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन और बरौनी के तेल के कारखाने के निर्माण में मिला है।

उस नीति के अनुसार सोवियत यूनियन ने 1964 में बोकारो के सम्बन्ध में हमारे साथ समझौता किया। इस बारे में हमारे देश में जो सोवियत-विरोधी प्रतिष्ठायामी तत्व हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी और दूसरे लोग, उनका कहना है कि

इसमें खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है, वह कारखाना समय पर पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। यह बात ठीक है कि खर्चा बढ़ रहा है। पहले चरण में 1.7 मिलियन टन इस्पात की क्षमता के लिए 590 करोड़ रुपया लगाने का फैसला था, जोकि अब 760 करोड़ रुपया हो गया है। दूसरे चरण में 4 मिलियन टन इस्पात बनाने के लिए 770 करोड़ रुपया निर्धारित किया गया था, जो अब बढ़ कर 1090 करोड़ रुपया हो गया है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? क्या इसके लिए सोवियत यूनियन जवाबदेह है या स्वतंत्र पार्टी, श्री अशोक मेहता और उस विचार के दूसरे लोग, जिन्होंने अवमूल्यन किया, जिसके कारण यह खर्चा बढ़ा?

आपको मालूम होगा कि जब भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर के कारखाने बने थे, तो प्रांत दस लाख टन इस्पात की क्षमता के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। उसके चौदह साल बाद जब महंगाई बढ़ गई है, बोकारो के कारखाने में प्रति दस लाख टन इस्पात की क्षमता के लिए 270 करोड़ रुपये, अर्थात् केवल 70 करोड़ रुपये अधिक, खर्च करने का फैसला हुआ है। जो लोग इस बारे में आलोचना करते हैं, उनका ध्यान इन तथ्यों की ओर नहीं जाता है।

जहां तक देरी होने का सम्बन्ध है, देरी इस लिए हो रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान से जो सामान मिलना चाहिए, वह समय पर नहीं मिलता है। इसकी जवाब देही यहां की सरकार और उसके अफसरों की है।

फिगर्ज को देखने से पता चलता है कि सोवियत यूनियन को 1 लाख टन साज-सामान, एक्विपमेंट देना था, जिसमें से वह 70,000 टन दे चुका है। इसकी तुलना में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को 1,54,000 टन साज-सामान देना था, लेकिन अभी तक उसने केवल 18,000

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

टन दिया है। इसलिए इसमें विलम्ब का कारण सोवियत यूनियन की नीति नहीं है, बल्कि इस सरकार की नीति और यहां के इजारेदारों और पूंजीपतियों के षड्यंत्र हैं।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि सोवियत कनसल्टेन्सी पर निर्भर करने के कारण हमारा देश इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पायेगा।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : माननीय सदस्य सोवियत यूनियन का ब्रीफ लिये हुए हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह बता रहा हूं कि सोवियत यूनियन इस देश की मदद कर रहा है, रूस हमारा सच्चा दोस्त है और वह हमारी मदद कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे ये भाई सच्चे दोस्त नहीं हैं, ये देश के हित को नहीं देखते हैं।

जिस तरह सरकार ने सोवियत कनसल्टेन्सी के बारे में समझौता किया है, उसी तरह दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी के साथ उसका समझौता है। दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी को जवाबदेही दी गई है और वह जवाब देही उन्हें पूरी करनी चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में एक गलत तरीके से सोवियत यूनियन को बदनाम करने, सोवियत-विरोधी और समाजवाद-विरोधी भावनाओं को भड़काने और निहित स्वार्थों को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। सरकार के कुछ लोग भी उसी दिशा में काम कर रहे प्रतीत होते हैं। वे बहादुरी और ईमानदारी के साथ सोवियत यूनियन की दोस्ती को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं—अपने दिलों में तो वे स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन जब उन पर हमले होते हैं, तो वे अपने मित्र देश के पक्ष में नहीं बोल सकते हैं। एच० ई० सी० में जो सामान बनता है, सरकार उसको समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं करती है। यह इस सरकार और देश की जवाबदेही है। यहां पर दिन-रात

सोवियत यूनियन और अन्य समाजवादी देशों को गाली देना उचित नहीं है, जो सचमुच हमारे दोस्त हैं। उनके साथ हमारी दोस्ती और बढ़नी चाहिए। उनकी जो बात या कार्य हमें पसन्द नहीं है, उसके बारे में हम जरूर कहें, लेकिन ईमानदारी के साथ कहें। जो मदद हमें मिलती है, वह हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए और जो मदद नहीं मिलती है, उसके बारे में हम चाहे जो कुछ कहें।

बोकारो में एक और कठिनाई है। वहां पर सरकार ने जो कंट्रेक्टर बहाल कर रखे हैं, वे मजदूरों के साथ समझौते को लागू नहीं करते हैं। इस वजह से भी वहां देर होती है और साथ ही मजदूरों में असंतोष बढ़ता है। सरकार कंट्रेक्टरों पर तो विश्वास करती है, लेकिन वह मजदूर यूनियनों का सहयोग नहीं लेना चाहती है। यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार यूनियनों का सहयोग प्राप्त करे और इन कंट्रेक्टरों को बिदा कर दे और अगर ऐसा करना सम्भव न हो, तो वह उनकी बात न मान कर यूनियनों का सहयोग और विश्वास प्राप्त करे।

जहां तक हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है,...

श्री लोबो प्रभु (उदोपी) : बहुत हैवी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उसमें कुछ सुधार हुआ है और उसमें कुछ सामान बनने लगा है। लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार वहां से सामान न ले कर इंडिविडुअल कैपिटलिस्ट्स और दूसरे देशों से मंगवाती है? जब सरकार को इस नीति पर चलना था, तो फिर उसने राजकीय क्षेत्र में इंजीनियरिंग के कारखाने क्यों लगाये? क्या यह सही है कि इस समय हमारे देश में जो इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने हैं, उनकी क्षमता का केवल 25 फीसदी ही इस्तेमाल में लाया जा रहा है? इसका अर्थ तो यह है कि आत्म-निर्भरता केवल नारों तक

ही सीमित रहेगी। क्या यह भी सही है कि सरकारी कारखाने इस देश के कैपिटलिस्टों, टाटा, बिड़ला आदि के कारखानों में बना हुआ सामान लेते हैं? अगर हम इस नीति पर चलते रहेंगे और अपना फारेन एक्सचेंज दूसरों को देते रहेंगे, तो आत्म-निर्भरता कैसे आयेगी और देश की तरक्की कैसे होगी? यह सही नहीं है।

दूसरे, हैबो इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन हटिया में है, वहां 1967 में जनसंघ के भाइयों ने रायट करवाया। रायट के बाद वहां की स्थिति को आज तक ठीक नहीं किया गया। वहां के जो मुस्लिम एम्प्लोईज हैं उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था अब तक आपने नहीं की। मेरा यह कहना नहीं है कि उनके लिए कोई अलग कालोनी बनाइए। यह गलत है। लेकिन आप उन्हें उनके साथ रखिए जो उनके विद्वासपात्र हैं, जो उनकी हिफाजत कर सकते हैं। फिर उन्हें उनके बीच में न छोड़ दीजिए जो लोग फिर मोके पर उन्हें छुरा भोंकें और उनकी जान लें। इस समस्या का समाधान अभी तक नहीं हुआ।

सितम्बर महीने में रांची में एक बैठक हुई थी इस बात को लेकर। वहां कुछ रास्ते निकाले गए लेकिन उस रास्ते पर अमल नहीं किया गया। इनके अफसर लोग वहां बैठ कर पालिटिक्स करते हैं, जनसंघ के लोगों के साथ बैठ कर और उनकी यूनियन के साथ मिल कर जो मन में आता है करते हैं।

आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मजदूर हैं वह इस्पात के कारखाने में काम करते हैं, लोहे के कारखाने में काम करते हैं, इंजीनियरिंग के कारखाने में काम करते हैं, उनकी मांगों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आप उनके ऊपर संजीवनी के साथ विचार कीजिए, सहानुभूति के साथ विचार

कीजिए। हैबो इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची के सेक्योरिटी फोर्स के लोग कई महीने से हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। उनकी मांग है कि जो वेज बोर्ड का ग्रेड है वह जैसे दूसरों को दिया है उसी समय से उन्हें भी दिया जाय। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो उनकी मांगें हैं उनको मानिए और उनकी हड़ताल को खत्म कराने में मदद कीजिए।

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, just now my friend Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has mentioned that in HEC the management is not doing anything to settle the Muslim employees there. I say it is an absolutely wrong statement because I myself represent Ranchi and HEC area and I was also associated in rehabilitating Muslim employees of HEC affected by 1967 riots.

Sir, the rehabilitation of the Muslim employees could not be an administrative decision. It is not a question of production of steel or iron or doing something like that. It is a human problem. One has to do that in that manner. The Minister could have ordered that all the Muslim employees should be rehabilitated.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य क्या कह रहे हैं? मंत्री महोदय क्या यह नहीं जानते हैं कि वहां केवल जनसंघ की यूनियन के साथ विचार करके समझौता कराया गया। वहां की जो रेकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स हैं, इनकी यूनियन है उसको नहीं बुलाया गया, जो हमारी यूनियन है उसको भी नहीं बुलाया गया। यह बिल्कुल गलत बोल रहे हैं.....(व्यवधान).....

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for your information I can tell you that already 50 or 60 families have been rehabilitated. As I have said, it was a human problem. We had to wait for the proper climate to rehabilitate them. It is no use just putting them into different quarters

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

without having proper climate and without having proper cordial relations with the other communities. Therefore, we had to create a proper climate. We had to take help from all communities and now if you want me, Sir, I can say that we have been able to convince the Jan Sangh people that no separate colony is going to be given. We have chalked out a plan for proper rehabilitation and as per the plan rehabilitation is going on. We are getting the cooperation of all sections and communities. Even the Jana Sangh people are cooperating in getting these people rehabilitated in their respective residences. There is a good climate. Rehabilitation cannot be done by force; it has to be done by persuasion and proper understanding which my hon. friend does not understand.

Coming to the other aspects of steel and heavy engineering, it is very unfortunate that all the undertakings which are under this Ministry are running at a loss for which this poor Minister has to hear criticism on the floor of the House every time for no fault of his own. I must say that since Shri Pant has taken over, he is running the Ministry very efficiently.

AN HON. MEMBER : And incurring losses.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Losses are for different reasons. On his part, I should say, he is a very efficient man and is doing his utmost to see that the losses are minimised.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Operation successful; patient has died.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : It is not that. You should have the patience to see. We hope that under his able leadership he will be able to minimise the losses and run these undertakings very efficiently.

One of the reasons for these losses, apart from various other reasons, is the frequent change in the Ministry. One man comes and goes; before he can have a complete grasp of the subject, he is transferred to some other

Ministry. Let us hope that Shri Pant is at least kept in this Ministry for a few years.

Other reasons for these losses are the inefficient top managerial personnel drawn from the general administration who do not have any idea whatsoever of running industries, the top heavy administration, dishonest top officials and labour trouble.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What is the dishonesty of the top officer?

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : I will come to that and will cite an example.

It is very unfortunate that in most cases we have taken officers from the administrative pool who were trained under the British and who do not have any national feeling. Whenever they are put in charge of some public undertakings, first of all they will arrange for amenities for themselves. They will put a big club investing a lot of money in it; they will have a guest house; they will put half a dozen employees as chaprassis and drivers for their own comfort and amenity. Not only that, they will create posts and appoint some friends and relations to them. That is how we find top heavy administration there.

The managerial personnel are mostly out of headquarters. For example, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel remains out of headquarters for 25 days in a month. He goes abroad very frequently and hardly remains at the headquarters.

Many of my friends are in favour of giving autonomy to these undertakings. But autonomy without accountability will be disastrous. With the type of people that we have, if we give them autonomy, they will spend more money on their personal amenities; they will take certain decisions the benefit of which will go to the top officials. Therefore, I am against autonomy. They will make mistakes for which we will pull up the Minister who is not responsible for those mistakes. Therefore, if at all we have to give them autonomy, we should give autonomy only to the extent of internal management; for important decisions, the matter should come to the Ministry for the approval of the Ministry.

Then, these officials do not have any regard for the Parliament. Recently, there was a meeting of the Consultative Committee on Steel and Heavy Engineering during the inter-session period at Bokaro and, while the meeting was still continuing, the Chairman of the HSL just walked out of the meeting without caring to take the permission of the Members. This is how we find they do not care for the Parliament. If they are given autonomy, they will not even care for the Ministers.

I was talking about the dishonest officials at the top. Recently, there was an inquiry by the C.B.I. into some cases in Durgapur Steel plant and it was found that a number of top engineers were involved in corruption whereby the Durgapur Steel plant lost a huge amount. Unless we stop this corruption in public sector undertakings, it is very difficult to make these public sector undertakings run on profit. We should, therefore, engage more C.B.I. personnel to check corruption in the public sector undertakings and, whenever we find any one responsible for corruption, he should be very severely dealt with.

Lastly, about the labour trouble, in Durgapur, the labour trouble is due to an abnormal political climate there. But in many cases, the top officials are responsible for the labour trouble because of their attitude towards labour. These top officials treat labourers as inferior people and they do not deal with the labour problems with sympathy. They do not deal with the labour with proper courtesy. They hate to sit with labour across the table. It is this attitude which makes labour adamant. Indian labour today is more conscious of their self-respect than about their wages and other things. Therefore, we should see that these officials deal with labour properly and with sympathy.

In H.E.C., I can cite some of the cases where the officials are instigating the labourers to go on strike in order to discredit the management. These are very serious matters and I request the hon. Minister to look into them and get these things enquired into by the Intelligence Department and whosoever is

found responsible for these things should be summarily dismissed.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving this opportunity to say a few words about the Steel Ministry and its administration.

First of all, I must say, this Ministry which is very vital in the industrialisation of this country is being headed by an able Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, assisted by my good friend and dynamic man, Shri K.C. Pant, and helped by a very energetic youngman, Shri Qureshi. So, I think, the Ministry will deliver its goods. Let me wish so.

As you all know, the raw materials for the industrial revolution are two-fold, one is coal and the other is iron, and, in other word they are called the bread and butter of the industrial revolution.

This country is passing through a sort of industrial revolution. The happy combination of iron and coal produces steel which is otherwise called a pivot on which the industrial advancement and the economic prosperity of any nation revolves. This country, after Independence, is gradually passing through meeting some impediments and coming to a place where serious consideration is a must.

The total requirements of this country in future development of this nation have been reported in the report submitted by the Ministry. On page 4, the report says :

"In the Annual Report for the last year, the projections of total demand in the year 1973-74 and 1978-79 both for indigenous consumption and for export were indicated. Taking into account the capacity of the main producers and secondary producers in these years, a gap of 2.07 million tonnes of finished steel and 1.81 million tonnes of pig iron was indicated for the year 1973-74. Similarly, in the year 1978-79 the gap was expected to be 6.42 million tonnes of finished steel and 2.98 million tonnes of pig iron."

[Shri Manoharan]

How are we going to bridge the gap is the question. According M/s M. N. Dastur—of course, they have given a detailed project report about the Salem steel plant—

“A forecast of the country's steel requirements for the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods will be :

8 million tons of finished steel in 1965-66, 14 million tons in 1970-71 and 21 million tons in 1975-76 corresponding to 11, 18 and 28 million ingot tons respectively.”

The report on page 5 says as to how they are going to remove the difficulties and how they are going to bridge the gap. It says :

“Setting up of additional capacity in steel in 2 or 3 new steel plants is also under the consideration of the Government.”

This Government has been considering setting up of three plants for the past so many years. Still the report claims that it is still under the consideration of the Government. “A decision on the location is expected to be taken shortly.” It is an utterly irresponsible statement of the highest order. For the past so many years on behalf of my Party and on behalf of Tamil Nadu we have been clamouring for a steel plant at Salem. The Ministry's report says, ‘A decision on the location is expected to be taken shortly’.”

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Why do you say that it is irresponsible to clamour for a steel plant ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : So, Sir, about the Salem steel plant I want to say something because thereby the entire Parliament can understand as to what is happening. In 1962 a feasibility report was submitted by a technical Committee appointed by the Government on the basis of which M/s M. N. Dastur & Co. was asked to prepare a detailed project report. That report was submitted in 1964. Not being satisfied with that report, the Government thought it fit—of course, I think, rationally to consult a Japanese consultancy firm. A team consisting of five

technical people of that firm visited India. They visited almost all parts of the country. They visited Neyveli. They visited Salem. They visited Kanchamalai which was the location recommended by M/s Dastur & Co. They have submitted a report in which they have exactly endorsed the view of M/s Dastur & Co. But the detailed project report departs on a very broad point in the sense that it departs from a conventional integrated steel works which employ blast furnaces because this particular place does not possess the metallurgical coal which is required for manufacturing iron. So, sophisticated method have been adopted and suggested. So, that report is still in the cold storage of the Government of India. The late Chief Minister of Madras, Thiru C. N. Annadurai was in Japan and while he was there, the industrialists there asked the Chief Minister of Madras “What happened to your Salem Steel Plant?” This is what he replied. I am reading from the news item. It says :

“Mr. Annadurai who was talking to newsmen about his month long foreign tour, said that the Japanese industrialists were amazed why the Salem plant had not yet been started. One firm, he stated, offered to take Salem iron-ore and in return give foreign exchange.”

It again says :

“The Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Annadurai said here today that the industrialists in Japan, with whom he had discussed the Salem steel project were keen on collaboration with India and were prepared to extend assistance as far as foreign exchange was concerned.”

The second thing is this : The most important, leading Iron and Steel company of Japan, Jawata Iron and Steel Company' had agreed to help us in the setting up of a steel project at Salem and it is interested in associating itself with the project and it is closely watching the developments. The Director of the Company, Mr. Y. Limura was in Madras some years back and he said : I quote the news item :

"Mr. Y. Limura, Director and General Manager of Yawata, told newsmen here today that though their discussions with the Government in this connection had led to no immediate results, his company would be willing to collaborate if and when a decision to set up the plant was taken. In this sense the matter was 'pending' he observed."

So, either the Government must come forward to do it or give licence to the Government of Tamilnadu to have a plant at Salem but unfortunately nothing was done. While I demand and say that we want a Salem Steel Plant, for Heaven's sake, let me not be misunderstood as a parochial man. I think, Sir, considering the requirements of steel and the future expansion of steel needs and the industrial programmes that we have, the steel that we are producing is not enough and what I say is that we may have a dispersal of steel industry all over the country. While we start a steel plant technical considerations precede regional considerations; I do agree with that, but let us not forget rectification of regional imbalances. That is one of the important items or aims in Planning and that is why we have been demanding the setting up of the Steel Plant at Salem. It is not a big project. When Dastur and Company submitted the report they have quoted the amount involved as Rs. 95 crores. Whether it is a wise or unwise decision of devaluation that was done, I don't know, but after that it has shot up to Rs. 110 crores. The steel plant of Bokaro has already eaten into the vital sectors of the economy of the country and it has already eaten upto the tune of Rs. 900 crores. According to Mr. K. C. Pant, I am told, it would shoot up to Rs. 1200 crores. I have no grouse about it. Of course, if it is a must, we can have it. But let not the Government say we don't find the money and allow the Salem Steel project to get itself rusted.

I only make this request my hon. friend and Minister Shri K. C. Pant. For the past 10 or 15 years you have been testing the feelings of the people of Tamilnadu. The rosy dream of Tamilnadu must come true. I

have no objection—if Andhra has one and Mysore gets another one, it will be a happiest day for the country. (*Interruption*) I don't know about Kerala, but if Kerala has facilities let them have, one. Another important point is that these industries must be allowed to function.

Another misleading conception which is deep rooted in the minds of the Government of India and their thinking is this. If anybody wants to start a steel plant, I think they are thinking like this that coal must be here; iron-ore must be here; water supply must be here and electricity must be here. This is an antediluvian theory. This is out-of-date. Take for example Japan. It imports iron-ore and also coal. But, still, they are exporting finished steel products. Japan is considered to be the largest steel producing country in the world. The quality of steel is also wonderful and the price is very cheap. The Government should come out of this rut of their past thinking and must see the light of day.

I request the Cabinet Minister of Steel here one thing. I tell him here that unless and until the demand of Tamil Nadu and the integrated demand of the people of the South is met, I am sure that the floodgate of revolution would be opened. I hope they will do it.

Two more points, and I have done. These are most important points. My friend, Shri Ghosh rightly said that there is autonomy regarding the public sector undertakings. But autonomy does not rule out accountability. These people think that they can do anything they like and get away with that.

I am talking about H. S. L. H. S. L. has its own Chairman. I would like to say that the present Chairman is one Shri Chandy and I think Shri Ghosh might have talked about this gentleman. He said that for 25 days he was out. My understanding is that for 27 days he was out and for one two days he is in Delhi and in Calcutta. He is all in the H. S. L. I request the hon. Minister to consider this absolutely bad concentration of all powers which have been completely at the hands of this gentleman, Shri Chandy.

[Shri Manoharan]

Not only that. He has created a lot of troubles to the General Managers of all these Steel Plants of the country. For example, it has come to my knowledge that one Shri Bhayya who was a General Manager in the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur was transferred from there and brought to Calcutta in the sales section. I have come to know that the Chairman is still trying to throw him out from this place also there by depriving it of the services of an efficient officer. Let me quote another example. Shri Sinha, General Manager of Rourkela Steel Plant is also being harassed by the Chairman. And efforts are being made for shifting this man.

Bhilai Steel Plant has shown remarkable results. Nowadays there also the General Manager, Shri Jagapathi is being harassed by the Chairman and is being forced to leave the job.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member has exceeded his time. He should now conclude.

SHRI MANOHARAN : I shall conclude. Let me tell you something on the commercial side of it. The job of the Chairman is to supervise the administration of the plant. But this man completely monopolises the whole lot even in regard to fixing the price, in regard to appointment of people and even in regard to appointment of chaprasis. He has taken the whole lot on himself. These must receive the consideration of the Government.

Sir, before I conclude my speech—the hon. Prime Minister is here. I hope that some historic announcement will be made by the Prime Minister to-day. I expect that before she leaves for Tamil Nadu. I think that if that announcement is made she will be treated there as a queen.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) May I say, Sir, that the time for the queen and the king is over? I must be rather treated as a human being.

The Fourth Five Year Plan has a provision of Rs. 110 crores for the development of new steel plants during the current Plan period. Government have decided that work should be started during this Plan period on two integrated plants for the production of mild steel, and the third one for special steels. Various alternative sites have been examined for this purpose both from the point of view of techno-economic suitability and from that of regional development.

Taking into account the advantages of locating a steel plant in the proximity of a port, which should facilitate the export of steel products as well as the import, to the extent necessary, of the required raw materials, Government have decided that one of the new steel plants which is to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period should be located in the coastal region of Visakhapatnam.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : We are very grateful and thankful to her.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI There are vast resources of iron ore of high quality around Hospet which in the absence of a steel plant in the area are, at present, being utilised only partially for export purposes. To use this raw material resource adequately, and at the same time, to develop the industrial potential of the area, it has been decided that a steel plant should be constructed in the Hospet area in the State of Mysore.

The proposed plants at Hospet and Visakhapatnam will mainly produce mild steel. There is, however, a considerable demand in the country for special steels and a good deal of this demand is from the States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore, where there are a large number of consuming units for such steel, engaged in the manufacture of engineering goods, including automobiles and automobile ancillaries. To meet this demand, and also to encourage further industrial development of the area, Government have decided to locate a special steels plant in the District of Salem based on the local iron and Neyveli lignite.

Government propose to initiate the necessary preliminary work on these three steel plants within the Fourth Plan Period and with the utmost expedition.

AN HON. MEMBER : When does the Fourth Plan start ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It has already started.

As the new steel plants are to be designed by Indian engineers and the equipment is to be manufactured in India, the programme of construction and erection will have to be suitably drawn up to fit in with the availability of technical personnel and the manufacturing capacities of the engineering units which would be called upon to supply the bulk of the equipment for these plants.

With the growing strength of the country's industry and economy, the demand for steel will progressively increase in future. On a modest estimate, it is expected that the capacity for steel-making will have to be doubled every ten years. New steel plants may, therefore, have to be erected apart from the three now decided.

As regards the location of future steel plants, we are fortunate in having a number of other sites which are *prima facie* suitable for such development. These will be taken into consideration in the process of rapid development of the steel industry which we now envisage.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : What about Orissa ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : They will export iron ore from there outside ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : We have been writing letters and making representations. There is cheap labour available. There is a big port, Pradeep. Orissa is a most backward State. Still no mention is made about a steel plant there.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : On behalf of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, may I convey my congratulations and thanks to the Prime Minister and also to Shri Swaran Singh

and Shri K. C. Pant on this quick decision they have made ? Although late after 8 years, still it is a decision on which we congratulate here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not customary to have a debate or questions after a Minister has made a statement,

SHRI S. KUNDU : Clarification.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In this case, the Prime Minister has only intervened to make an announcement. The Minister in charge has yet to reply.

I hope all your points will be met at that time.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You will understand our agony. I want a little clarification from the Prime Minister. She said other sites would be considered in the Fourth Plan. There are sites in Orissa at Nayagarh and Boni. Let her say whether she will consider them. We want all these steel plants to be based on economic and national interest. There should not be any political interest. I can bet that any steel plant in Orissa will be only on economic consideration and nothing else. It will be cheaper than all the steel plants in India.

SHRI MANOHARAN : What about Rourkela ? That is not in Orissa ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : You cannot expect to get ore and manufacture there.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He has made his point. The Minister will reply to him.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : The production of the steel plants in the Fourth Plan has shown slight improvement, but against our rated capacity of 5.9 million tonnes, the actual production this year is a little less than 4 million tonnes. That means that the plants are working at the rate of 66 per cent efficiency. Thus, in the public sector we are utilising two-thirds of the capacity leaving one-third unutilised, while in the private sector the efficiency is about 99 per cent. This is the main reason why Hindustan Steel is not able to make any profit and is incurring losses. When you are producing

[Shri S. R. Damani]

one-third less than the rated capacity, how can the plant make any profit?

Let us see the reasons why production is so much less and who is responsible for this. According to the Report, the main trouble is that labour is not cooperating. This is evident from the fact that in Rourkela 1,72,592 man hours have been lost during the year. In Bhilai 31, 885 man-hours were lost. In Durgapur it is shocking and the figure is 3,84,760 man-hours lost. If there is so much loss of production, how can the steel plants make any profit?

Not only during this year, but from the very beginning, from the time the plants came into production, the labour non-cooperation trouble has been continuing. On the one side, our friends in the opposition are criticising the loss on the steel plants, on the other side they are not co-operating in increasing production, but are always trying to create some trouble. The management is losing its energies in solving the labour problems. If one problem is solved, a second one comes up and if that is solved, a third one comes up. This has become continuous and the managements are always busy in solving the labour problems, and as such up till now the steel plants could not achieve their rated capacity. This is a national loss.

There is acute shortage of steel. If the plants had worked to capacity, the country would have produced at least 1.9 million tonnes more of steel. Because of acute shortage, the country had to import Rs. 100 crores of steel.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can continue on Monday.

15.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI M. G. UIKEY (Mandla) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th April, 1970."

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th April 1970."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall take up Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's Resolution now. We have allotted two hours to this Resolution but we have already taken 2½ hours. Quite a number of Members want to speak and some of them are from parties which have already spoken. I think we should first give a chance to Members from parties which have not spoken. Mr. Abraham is to continue his speech but he is not there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Our amendments are there ; we want to say a few words on them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall come to that later on. Shri Samar Guha—he is not there. Shri S. C. Jha.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : While I accept the importance of this resolution, I may point out that we have exceeded the time allotted for it, namely, two hours ; we have actually taken 2½ hours. If we can conclude the discussion on this resolution, before 4.25 p. m. and allow two hours for the resolution of Mr. P. Ramamurti I think that my resolution which is the third in the order paper will have some chance of being taken up and discussed. Therefore, I want you to allow me at least a minute or two just to move my resolution ; otherwise it is very difficult to come on the order paper again as it will lapse today. The chances of its coming up again are highly improbable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall consider the rules and see if rules permit it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने रखा है वैसे तो मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन यह पूरा प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसमें कहा गया है कि चौथी योजना में इसके लिये प्राविजन किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल मात्र प्लान में प्राविजन कर देने से बेरोजगारी खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। जब तक आप इसकी जड़ पर चोट नहीं लगाते हैं तब तक यह बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसा करने के लिये हमें अपने दृष्टिकोण को साफ करना होगा।

कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हमको बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने होंगे और दृष्टिकोण को साफ करना होगा। दृष्टिकोण को साफ करने का मतलब है कि जो व्यवस्था है उसमें हर नागरिक को जो एबल है जो काम करने के लिये इच्छुक है, उसको राइट आफ वर्क होना चाहिये। प्रस्ताव यही रखा गया है कि चौथी योजना में सूटेबल प्राविजन हो। लेकिन इतना मात्र कर देने से बेरोजगारी खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। इसको खत्म करने के लिये यह लाजिमी है कि हर नागरिक के लिए राइट टू वर्क की गारंटी हो। संविधान में व्यवस्था यह की गई है कि एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये पूरा मौका होना चाहिये और कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, इस मामले में। लेकिन राइट टू वर्क गारंटीड नहीं है। यह तभी हो सकता है जब संविधान की सोलहवीं धारा में संशोधन किया जाए और संशोधन करके राइट टू वर्क की गारंटी कर दी जाए। तभी बेरोजगारी पर कुठाराघात किया जा सकता है और बेरोजगारी के खात्मे के लिए पहला और बुनियादी कदम उठाया जा सकता है। कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना की दिशा में यह पहला कदम होगा। हम अपने सामने बड़े-

बड़े आदर्श रखते हैं लेकिन वे आदर्श तब तक पूरे नहीं हो सकते जब तक कि संविधान की सोलहवीं धारा में परिवर्तन करने के लिये मेरा विधेयक जो इस सदन में पेश किया गया है, उसको मान नहीं लिया जाता। हर नागरिक को राइट टू वर्क की गारंटी होनी चाहिए।

प्रस्ताव जिस शक्ल में पेश किया गया है उससे बेरोजगारी का खात्मा नहीं हो सकेगा। यह तो टिकरिंग विद दी प्रॉब्लेम है। जिसकी जड़ पर चोट मारने का कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। सरकार यदि वास्तव में बेरोजगारी का खात्मा करना चाहती है, कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना चाहती है तो उसको संविधान में संशोधन कर राइट टू वर्क गारंटी करना चाहिए।

हो सकता है कि ऐसा करने में सरकार असमर्थ हो। हो सकता है कि वह कहे कि हमारे पास रिसोर्सिस नहीं हैं, पैसे की कमी है और कहाँ से वह आएगा। यदि उसके द्वारा ऐसा कहा जाता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि चूँकि इस सरकार में दृढ़ संकल्प की कमी है, इसकी स्वाहिंश बुलन्द नहीं है, इस वास्ते वह इस तरह के कदम उठाने से घबरा रही है। लेकिन अगर संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है तो दूसरा जरूरी कदम यह हो सकता है कि कम से कम हर भारतीय जोकि एबल है, काम करने लायक है, उसको जैसा कि लॉकनाथन कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया है, साल के 365 दिनों में से 200 दिन काम की गारंटी होनी चाहिये, 200 दिन के लिये उसके पास गारंटीड जॉब होनी चाहिये। इतना तो कम से कम सरकार कर ही सकती है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर रही है। चौथी योजना जब हमारे सामने आयेगी तब हम उस पर बहस करेंगे। लेकिन मुझे आशा

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

नहीं है कि उसमें भी इसके मुताल्लिक हम कुछ पाएँगे।

200 दिन के लिये भी यदि सरकार गारंटी नहीं दे सकती है और वह ईमानदार है तो एक सुझाव आपको जयप्रकाश नारायण कमेटी ने दिया था। उसने कहा था कि जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, जो अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहाँ हम फुल एम्प्लायमेंट की नीति चलायें। सरकार चाहे तो इस सुझाव को अमल में ला सकती है। वहाँ फुल एम्प्लायमेंट की नीति अगर चलाई जाती है तो वह एक अच्छी शुरुआत होगी और फुल एम्प्लायमेंट की जो बात है, उसको बल मिलेगा, उसकी रोशनी दूसरी जगह जायेगी और उस अवस्था में धीरे-धीरे हम पूरे रोजगार की अवस्था सारे देश में पैदा कर सकेंगे। लेकिन सरकार के सामने वह नीति भी नहीं है।

चौथा काम यह हो सकता है कि विद्यार्थियों के बीच में एम्प्लायमेंट की शुरुआत की जाए। विद्यार्थियों के बीच शुरुआत का मतलब यह होता है कि जो कैम्पस है, वहाँ एम्प्लायमेंट ब्यूरोज हों। अमरीका पूँजीवादी देश है। वहाँ कैम्पस में एम्प्लायमेंट ब्यूरो है। विद्यार्थी लोग काम करते हैं होस्टल में, कारखानों आदि में, पार्ट टाइम काम करके कमाते भी हैं और पढ़ते भी हैं। कैलिफोर्निया में, बर्कले में मैंने टेबल पर बेंचर का काम किया है पार्ट टाइम जाब किया है। मुझे वहाँ पर गर्मी की छुट्टियों में कारखानों और खेतों में काम करने का मौका मिला, जिससे मैं अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रख सका। सरकार यह व्यवस्था कर सकती थी कि यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस में एम्प्लायमेंट ब्यूरो खोला जाये और यूनिवर्सिटी के कामों में, होस्टल में सेन्टेटेरियल वर्क के लिये

विद्यार्थियों को एम्पलाय किया जाये। इससे विद्यार्थियों में जिम्मेदारी और अनुशासन की भावना आती, उनके असंतोष में कमी होती और यह बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने का एक उपाय होता। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि न तो प्रस्ताव में ऐसा कोई सुझाव दिया गया है और न ही सरकार की ऐसी कोई नीति है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या पूँजीवाद से सम्बन्धित है। जब तक पूँजीवाद है, तब तक बेरोजगारी रहेगी। हम एक प्रस्ताव नहीं, हजारों प्रस्ताव पास कर दें, लेकिन जब तक पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था कायम रहती है, जब तक हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पूँजीवाद पर आधारित है, जिसमें उत्पादन के साधनों पर कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों का कब्जा है और उत्पादन मुनाफाखोरी के लिये होता है, तब तक बेरोजगारी का खात्मा कतई नहीं हो सकता है। पूँजीवाद को खत्म करने से ही बेरोजगारी का खात्मा हो सकता है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, अमरीका में विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हुए काम भी करते हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वहाँ सब लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक वहाँ पर चार मिलियन से ज्यादा लोग बेरोजगार हैं। जब मैं वहाँ पढ़ता था, तब भी वहाँ पर लोग बेरोजगार थे। अमरीका, फ्रांस और इंग्लैण्ड जैसे पूँजीवादी देशों में पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था होने के कारण लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊँचा होने के बावजूद अब भी वहाँ पर बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, बेरोजगारी के खात्मे के लिये यह लाजिमी है कि पूँजीवाद का खात्मा किया जाये। पूँजीवाद के खात्मे का मतलब यह है कि उत्पादन के साधनों पर समाज का कब्जा हो। इस बुनियादी परिवर्तन से ही बेरोजगारी का खात्मा हो सकता है। सरकार की तरफ से बातें तो बहुत की जाती

हैं, लेकिन उसने इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल इतनी दूर तक गया है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था की जाये। इससे यह मसला बुनियादी तौर पर हल नहीं हो सकता है। समाजवाद की केवल लिप-सर्विस से इस समस्या का उन्मूलन नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि समर्थित इज बेटर देन नर्थिंग। चूँकि इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के पक्ष में वातावरण बनेगा और कुछ कदम उठाये जाने की सम्भावना बढ़ेगी, इसलिये मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have already spent 2 hours 40 minutes on this resolution. How much more time shall we spend on it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is an important resolution. It should be extended by 1½ hours at least.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : This is a very important resolution. President Giri himself has written an article in which he says that the problem covers 10 to 15 million unemployed people. We can leave some time at the end for the next resolution to be moved and discuss it till then.

SHRI SEZHIAN : If Government is coming forward to accept the basic demand in some way we may cutshort the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us decide. When do I call the Minister?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : At 5 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. I will call the Minister at 5 O'clock and after him the mover will reply. Mr. Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so

far as the Resolution is concerned, I must mention two points : one is that the note of the fact of unemployment has already been taken by Government on 28th November, 1969; and the other is that at the time of drafting of the Fourth Five-Year Plan various study groups were appointed and this fact of unemployment had weighed with the members of the study group. I happened to be one of the members of that study group and we have already taken very serious note of it and have made certain suggestions. In view of this, how far and to what extent will it be reasonable to get the Resolution passed? Therefore, I have mentioned these two facts.

When we talk of the question of unemployment, there are two propositions that we must take into consideration : One is under-employment and the other is unemployment. Vast as our country is, huge as even the material available in the country is and backward and underdeveloped as our country is—let the Leader of the Opposition and Professor Ranga note that I do not justify it, because our people are the most sufferers because of under-employment and unemployment. Whenever there is a discussion on the question of unemployment, we always pay more attention to the question of educated unemployed.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : And urban unemployed.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is also the question of the uneducated unemployed and the rural unemployed.

Government has made all sorts of studies and has also had the National Employment Service Scheme. Under this scheme we have Employment Exchanges at different places. But what is the position of these employment exchanges? During April to December last year, only 3,26,338 persons could get employment. How many persons have registered their names and whose names are on the live register, is worth noting; the figure is astounding. 34,23,885 are the persons whose names are on the live register.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

I need not mention that apathy and disappointment are the two ruling passions of our people. Very few individuals go to the employment exchange for getting their names registered. A number of persons simply do not go to the employment exchange at all. Take the illustration of even educated persons; even they do not go to employment exchanges for getting their names registered. But in spite of this apathy or inactivity or loss of faith because of disappointment and disgruntlement, even the names of those, who took care to go to employment exchanges and whose names are on the live register, are to the extent of 34,23,885. What happens at the employment exchange? Now-a-days, there are so many complaints—I come from Bombay; I know the complaints—that unless you pay something, you simply cannot get placement at all even though your name may be registered there. I hope, the hon. Minister will take very serious note of it. It is not for the first time that I am mentioning it. He is also equally aware of it. But then it is my duty to mention it and emphasize the fact that even at the time when the man is no better than a beggar, he is unemployed, and it is very difficult to maintain himself and his family, he is expected to give bribe to the officer for getting an employment. How could he give a bribe when he is unemployed? I will not dwell on this elaborately. 16.21 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I would draw your attention mainly to the question of rural unemployment. I need not mention that agriculture is the major industry of this country. Agriculture is a means of living of the majority of people in this country. How this major means of living is distributed is a question worth studying. It has been so often repeated in the House and those who are the leaders of farmers and agriculturists are aware of the fact that 74 per cent of the people living on the agriculture are small farmers and marginal farmers, leaving aside the landless and agricultural labour. Then, when we talk of the small

farmers having not more than 5 acres of land and marginal farmers having not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 acres of land, the landless and agricultural labour, we must take note of the fact as to for how many days they get employment during the year. You will be surprised to know that the majority of these persons live a life of unemployment, semi-starvation and starvation. The Government, therefore, shall have to come forward with a proposal to start as many agro-industries as possible so that those who cannot leave their villages and who have small or marginal farms may get an alternative employment.

The industrial policy is based on 3-tier system, individual, cooperation and the public sector. So far as cooperation is concerned, I am, really sorry to mention, in this country, cooperation has also become a monopoly of certain individuals. You go to different places and look at the sugar cooperatives. You go to any place, not only to Maharashtra, you will find the same phenomenon. It has become a monopoly. Therefore, if at all cooperation is to be made successful, the Agro-industry should be so distributed that the agricultural labour and the landless should have some share in it so that they can also have a means of living. This is a concrete suggestion I am making. Otherwise, what will happen is that the tension and this problem of unemployment will continue.

Sir, let me make a mention of the warning given by Dr. Ambedkar, on 25th November, 1949, when the Constitution was framed and presented to the people of India. He said:

"On 26th January, 1950, we shall have political democracy meaning thereby one man, one vote, one value. But there will be social and economic inequality. If we allow the social and economic inequality to continue for long, these underprivileged and down-trodden people will lose their patience and destroy the whole fabric of society."

And the first symptoms are found to-day because there is tension every where in the country.

With these words, I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : My name is the first.

समापति महोदय : देखिए बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं और 5 बजे मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे ।

श्री समर गुहा : मेरा नाम बुलाया था । मैं उस समय बाहर था, एक मिनट में ही आ गया था ।

समापति महोदय : वह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि आप बाहर थे या क्या था ? दो तीन आदमी इस बीच बोल सकते हैं, वह बोल लें । आप लोगों से रिक्वेस्ट है कि समय कम होने के कारण थोड़ी सी लिमिट अपने ऊपर रखिए ।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House has been discussing this resolution with great concern. Only a few weeks before the President wrote an article in the newspapers in which he said that the problem of unemployment is anywhere from 10 million to 50 million people. He also said that nearly 100 to 150 million people are semi-employed. For example, the entire agricultural labour is semi-employed. You come from a village and you know that most of this agricultural labour suffer a pitiable plight because they have no other employment opportunities in the villages. We have seen that even when there is no cultivation in the field, that day nothing will be cooked in the house of the agricultural labourer because he has no money. He will have to go to a money-lender for some amount so that he can really give something to his family because he has no sustenance capacity. He gets something for his daily work and that is spent the same day. There is hardly much means available to them in the villages.

It was so surprising that the National Development Council approved the Plan. The budget has been presented and it was discussed. But the most urgent problem facing this country has not been taken care of at all by either the National Development Council or the Government. We have seen that some public sector allotments have been increased.

It is a welcome feature that they have been increased. But what is the problem? The number one problem facing the country is to channelise the man power resources. Actually Dr. Hazare who was appointed by the Prime Minister as one of the Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank came out with a statement when the banks were nationalised that if the nationalised banks have to give any advantage to this country, then the entire economic structure has to be changed. He said that there should be a complete change in the structure of the Fourth Plan. Even Dr. Galbraith said that the Second Plan and the Third Plan have not helped in removing or reducing the imbalance. Actually, the plans have been instrumental in creating imbalances because they have not been able to take care of the backlog of unemployment which came from the First and Second Plans. And if the same kind of pattern prevails in the Fourth Plan, the backlog of unemployment will be such that it will explode the country. To-day the riots and disturbances in the Universities are primarily due to the reason that the present day education is not conducive for them to have any future for themselves. You had been to your constituency when you contested the Elections in 1967. You must have faced the situation that most of the young men who were Matriculates had become Graduates. They were unemployed for the past one year. Some of them are unemployed for 2 or 3 or 5 years. Whenever you go to the constituency, hundreds of young people come to you asking for jobs. I tell them that even if I were the Prime Minister, it would not have been in my discretion to give jobs to all the people who come in hundreds and thousands. What is the kind of job available to them? Either they like to go and work in some private company or firm or they like to get employment in Government service. But what is the position? Today, we have already reached the saturation point.

If you see the State budgets, if the budget is to the tune of 100 crores, the emoluments, salaries and allowances of the State Government employees itself consumes 65 to 88 crores. What is left is sometimes Rs. 20 crores

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

and sometimes only Rs. 18 crores. What kind of development is possible with this small amount left? This is a completely lopsided budgeting. I don't know how the National Development Council approved this Plan as it is without taking sufficient care about the number one problem that is facing this country. Now I am reminded of Gandhiji more than ever before. His whole idea of decentralised economy was primarily for this reason. He did realise that there is tremendous labour force in the country while we are short of every other material in every other respect. There is more than 14% of the world's population in our country but there is only 2½% of the world's land available in our country. There will always be a big gap between resources that are available in our country and the manpower. But I find there is absolutely no manpower planning in the entire Planning or in the Budget.

Sir, we are talking about brain drain from the rural areas to the urban areas. This is taking place because in the rural areas they don't have anything to reckon with or to give them hopes for a better future and so they migrate to urban area. When they migrate their condition becomes as if they are third class citizens of our country. Today, if you really see the Taj Mahal Hotel a dozen people will spend Rs. 1,000 for the dinner over-night, but in front of the Taj Mahal Hotel, you will see large number of people living in the pavements whose lives, whose existence, are there on the pavement itself. In the city of Bombay there are 5 or 6 lakhs of such people who sleep on the pavements, whose life and whose existence is on the pavement only. On this situation, even Mr. Gunnar Myrdal has said that there should be complete structural change in the plan, an orientation to provide emergency employment opportunities no care has been taken. We from our organisation have suggested that there should be Rs. 250 crores in the plan itself earmarked for emergency employment, for employment opportunities schemes. What are those schemes? Two or three schemes are there which can give heavy employment. I do not say that Bokaro should be shelved.

But I could have understood this, when the problem of employment was serious in this country, a thousand crore worth of Bokaro plant could have been kept in abeyance for three or 4 years and a re-priority should have been geared up in this connection. One is this network of tubewells. Sir, you know, tubewell does not require very much money. If you set up a network of tubewells, you start them in 3 months' time, and get the reward in another 3 months and the next crop can be available to you within 6 months; and your whole project starts giving results within 6 months. It can provide employment opportunities to many.

Then, I come to house building programmes. The rural housing scheme is virtually nil, I should say. Even a small house-building activity, for instance can give employment to 15 individuals in house construction. If you really have a big house-building construction programme you can absorb lakhs and lakhs of unemployed people in the country. I would like give one instance. The Bechtel Corporation were asking for marketing facilities for distribution of fertilisers; it was not supported by us because we thought if they go in the villages they will completely influence our lives and, therefore, we had opposed that scheme of theirs. But I would like to say this, that in that scheme of theirs there was a very realistic analysis of the situation. They had suggested that they would utilise the petrol pumps, for providing servicing in the rural areas. In the State of Bihar, I know—you also come from that State—that in about 100 miles, there is no service station. I am a cultivator and so I have to keep my tractor with me as well as the bullocks.

I cannot depend on tractors for the cultivation because if any small part is out of order, I have to go to Patna or Gorakhpur which is about 100 miles away for servicing or repairing that. I would have thought of doing that in a petrol pump—either in Burmah Shell, Caltex or I.O.C. The Government of India could have made some efforts thereby they could have absorbed diploma-holders as mechanics. They could have

provided some arrangements for the repair of tractors. By this scheme they could have given employment to lakhs of people. Sir, there is unemployment in the country. There are nearly 80,000 engineers and about 2,96,000 other people who are unemployed. That means the total comes to about 4 lakhs of people who are technicians from the engineering colleges or polytechnics who are unemployed. We could have given them employment under this one scheme. They can go for service to the rural areas. And this is a must. In this country out of the tractors available, nearly 50% of them are out of order. And therefore these three schemes should have been given a top priority. And some of the big schemes which may be very essential ones could have been postponed to meet these emergency requirements and we should have organised the planning on the basis of an emergency planning. But it seems there is no concern at all on the part of the Government. They have announced just now three steel plants whereas the most important problem which the Andhra Pradesh, Mysore or any part of India to-day are facing, is the educated unemployment. They have not announced any scheme about them. They have not yet decided to announce any emergency programme for meeting the problem faced by the educated unemployed.

I hope that the Government would accept this Resolution and bring about certain structural changes and convert this Fourth Five Year Plan into an emergency employment planning for three years or four years. There is recession on the one hand and on the other hand there are so many educated unemployed people in the country. Unless something is done in this regard the entire social order will be completely disintegrated. In the coming years we have to be very very careful about this.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to speak a few words about the labour problem. First of all let me say that I have a grievance with this Ministry—the Ministry of Labour—that this is nothing more than a ministry except-

ing to resolve the labour disputes. They have not been entrusted with any other work. Looking the labour problems as a whole, I say that we are always thinking of these problems but there is no positive manpower policy at all in our country. This is a thing which we are facing in the last few years. At least for the first time the Government is talking of the enormity of this problem. We have seen that out of the employment potential, only about 4% of the entire labour force in the country is manned by the matriculates and/or graduates which is so insignificant a fraction. But this is expanded to a large extent in a developing country like India. All the same, the pressure on the expansion of college education comes in everywhere. Why is it so? It is because the people want to be graduates by their efforts so that they can find a better place in the market. Equating general education to technical education is very good. But there is no policy whatsoever in the country in spite of the recommendations made by the Kothari Commission. And no serious effort has been made in order to find out our requirements as also the manner in which we should proceed. This is with regard to the educated unemployed people.

What is the position about the vast majority of people who are unemployed or underemployed—I mean the rural masses? As my hon. friend Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha rightly pointed out, that is enormous and no attention has been paid to that aspect of the matter.

Now they are left at the mercy of the people in the villages who can employ them and it is always an employer's market. The result is that the labour force in the rural areas, whether educated or uneducated, whether skilled or unskilled, is completely at the mercy of these people. The result is that things have gone to such an extent that at any time there can be an explosion which will devour all of us. Probably we are ignoring that aspect of the thing.

We are talking of Naxalite activities. We are talking of their rural base. How is it that they get a base in the rural areas? Because

[Shri R. Barua]

there has been complete neglect of the entire area.

Secondly, with regard to planning, we have taken up big schemes but we have not taken care of absorbing these people. In our country, mobility of labour is not as we find in the modern advanced countries of the west. Therefore, our primary attention should have been devoted to seeing that this unemployed force is employed, and to that extent, there should have been sufficient plant and funds for agro-industries and industries which cater to the needs of the people there and the country at large. That we have not done. Even the scheme referred to by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in regard to tubewell, for instance, was never seriously taken note of. That would not only have given employment but it would also have developed the economy of the rural areas and as a result the unemployment problem would not have become that serious.

According to present estimates, at the end of the Fourth Plan, we would have a backlog of 14 million. I do not put much trust in this figure, because it must be much higher. It may, as the President said, be between 10 and 50 million. Whatever it is, I hope that Government will see that the Labour Ministry is seized of this. They should study the problem in depth and must be entrusted with determining manpower policy. Then alone shall we be in a position to see that our unemployment problem is tackled at least to some extent.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
सभापति जी, यह सरकार इस समस्या को कितनी शैबिली और कैजुअली ट्रीट कर रही है उसका इस बात से प्रमाण मिलता है कि आज तक सरकार को यह आंकड़े भी मालूम नहीं हैं कि हमारे देश में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं, कितने गांव में और कितने शहरों में हैं। इसके सही आंकड़े तक भी सरकार ने मालूम करने की कोशिश नहीं की। हालांकि संविधान के जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स हैं, अनुच्छेद 39 और 41, उनमें स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि हर एक

आदमी को ऐडोकेट मीन्स आफ लाइवली हुड देने का सरकार प्रयास करे। मैं अनुच्छेद आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

'that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood'."

उसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि :

"The State shall make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment."

तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि क्या आज तक आपने इस बात का सर्वे किया है कि देश में कितने आदमी एम्प्लायड हैं, कितने अनएम्प्लायड हैं, कितने अप्रेंटर-एम्प्लायड हैं। गांव में कितने हैं और शहर में कितने हैं। आज तक यह सरकार इस इशू को, जो सबसे गम्भीर है, कैजुअली और शैबिली ट्रीट करती जा रही है। यह मेरा पहला चार्ज है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह सरकार क्या कहती है इसको आप देखें। हमारे देश की जो अवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि एक स्कीम बनायी है उसमें पांच हजार लोग एम्प्लायड हो जायेंगे, या इतना पैसा खर्च किया इसमें 5,000 लोग एम्प्लाय हो जायेंगे। इधर-उधर थोड़े टचेज करके इस समस्या को टालती रहती है। यह इतनी गम्भीर समस्या है, जहां पर 35 मिलियन लोग बेकार हों वहां छोटे मोटे ऐडजस्टमेंट से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक रिवॉल्यूशनरी लीडरशिप हो हमारे देश में जिसका एक डाइनेमिक एप्रोच हो। जब तक यह नहीं हांगा तक तब इधर-उधर टचेज देने से या ऐडजस्टमेंट करने से कोई काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

हालत यह है कि चौथी योजना समाप्त होने के बाद, आज जितने लोग बेकार हैं उससे करीब दुगने लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे। आप स्टेटस को भी मेन्टेन नहीं कर पायेंगे। फिर आपकी योजना से क्या लाभ लोगों का होने वाला है? सरकार एक खेल खेलती है। लोगों का नशा पिलाने के लिये कि आइ० सी० एस० की प्रिविलेज हटा देनी है, राजाओं का प्रिवी पर्स दूर करना है। इससे कोई बेकारी की समस्या दूर होने वाली है। लोगों में साइकोलाजिकल ऐटमासफियर बना कर कि सरकार बड़ी प्रोग्रेसिव है घोखे में रखना चाहती है। ठीक है आप साइकोलाजिकल ऐटमासफियर बनायें, लेकिन जो सही समस्या है, अपनी ऐनर्जी जब तक आप उसमें नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक भस्मासुर का तरह से उसका हाथ आपके सर पर ही आपने वाला है और आप साफ हो जायेंगे।

आज हमारे देश की हालत क्या है? अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में बिजली बहुत हो गयी है। ठीक है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली का पर कैपिटा प्रोडक्शन 85 किलोवाट है 1967 में, जब कि इटली में 1850 किलोवाट पर कैपिटा है। लगभग 25 गुना ज्यादा। इसी तरह से 1964-65 में दूध का पर कैपिटा कनजम्पशन हमारे यहां 117 ग्राम होता था, जब कि 1956-57 में उससे ज्यादा था, और आयरलैंड में 730 ग्राम पर कैपिटा है। कैलोरीज का एवरेज पर कैपिटा कनजम्पशन 1964-65 में 1970 था जब कि फ्रांस में 2300 कैलोरीज है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम अन्डर फीड हैं।

सभापति जी, आपने कल अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि साउथ में एक महिला ने खुद अपनी और अपने तीन बच्चों के साथ जहर खा करके आत्म हत्या कर ली क्योंकि उसके पास साधन नहीं था। इस प्रकार के किस्से रोज हमारे

देश में होते हैं। इसके बाद भी यह सरकार जागती नहीं है। क्यों? इसका कारण यह है कि एक बार अपनी कुर्सी पर बैठ कर मेनोवर्किंग करती है यह सरकार। इससे देश की समस्या हल होने वाला नहीं है। देश में जो ला एंड आर्डर बिगड़ रहा है, अनुशासन-हीनता जो आ रही है और दुनिया में जो हमारी इमेज गिरती जा रही है इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी है, यहां की आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक नहीं है। जब तक मौलिक रूप से इस पर चोट नहीं पड़ेगी, इसको रोकने के लिये थोड़ा बहुत काम करने से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आपने इस समस्या के अन्दर ब्रैक ब्रू किया है कि नहीं? थोड़ा बहुत हो गया, लेकिन बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ। अगर कांग्रेस का मंत्रिमंडल नहीं होता, अगर आई० सी० एस० को आप यहां बैठाते तब भी शायद कुछ तो होता। मैं कहता हूं कि किसी की बदौलत कुछ तो होने वाला था। मुझे याद है कि जब मैं चौथी जमात में पढ़ता था तब अंग्रेजों ने भी कुछ किया था। अंग्रेज हुकूमत की बरकात क्या हैं? रेल चलाई, स्कूल खोले। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ तो किया, मगर आपने कितना किया? कितनी समस्याएँ हैं और कितना किया है? मैं चार्ज करता हूं इस गवर्नमेंट को कि जितने की जरूरत हैं उसका बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा उसने किया है। वजह यह है कि उसकी अप्रोच गलत है। हमारे माननीय दोस्त ने पूछा कि कैसे होगा? सरकार क्या करती है? यह सरकार केवल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर जोर देती जा रही है कि नेशनलाइजेशन कर के यह दे दो वह दे दो। मैं मानता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मुख्य अंग है एकानमी का। लेकिन अगर प्रोडक्शन नहीं है, पैसावार नहीं है तो क्या आप गरीबी का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करेंगे? आप 75 बिग बिजिनेस हाउसेज की सारी वेल्थ बांट दाजिये लोगों में तो हर आदमी के हिस्से में 50 रु० आयेगा। क्या उससे उनकी

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

सारी उन्न गुजर जायेगी ?

मेरा कहना यह है कि सबसे मुख्य समस्या यह है कि आप प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायें। जब आप का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा तब आप की सेविंग बढ़ेगी। हमारे देश में पिछले पन्द्रह सालों से इसी तरह से सेविंग चली आ रही है, रेट आफ ग्रोथ भी वही है। कभी आधा परसेंट बढ़ जाता है और कभी आधा परसेंट कम हो जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक 1974 तक रेट आफ ग्रोथ 10 परसेंट नहीं होता तब तक अनएम्प्लायमेंट फिगर में जो स्टेटस को है वह भी नहीं रख पायेंगे। आप का रेट आफ ग्रोथ तब ज्यादा होगा जब आप इन्वेस्टमेंट ज्यादा करेंगे और सेविंग ज्यादा होगी। अभी तक जितनी एडीशनल इनकम होती है उसका कुल 20 परसेंट सेविंग आप करते हैं। आप की योजना इस प्रकार की बने कि 40 परसेंट सेविंग हो और रेट आफ ग्रोथ 1974 तक बढ़कर 10 परसेंट आ जाये। उसके बाद आप काफी मात्रा में इस देश में लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं।

आखीर में मैं दो एक बातों की तरफ इशारा करूंगा। जो हमारा 7 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम है आप उसको ले तो दो सालों के अन्दर आप अनएम्प्लायमेंट में स्टेटस को पैदा कर लेंगे और उसके बाद जो आप का बैंक लाग होता है वह कम होना शुरू होगा। पहले तो आप यहां पर जितनी फारेन कंसर्न्स हैं, टी गार्डेन हैं, फारेन आयल कम्पनी हैं, उनको फौरन अपने हाथ में ले लें, फिर जितने नान डेवेलप-मेंटल ऐक्टिविटीज हैं उनको 10 परसेंट कम कीजिये, जो लम्बरी गुड्स हैं यहां पर उनको हेवीली टैक्स कीजिये, पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग्स को एफिशिएंट बनाइये, फिर अनयूटिलाइज्ड कैपिटली को पूरा कीजिये। उसके बाद जो एक्सेस कंजक्शन है एक अदायगी को उसको कम कीजिये। किसी आदमी को 24 हजार

रु० साल से ज्यादा खर्च करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये, ताकि सेविंग ज्यादा हो। सेविंग के लिये आप उसको उत्साह दीजिये, इन्सेन्टिव दीजिये। एक चीज यह भी होनी चाहिये कि जिसकी आमदनी एग्रीकल्चर से 25 हजार रु० साल से ज्यादा हो उस पर आप 5 परसेंट टैक्स लगाइये। जो आप के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसज हैं उन में से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को छोड़ कर उन्हें आक्शन कीजिये। इस तरह से किया जाय तो सरकार को 1500 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा की आमदनी होगी। इन 1500 करोड़ रुपयों में से 1200 करोड़ रुपये गांवों में लगाइये, प्रोडक्शन के लिये लगाइये। छोटे-छोटे किसानों को बीज दीजिये, खाद दीजिये। अभी हमारी पर-एकड़ ईलंड दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की लोएस्ट में से है।

हम यहां ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं। अगर 1200 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा गांवों में डाला गया तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि तीन साल के अन्दर हमारे देश में ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन आयेगा, लेकिन अगर यह सरकार सोचती रहेगी तो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की जगह रेड रेवोल्यूशन आयेगा। आप याद रखिये कि आज आप के दोस्त कोई भी हों, लेकिन कल वही दोस्त आप का गला दबा कर बैठेंगे और कहेंगे कि उतर जाओ कुर्सी पर से नहीं तो कल कर दिये जाओगे। यह दोस्त आप के टेम्पोरेरी दोस्त हैं। मैं आप से जो मांग करता हूं उसको पूरा कीजिये। यह आप के दोस्त जिस देश में गये हैं हमेशा उन्होंने ऐसा ही किया है। पहले उन्होंने लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया उस के बाद उठाकर फेंका है। इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सरकार मेरी बातों पर विचार करे और सही मानों में इस बारे में कुछ करे। तभी कुछ हो सकेगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a section of students have started raising slogans that they want jobs and

not degrees at a recent convocation. This should be taken as the red signal for an ignition, to show the extent that the unemployment situation has reached today. The unemployment situation cannot be discussed in isolation of the objectives and structure of planning. The architects of planning by their defects, and in the objectives and also in the planning and structure, have created a Frankenstein of unemployment.

I am quoting the figures given by the President himself. He says:

"After the three Plans, the estimate of the unemployed varied from 10 million to 50 million and of under-employed, from 100 million to 170 million. The number of educated unemployed rose by 13 per cent during the first half of 1969. According to the figures of Employment Exchanges, there were 8.75 lakh matriculates. 1.85 lakhs graduates and 53,118 engineers in June, 1969. The total number of job-seekers in November, 1969 were 34 lakhs as against 30.5 lakhs in November, 1968. In West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra, 30 per cent of the people are unemployed."

These are the figures quoted by the President himself. This shows the immensity of the problem. In the brochure published by the Planning Commission, they have said that after the end of the Fourth Plan, there will still remain a backlog of 19 million unemployed in our country. I do not want to quote more figures.

What had been the defect in our country? Our Government is taking the name of Gandhiji. In a way, they have made him not the living symbol of the country but something else. When Gandhiji—I was not a Gandhian—was raising the question of the *charkha* economy, my friend has very rightly pointed out that he did not want to take the country back to the bullock-age. He meant that compared to the countries like USSR, and America, our problem of employment was completely different.

The problems of Russia and America are almost the same. Except ownership, their

pattern of industry, their pattern of economy and their pattern of planning are absolutely the same. What is their problem? Their problem is: they have more land; less agriculturists. They have more jobs; less workers. It is just the reverse of what our position is. Here, what did our planners do? They started planning not with the labour intensive objective but with capital-intensive objective. The result is what we see in the Fourth Plan period.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want at least 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you never consider our difficulty. Please be very brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Again, I would quote what the President has said. He said:

"In 1938, together with Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Viswesvarayya, it was my unique privilege to convene the National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. One of the principal recommendations of this Planning Forum of India's National Planning Committee related to the total programme of manpower utilisation for the benefit of all sections of the people."

I am very glad that at least the President has mentioned the name of the father of planning in India, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He again reiterated this in 1944 in the Tokyo University speech when he said that the programme of Indian Planning was defence intensive, and secondly, he said that our objective of planning should be based on employment. That is not done. I have already said that in isolation if we try to devise any means to solve the unemployment problem, it will be absolutely wrong. Unless the Government is prepared to change drastically the objective of our planning and also the structure of our planning, there cannot be any way like a magic by which you can solve the problem of unemployment. We know that Mr. Kidwai, in the face of opposition from

[Shri Samar Guha]

many, decontrolled food and succeeded. Such courage is required today for drastically changing the objective and structure of our planning.

17 hrs.

I will conclude by giving three constructive suggestions. After changing drastically the objective of planning, capital-intensive planning should be limited to spheres like defence, mining and oil exploration. The rest of the investment should be made in small-scale sector, for developing agro-industries and other ancillary industries. Only if that is done there is a possibility of tackling our massive unemployment problem.

Another suggestion I would give is this. The President himself has said that there are 53,000 unemployed engineers. It was announced the other day that by giving IOC pumps, 1000 engineers can be employed. Government can solve this problem only if they decide that they will not import any technical know-how and technicians from outside. Look at Bokaro. 6000 Russian technicians have been imported. In Goa Fertiliser plant, technicians from outside have been imported. Today morning, I asked a question about export of iron ore and manganese ore. Engineers from Japan are being imported for this purpose. If the Government put a ban on import of technicians from outside and for our industrial development if Indian engineers are utilised instead of foreign engineers, they can solve the problem of unemployment of our engineers.

A few days ago, our Irrigation Minister and also Finance Minister said that a substantial amount will be released from PL 480 funds for rural electrification. If that is really done, if rural electrification is done on an extensive scale all over the country, agriculture, small-scale industries, village industries and many other things can be developed. Emphasis, should therefore be laid on this.

Thirdly, instead of diversifying the talking of the problem of unemployment by different ministries, there should be one single Ministry—Ministry of Employment—which will concentrate all its attention and energy for

coordinating the employment potentialities. That should be done if they really want to tackle the unemployment problem.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जोनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि हमारे देश में बेकारी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। लेकिन सदन के भीतर जब बेकारी की चर्चा होती है तो सिर्फ एक वर्ग की बेकारी की ही चर्चा होती है और वर्ग है अमोर परिवारों का, बाहरी लोगों का। उनके पड़लिये लोगों को जब नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है तो उन्हीं की चर्चा यहां होती है। लेकिन उससे कहीं अधिक गुना संख्या में बेकारी गांवों में है। वहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं। जिलों में जो सदर मुकाम होते हैं वहीं पर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तर होते हैं। इन लोगों के नाम वहां दर्ज नहीं होते हैं। बहुत से गांवों के पढ़े लिखे लोग हमारे पास नौकरी के लिए आते हैं। जब हम लोग उनसे सवाल पूछते हैं कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम रजिस्टर कराया है या नहीं कराया तो पचास प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे होते हैं या इससे भी ज्यादा परसेंट लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो कहते हैं कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तर का हमें मालूम ही नहीं है। इस तरह से इन एक्सचेंज के रजिस्ट्रार पर बेकारों की जो संख्या दर्ज रहती है वह बहुत कम रहती है। वहां जो अनुमान बेकारों की संख्या के बारे में है मेरा अपना ख्याल यह है कि उससे दस गुना अधिक बेकारों की संख्या होगी। साथ ही साथ हम गांवों में जो बेकार लोग हैं उनकी तरफ नहीं देखते हैं, सिर्फ शहरी बेकारों की तरफ ही देखते हैं। गांवों में अगर एक परिवार के पास दो बीघे खेत है और उसमें चार नौजवान लड़के हैं तो उनमें से तीन को बेकार माना जा सकता है और अगर उन तीन को नौकरी मिले तो वे नौकरी करने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। लेकिन उनको नौकरी मिलती नहीं है।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि यह समस्या

हल कैसे होगी ? बहुत पहले गवर्नमेंट ने तय किया था कि हम कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग करेंगे । अगर इसको किया जाए तो कुछ हद तक जो बेकारी गांवों में है वह दूर हो सकती है । साथ ही साथ गांव में हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खुलें । ऐसा अगर हो जाए तो कुछ बेकारों को वे भी खपा लेंगी । पूरे देश का कंस्ट्रक्शन इस तरह से हो कि हर दस गांव के पीछे जो बड़े बाजार हैं, उन बाजारों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हों । ऐसा अगर किया गया तो उससे भी इस समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिल सकती है । इसके अलावा जो जिले का हेडक्वार्टर है, वहां सीरीज आफ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हों । इस तरह से अगर किया गया तो बेकारी की समस्या को कुछ हद तक आप दूर कर सकेंगे ।

कोओपरेटिव्स का एक ऐसा प्रासेस है कि उसमें हम काफी पढ़े लिखे लोगों को खपा सकते हैं । हमारे पास बहुत से कार्यक्रम हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ईमानदारी के साथ, नेकनीयती के साथ उन कार्यक्रमों को ले कर चले, उनको लागू करे ताकि यह जो बेकारी की समस्या है यह दूर हो ।

मेरा यह भी आपसे अनुरोध है कि शहरी बेकारों की तरफ ही न हम देखें बल्कि गांवों में जो बड़ी तादाद में बेकार लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी तरफ भी हम देखें, उनकी समस्या की ओर भी हम ध्यान दें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record until I permit it... (Interruption)**. There is no time ; we have exceeded the time ... (Interruption)**. The House has exceeded the time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition who has brought this Resolution before the House within a very short time from 28th November when this House had an opportunity to discuss this important question.

Sir, even then and again now I would say that Government gives the highest consideration and importance to this question. It is known to everybody that it is not a question of finding facts. There are no disputes on the facts. There is no question of controversy or differences between Government and other hon. Members on this question of unemployment in our country.

Sir, the hon. Member—Leader of the Opposition, has rightly said that in the three plans successively—first, second and third—we have increasing figures of backlog of unemployment as are reflected by the increase on the live registers. I agree. But I would humbly say that I do not agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Members who say that Government has no national policy for employment.

Between 1951 and 1966 the labour force that came into the market was 38 million whereas we created jobs for 31.5 million. In the three Plans as a result of sustained efforts we have been able to create opportunities for employment. We have been able to place many of those who were on our live register. But at present it is difficult for us to say about the exact figure of unemployment.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and other friends charged the Government for not being able to give the precise figures. As is known, the Planning Commission was giving the figure of the backlog at the end of every Plan but this was being questioned by hon. Members in the House and outside. So, the Planning Commission itself and we ourselves thought as to how to get exactly and precisely the

**Not recorded.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

backlog figure. Because we had difficulty about the exact definition of employment, under employment, unemployment and such things, we appointed a committee under Professor Dantwala to advise us in this regard. Though this committee has not submitted its report, we have got the summary of their report.

According to the Committee, the character of our economy and consequently that of the labour force is such and so heterogeneous that it is not possible to justify aggregation into single dimensional magnitude. Therefore we have got this difficulty now though the live registers are there and they reflect unemployment to the extent the job seekers are registered with the employment exchanges. The limitations of the employment exchange data are there. There are persons who are employed but still register themselves for better jobs. Therefore, with these limitations, the live register reflects to a certain extent the unemployment situation in the country.

It is true that we have the figures in these employment exchanges going up; also of the educated unemployed. We are trying to keep a close watch over the situation and are taking necessary measures to increase employment opportunities. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has not only raised this question but, I must say, has also suggested certain measures as other Members have also done.

As was stated by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shrimati Sinha, we must have in this country emphasis on small-scale industries; we must have repair facilities for agricultural equipment that is being largely used in the countryside; we must have emphasis on co-operatives. I must say that all this is the second part of the Resolution of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, namely, that the Government should allocate resources for these things so as to increase employment opportunities. I will say that that is what we are doing at present; we are increasing substantially.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are not

doing that. What is the allocation in the Plan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: If the hon. Member, instead of opening his mouth, will open his ears, I will quote the figures of what we are doing. We have now the Fourth Plan almost finalised and have increased the allocation by about Rs. 480 crores. I would now like to quote how we propose to increase the outlay on such sectors of our economy that will give increased employment, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other Members suggested.

For agriculture and allied sectors previously we had planned to spend Rs. 2,217.5 crores. As a result of some more resources in our hands and as a result of nationalisation of banking in the revised Fourth Plan we are going to spend Rs. 2,719.6 crores on this. That is, we have increased this by almost Rs. 500 crores. Similarly, for irrigation and flood control our original estimate was Rs. 963 crores. We are going to spend now Rs. 1,097 crores. For power it was Rs. 2,084 crores; now we have got Rs. 2,455 crores. It is the positive step to control the labour force coming in the market. On family planning we were to spend Rs. 300 crores; now we are going to spend Rs. 315 crores; we have increased it by Rs. 15 crores in the new Fourth Plan. Similarly, water supply, irrigation, housing and urban development, all these sectors, are the sectors which are labour intensive.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, said, we should spend on defence—that is all right—we should spend on industrial minerals and we should also spend on such sectors of industry which are labour intensive. I would like to say that we are now spending on such sectors of economy which are labour intensive. So, we are already taking action on those lines. As I have quoted from the figures in the revised Fourth Plan, the Government are now laying emphasis on those sectors of economy which are labour intensive. Therefore, what the hon. Members suggested, to spend more on agriculture, irrigation and

power, small-scale industries, etc., we are doing that because we know and we appreciate that in this country, labour force is growing very fast. Not only that. We have got more labour force and we cannot, as is done outside, mechanise the processes in this country and, therefore, we have to spend more on such sectors which are labour intensive. We are doing that.

Another important point that was raised was that we should spend more on rural electrification. We agree, in the Second Plan, we had a very small number of villages, 25,600 villages electrified and then we had 69,000 villages and, in the Fourth Plan, we propose to spend Rs. 313 crores. We are also trying to have the Rural Electrification Corporation where we propose to spend Rs. 150 crores. Therefore, we are taking all those measures that the hon. Members have suggested and what the Leader of the Opposition has said in the latter part of his resolution that the Government should make a suitable provision in the Fourth Plan.

I would like to say that, at present, we are laying emphasis on labour intensive schemes, like, roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural electrification, village and small-scale industries, housing and urban development. The increasing tempo of agricultural development by introducing multiple crops, the use of high-yielding varieties, expansion of minor and major irrigation, increasing use of fertiliser and manure and substantial flow of credit through financial institutions will give impetus for creating more opportunities for employment and, thereby, creating more opportunities of employment in the rural areas as suggested by Shri Bhandare and others. We want the development of agro-based industries and we hope that the employment opportunities will grow at a faster rate. Therefore, all these things plus accelerated growth in manufacturing industries and encouragement to ancillaries, will give more employment opportunities to the people.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : आज जितने अन-

एम्प्लायड आदमी हैं, क्या चौथे प्लान के समाप्त होने के बाद वे कुछ कम होंगे या बढ़ेंगे; अगर कम होंगे, या कम से कम उतने ही रहेंगे, तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर बढ़ जायेंगे तो फिर इसका क्या फायदा है ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, while replying to the points raised by various hon. Members, I stated with the major points raised by the Leader of the Opposition and then I came to the points raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. When I gave all those figures, he was not present in the House. I am sorry, when I was replying to his point, he was not here in the House. Now, he is raising the same question. I hope, he will see the record. But for his information, I would say that the Dantwala Committee, the experts and the Members inside the House and outside have said about the back-log in the three Plans and the employment opportunities created and, as I said at the very outset, in the three Plans we have had more labour force than the employment opportunities that we could create. At this point of time, I cannot, categorically, say what will be the position at the end of the Fourth Plan. I hope the hon. Member would like to know the figures. We all agree and there is no difference. We will have more people in the labour market because of the fast rate of growth in the population. There will be much more willing hands to take opportunities for job. What we should do is to allocate the Fourth Plan in such a way that there will be more opportunities. I am giving the positive side whereas he is trying to corner me as to what would be the number of people unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan. I say what positive steps Government are taking. I can give facts and figures and if he finds no use for them, I am helpless.

Therefore, from time to time we are taking steps in these directions. We have also taken a number of steps. For example, the most important point that was raised was about engineers who are unemployed in the country, While the Education Ministry has taken certain measures about this, it so happened

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

that we have got in the country a large number of engineers and diploma-holders. We estimated in the Third Five Year Plan we would require at the rate of 25,000 engineers and 50,000 diploma-holders and we would create employment opportunities for them. But it is known that at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan came a catastrophe in this country. We had two aggressions—the Chinese and the Pakistani aggression. We had also two serious and severe droughts consecutively with the result that our economy could not progress as much as we anticipated. Therefore, whereas the opportunities created for the engineers were there, we had no economy to sustain them. Therefore this difficulty. Now, the point is compared to last year the economy is picking up. There is a ray of hope. We have 1.9% increase employment compared to the previous year. So we would not say that we have no difficulty. I am putting all the facts and figures very clearly and I must say that the only point on which we differ is when the hon. Member said that there is no national employment policy, when the hon. Member said that nothing has been done and when the hon. Member said that nothing is being done. We say that the patient needs treatment and we are trying to get the medicine whereas they say you cannot treat the patient. They are very pessimistic. But I am not so pessimistic, I am an optimist that this country with this Fourth Five Year Plan and more and more allocation will be able to sustain the growing labour force and will be able to give more employment opportunities. As I said, our Fourth Five Year Plan which has an outlay of Rs. 24,000 crores is giving Rs. 485 crores more on this and it is being spent more on the public sector with a view to have a labour-intensive economy. Therefore, the increased outlay will be in a position to help us very much.

The first part of the resolution of the hon. Leader of the Opposition asks us to take note of the situation of unemployment in the country. That, I would humbly say, was taken note of today and also on the 28th November when Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu moved

a resolution and asked us to have a committee of experts, we agreed...

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : You have still not appointed the Committee.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I agree that we have not been able to appoint that Committee. The only point was that within six weeks of our promising in the House I finalised everything.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Then what happened ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would expect Mr. Gupta who made an ultra-socialistic pronouncement in the House while opposing the nationalisation of banks, to hear me also....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of clarification, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am replying to Mr. Ramamurti's point. I say it is true I could not do so. What happened is this. In this question, whatever policy on employment we may formulate, it is the State Governments who have to carry out and implement these things. Therefore, I have finalised the terms and I have referred it to all the State Governments. I have given them last date also. It is only in the hands of the State Governments. I hope I will be able to announce the set up of the Committee very soon....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It should be a Committee of Members of Parliament plus some economic experts ; it should not be entirely an official committee—that is not the idea.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have not said that. The hon. Member may read his speech and then my reply. He asked about Committee of Experts. In my reply I have agreed to Committee of Experts. Mr. Vasudevan Nair was in the Chair and he asked : Also, Members of Parliament ? I said, Yes, also Members of Parliament. So, I

stand by that. In the course of time we will be able to set up that Committee and therefore the first part of the Resolution of the hon. Member has been conceded by me. We have taken note of that and we are taking further action.

As far as the second part of the Resolution is concerned, Mr. Chairman, this is about the allocation in the Fourth Five-year Plan. I have detailed the allocations in the Fourth Five-year Plan and I have said that we are increasing our allocations in the Fourth Five-year Plan on such sectors of economy which will give more opportunities for employment. In the light of this I hope the hon. Member will give the Government a chance to implement these things. As soon as the report of the committee is submitted we will be in a better position to take remedial measures.

Although I have not been able to reply to all the points raised, I hope I have covered all the major points. I hope the hon. Leader of the Opposition will give us a chance to implement the policy and withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The hon. Minister said, the matter is referred to the various States. We do not know how long the States will take over it; may be, some of the States may not take it as serious point; they may not reply at all. This is the condition under which we are living. Therefore, will you give specific time-limit before which if the State Government does not send a reply, the Government of India on its own volition will set up that Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and certain economic experts, to go into that question? Will you give that assurance?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा एक संशोधन था, वह शायद उन्होंने पढ़ा ही नहीं है। संशोधन यह है कि सरकार एक 7 साल में वेस्ट प्रोग्राम बनाए और सात

साल के बाद हर एक व्यक्ति को गारंटी दे एम्प्लायमेंट की, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। अब आप 20 साल से भी कुछ कर रहे हैं, आगे भी करते जाएंगे, यह तो हमने कहा हो नहीं कि आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन क्या साल के बाद आप इस बात की गारंटी देने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हर एक आदमी को नौकरी मिलेगी और नहीं मिलेगी तो आप उसे कम्पेन्सेट करेंगे ?

श्री नागबत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय मैं सात साल की बात नहीं मानता हूँ। इस देश में बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न इतना गम्भीर हो रहा है कि सात साल तक हम जो एं इस प्रश्न को लेकर, यह हम नहीं मानते हैं, हम तो इसके पहले ही इसका फैसला करना चाहते हैं, हमारी तमन्ना तो यह है।

So far as Mr. P. Ramamurti's question is concerned, we have asked the State Governments. I may say, whether they reply or not, I would be in a position to set up the Committee before the next session of Parliament starts. It is only about 6 to 8 weeks. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ram Subbag Singh.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): I am glad the hon. Minister has realised the gravity of the problem and has suggested certain measures to solve the problem.

But he was very emphatic in regard to this national policy for employment. I hope he will realise this and if he examines it more carefully, he will find that there is no policy at all.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : There is policy for unemployment.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There is policy for unemployment and there is no policy for employment. In a socialist State one must have a clear-cut policy; in regard

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

to the employment, whoever is able-bodied and has hands to work, he should be given an opportunity to work according to his capacity. But that situation has not yet been created in India. Therefore, there is a need to create that situation. You may have your own time-limit say, for two years, four years, five years or ten years. But the policy should be so projected that any body who comes out of a college or an engineering institute or any uneducated youth who is a major and who intends to work must have an opportunity to work. There should also be norms in regard to salary or wages. At present there is no norm in regard to determining the salary of employees either in the private sector or in the public sector or in government because the Pay Commission, from time to time, determines the service conditions as also the pay-scales. And nobody can confidently say that when he intends to work he will get a job wherever that may be and there he can do his work. But he should get a wage or salary commensurate with the work or the energy that he will put in. There is a total bankruptcy in these two fields. And nobody is confident to say that he will be able to get a job and nobody is also confident to-day to say that he will get the salary according to the labour that he is going to put in. On these grounds, there is no policy at all. And therefore, I would still like to impress upon him that Parliament as a whole must formulate a policy in regard to providing employment to everybody.

As regards the engineering students, you are good enough to make a mention that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the job opportunities that are likely to be created with the implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan are going to be of the order of about a lakh for engineering graduates. If this is going to be the figure, only God alone will help us.

For instance the hon. Minister did make a mention in regard to irrigation projects—probably about minor irrigation project. It is good that he is applying his mind on this. But if you calculate it, the people who are

going to register their names and who are going to work in the villages also for which the job opportunities are going to be created, they are not going to meet that number. Therefore the backlog is going on increasing. And it will increase even after the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

So, despite this industrial recession or agricultural improvement, all the able-bodied people are not going to get work. This must not be minimised. We can all think over the problem and how best to solve it. Because of spread of education now there is a trend to restrict the admission. In Delhi nobody can get admission if he is just a third-class. In the engineering colleges or institutes, admissions have been restricted. This is your own policy because the human power is big in India. How are we going to utilise this man-power? And how are you going to create a good atmosphere in this country? A mention was made also about the frustrated youths. That type of opportunity must not be allowed to be created. Family planning is no solution to the problem at all. But you did make a mention in this connection. I suppose you are not going to highlight that. If you want to create employment opportunities by following the family planning programme or by restricting admissions to the engineering colleges or medical colleges, I am afraid that is not going to be a solution to this major problem that is obtaining in this country.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that they should first have a programme formulated. A minor should not be asked to work but whoever attains majority should be provided work and the moment a matriculate or graduate comes out of school or college and he intends to work, he should be provided work and salary also. You may scale down the salaries. If people are getting Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 500 and Government's budget is not a position to meet the demand or hunger of the youths in the country, the salaries should be scaled down. Or they can start issuing coupons for 10, 15 or 20 per cent of the salaries or wages. But even now Government go on employing superannuated people because that is their policy.

Those who are their favourites continue even after they are 65. ICS and other persons in the employment of Government continue in this way. This is a wrong policy. Previously, people who reached the age of 55 were retired. Why do not Government adopt that rule to assist in the solution of the unemployment problem which is becoming more and more acute today? Or retire them at 50 and ask them to go and work elsewhere in other jobs.

Then as regards preserving dignity of labour, nothing has been done. I do not deny that we were also a party to that. In the implementation of the plans and during the Plan holiday, dignity of labour had been completely given the go-bye. This must also be borne in mind. At least during the implementation of the Fourth Plan, those who do manual work in villages etc. should not be considered to be second-class citizens. Those who work in Government may, according to Government's standard, be doing good work. But those who speak in Parliament or do clerical or administrative work are not doing productive work, but the people who work in the fields and factories or do animal husbandry are. Or take again those who construct roads, buildings etc. Or take cottage industries. Cottage industries have been completely neglected these days. Some body mentioned Gandhiji's plan. That is the real way of going about the problems in the country. Agro-industrial complexes must be created everywhere.

The Minister mentioned about the expert committee. They may suggest certain solutions. But the Dantwala Committee has not recommended any radical solution to the problem.

Therefore, I feel that experts may be associated with the committee, but it should be a parliamentary committee presided over by an MP and not a departmental committee.

The Minister talked about the State Governments. They come very little into the picture; because they have to run their economy as advised by the Centre in accordance with the

outline of the Fourth Plan or any plan, therefore, their employment programmes are also moulded in that direction. They cannot go beyond that. Therefore, they may consult the State Governments, but the ultimate picture must emerge from here. They must suggest a remedy for ending unemployment of the educated and uneducated as well as all others who are willing to work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is anyone withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Nobody is here to press them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let there be a voice vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Amendment Nos. 1 to 4 to the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 to 4 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the Mover the permission of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I object to this. We do not want to give permission. I do not expect the Leader of the Opposition to withdraw the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the fast deteriorating employment situation in the country both amongst the educated and uneducated sections of the society and calls upon the Government to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country."

The motion was negatived

17. 42 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : RIGHT TO PROPERTY

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai):
I beg to move :

"This House is of opinion that the right to private property in the means of production is inconsistent with the evolution of a real democratic society and having regard to the fact that the existence of the Right to Property among the justiciable Fundamental Rights in our Constitution has become a serious obstacle to the country's social, economic and political advance, recommends that the Government should take steps to amend the Constitution accordingly."

We all know that this right to property was enshrined in Article 19(f) and Article 31 of the Constitution of India as it was adopted in 1950. We also know that the Constituent Assembly which adopted this Constitution was not a real, sovereign Constituent Assembly. It was not an Assembly created by the sovereign will of the people. It was an Assembly which was created under the goodwill of the British Government and British Parliament, and the representatives in that Constituent Assembly could by no stretch of the imagination be called the representatives of the people of this country. They were representatives of the Assemblies which were elected under the Government of India Act, 1935. As far as the Indian States are concerned, the representatives were elected by a College of Princes. They were the nominees of the Princes. The Assemblies were elected on the basis of property qualifications and literacy qualifications. We all know that at that time very few people in this country were literate. Literacy itself was a big privilege of the propertied classes in those days. The position was very clear then. An illiterate man if he happens to be a propertied man, is a good man, can vote and can be elected; only a poor man has not got that right. It is on this basis that the Assemblies were elected at that time and the members of the Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected by

these Assemblies together with the Princes' representatives. Therefore, I say that it was a Constituent Assembly which was weighted in favour of the propertied classes in this country and against the non-propertied classes, who are the masses of people. It was a misnomer to call it a Constituent Assembly because it was not a real Constituent Assembly in the real sense of the term. No wonder, it laid so much stress on the right to property and enshrined it in the fundamental rights of the Constitution. What is a fundamental right? This question has now become very acute particularly because of the judgment in the Golaknath case and later on in the Bank Nationalisation case. There is a valid and big distinction between property and property. There is property which is meant for consumption and use; there is property which is a means of production. Property in the sense of means of production is different from property for use by individuals or families. Wealth is created by the application of labour to the means of production. I am not speaking of times when society was rent into two classes—slaves and slave owners or the distant period of time when land was the only means of production in the world. I am talking of modern times when industrialisation has taken place on the basis of capitalist private property relations in the world in a capitalist society; according to the laws of production that exist in capitalist society we find that property rights in the sense of ownership of means of production have got a tendency to concentrate wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer people. This has been the history of countries which have taken to the path of capitalist development, countries such as USA, Britain and other capitalist countries. So long as this right to property is accepted as a fact of life, they cannot prevent concentration of wealth and the growth of monopolies whatever may be the laws they may pass. This is what we find in America, Great Britain and in other countries and India is no exception. Despite all their pronouncements and protestations that they are working for a socialist society, what has happened in this country? Here also there is concentration of wealth in fewer and fewer hands. Is

this conducive to the growth of a real democratic society? On the one hand people say that they are in a democratic society; on the other hand they allow the growth of concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people. They are talking with the tongue in their cheek; this is hypocritical as there is no such thing as democracy if it allows concentration of wealth in the hands of fewer people. Why go to other countries? We know what happened in the last Rajya Sabha elections. Members of the ruling Congress complain that money played a big role in the elections to the Rajya Sabha. That is the position—concentration of wealth is playing a decisive role in affecting the votes of Members of the Legislative Assemblies for elections to Rajya Sabha. When that is the case, we can understand what role it plays in the other aspects of social and economic and political life. Therefore,—

AN HON. MEMBER : Defection.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am not talking of defection alone. I am talking of other fundamental rights given in the Constitution. Therefore, when the majority judgment in the Golaknath's case said that fundamental rights are natural rights, I want to know whether the right to property is a natural right. Was the right to property a primordial right as they pointed out? Was the right to property existing from time immemorial? Did property relations exist in society from time immemorial? Is it or is it not a fact that property itself is a creation of the law from time to time? Take Hindu law for example. Is the property right the same for those who follow the Dayabhaga system and to those who follow the Mitakshara system? Is the Manu code a primordial thing? It is something which happened after Hindu society had progressed to a certain extent, and then when the rulers had to keep slaves under slavery, Manu's code came into existence.

Therefore, let us be very clear that property is not a primordial thing. We know the Vedic hymn :

सहना भवतु, सहनौ भुनक्तु सहवीर्यं कर-
वाव है ।

तेजस्विनावदीतमस्तु । माविद्विविषावहे ॥

ओं शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

Do we know what it means? It means, let us work together; let us enjoy the fruits of our labour together; and then there will be peace. That is the song that the ancient Vedic tribes used to sing. There was a tribal society and they had to work together. There was no such thing as individual property right. It is only when society was rent into classes, when more powerful people grabbed the means of production and made other people work for them, that the question of property came up. This is how society has developed all along. I am not going into the historical aspect. I am now concerned with what is happening in our society today.

My question is this. Today, in the Constitution, you say something as the Directive Principles of State Policy, and you say something in the fundamental rights. Are these two reconcilable? Can you reconcile, and have you been able to reconcile the directive principles of State policy enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution with the fundamental rights, the justiciable fundamental rights, as enshrined in Part III of the Constitution? Why is it, for example, that during all these 22 years, not one principle of these directive principles of State policy has been made something real, something tangible? And can I go to the Supreme Court asking them to say that this Government has not adopted policies as per the directives given in Part IV? I cannot go there. It is a trick played upon the common people. Those members of the Constituent Assembly, who are more concerned with property rights, but understanding that the democratic feelings of this country at that time were something, to be reckoned with they played a trick on the common people and said: "These are the directive principles, but you cannot go to the Supreme Court; you cannot go to a court for their enforcement. They are just directive principles. But what is fundamental is the right

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to property and certain other rights."

I want to point out that all these rights were ephemeral. They cannot be enjoyed so long as this fundamental right to property exists. Article 19, which relates to fundamental rights, says :

"All citizens shall have the right—

to freedom of speech and expression ; to assemble peaceably and without arms ; to form associations or unions ; to move freely throughout the territory of India ; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India ; to acquire, hold and dispose of property ; and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

Now, I want to know, are all these things open to the common man in the street? Yes ; theoretically he has got the right ; theoretically he has got the right to carry on any profession, any trade in this country. But can he do it? After all, the property of this country is what? They are the means of production in land and big factories. When all these big factories and lands are concentrated in the hands of a few people of this country, what is the use saying to the other people, "You are equal before law. The Supreme Court will treat you equally"? How can he enjoy that equality? The rich man will engage Mr. Setalvad to argue his case, while the poor man will not be able to find money even to appear before the Supreme Court. This is a chimaera, a sham thing. The common man does not enjoy all these things so long as the right to hold private property is enshrined in the Constitution itself. It is a bogus thing. The Supreme Court, in the latest Bank Nationalisation case, have said :

"The restriction imposed upon the rights of the named banks to carry on 'non-banking' business is, in our judgment, plainly unreasonable. No attempt is made to support the Act which while theoretically declaring the right of the named banks to carry on 'non-banking' business makes it

impossible in a commercial sense for the banks to carry on any business".

They say, by this Bank Nationalisation Act, you have taken away all their assets. Nothing is left. You say, they have got the right to carry on non-banking business, but for that they must have money. You have taken away their assets. So, although the right is declared theoretically, it is unreasonable, it is a chimaera ; it is not a fact. That is what the Supreme Court says. I wish they are able to take the same attitude with regard to the common people of this country. All this talk of right to hold property is nothing but a theoretical right so far as the common people, the workers, are concerned. When the worker has not got the right of work, when he cannot get employment in this country, what is the use of having the right to hold property? That is only a theoretical right so far as the vast majority of the people are concerned. It is intended only for the richer sections of people, not for common people. That is the reality of the situation.

When we talk about the right to hold property, I want to point out that this right should not be included in the justiciable fundamental rights of Constitution. It is for Parliament, for the society from time to time, on the basis of conditions obtaining in that particular society and through the appropriate organs of Government, be it Parliament the Legislature, be it the Panchayat, whatever might be the form of Government that might obtain in a particular society, it is for that society to define what shall be the form of private property that will be good for that society. It is not for any court or Constitution to decide permanently. This is the basic question I want to canvass here.

When we say that everybody has got the right to hold property, I want that right to be a real one. After all, property in this country consists of lands and big factories. When we say that every man must have the right to that property, I want that right for every single individual in this country. How can I get that right? If all these lands belong to a few individuals, obviously the

majority of the people will not have right to property. If all the factories belong to a few individuals, the overwhelming majority of people will not have the right to hold property. Unless property is either collectivised or is held by cooperatives or is social property, every individual in this country does not have a share in that property. Therefore, when you enshrine this right to private property as a fundamental right, you are denying the right to hold property to the overwhelming majority of the people. Therefore, it is a humbug practised on the common people; it is a deception practised on them. I want that deception to go. Now, having said so much about this thing, I want to ask you, this Golaknath case, after this latest Bank Nationalisation case, are we to leave this matter in the hands of these wonderful wise people who call themselves the judges of the Supreme Court? After this case, I have no respect for these people. I want to make it clear. After all, there is a purpose, there is a point, why the Supreme Court decided the Golaknath case in the way in which it did. There is also a purpose why in the Bank Nationalisation case, the Supreme Court decided in the way in which it did. We know this is not the first time when this question was raised.

18 hrs.

Then, in 1951, in the Sankari Prasad case, the same question arose as to whether the Parliament, under Article 368, gets a constituent power, constituent authority, and not merely a legislative authority, and on the basis of that constituent authority, whether the Parliament can amend the Constitution including the Part III of the Constitution. This question was raised as early as the 1951 and the Supreme Court at that time.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are we discussing the Supreme Court or the property right?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am pointing out why this has become necessary. I am arguing my case. After these judgments have come, we cannot trust them. They

decided unanimously that the Parliament has that right. This was the position taken in 1951.

Later on, in 1965, in the Sajjan Singh case also, the Supreme Court decided to uphold the decision taken in 1951. Then in 1967, another set of wise members of the judiciary—those people who decided earlier also were wise people and those people, in 1965, who decided to uphold the decision the Sankari Prasad case, including the then Chief Justice, Mr. Gajendragadkar, were also wise people—some other wise members of the judiciary said, “No. They were fools.” We are the wise people and we say, you have not got the right to amend the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution. Like Buddha, under the Bodhisattva tree in 1967, these people got a revelation was and the revelation that the Parliament cannot amend the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution. This is the most wonderful thing.

Similarly, in 1970 or in 1969, another set of the Supreme Court judges held differently, on everyone of the issues raised in the Bank Nationalisation case, on the question of applicability, on the question of the mutual exclusiveness, of Article 19 and various other articles of the Constitution, including Article 31. They held that these articles are totally, mutually, exclusive and that they cannot be joined together. For 20 years, in case after case they held that position. But in 1970, they say, “No. They are not mutually exclusive.” On the other hand, the correctness, the constitutional validity of a particular Act passed by the Legislature will be decided not on the basis of the object of that law, whether the object is enshrined in an article of the Constitution, but it shall be judged on the basis of how far it infringes the fundamental right of the individual under Article 19 of the Constitution. The side effect of that Act becomes far more important than the social good of the country. This was the position taken by these ten Judges suddenly. For twenty years they held differently; suddenly under the Bodhisattva tree today they say, “We are now Buddhas; revelation has come; this is the revelation which the

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entire country must accept." I refuse to accept that revelation; I refuse to have any consideration or regard for such people who change like this.

Why such things took place? There is a reason for this. In the Golak Nath case the Judges said—I want to point out the contempt that they have for this House and the people of this country—

"But, having regard to the past history of our country, it could not implicitly believe the representatives of the people,"—

Mind you, they say that the Constitution makers and the Constitution, having regard to the past of the country, could not have implicit faith in the representatives of the people of this country; remember that—

"for uncontrolled and unrestricted power might lead to an authoritarian State. It, therefore, preserves the natural rights," including the right of property.

They could not trust the people of this country. They could not trust the elected representatives of the people of this country. These people do not trust, the majority of the Judges who gave that Golak Nath case judgement do not trust the people of this country. They do not trust the representatives of the people of this country. That is the reality.

Why? After these 20 years new currents have begun to stir the political and economic life of this country. You know the result of the last general elections. The last general elections resulted in what? They knew that new forces were emerging in this country which were going to question the right to hold property altogether. They wanted to buttress against that. It is not without significance that this judgment came just immediately after the results of the last general elections in 1967 were announced. These people were afraid of the rising forces. They cannot trust the representatives of the people who may take away the right of property. Therefore they say, "No; the Constitution, as

we interpret it, means that as far as the Fundamental Rights, Chapter III, is concerned, that Chapter is unamendable; it is unalterable; it is for ever; it is *anadi*; it is *anantam*; it will never end; it is for ever." This is the kind of mentality with which they had gone about.

Similarly, we also know how the later Judges also behaved. We also know that all the norms have been upset, not only with regard to mutual exclusiveness of Article 19 and various other articles but even on the question of compensation and even with regard to the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution how they had completely changed. The position that they held in the judgement which this Court itself had delivered just a few months back in what is known as the Shantilal Mangaldas case was completely reversed. Every position was totally reversed.

Why? I wish to point out that after all the Supreme Court is not something which is above politics; it is not something which is above ideology; it is not something which is sitting somewhere in an ivory tower. After all, it is a part and parcel of the upbringing which they have had all these years. Their upbringing comes out; it is bristling—in that judgment; it drips from every pore of that judgment. I will tell you just one gem of it.

After all we are dealing in the case with a situation after the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution was passed. Therefore, there is no need whatsoever to refer to the position before that. Nonetheless, while explaining the position of compensation our learned Judges observed :

"In its dictionary meaning 'compensation' means anything given to make things equal in value : anything given as an equivalent, to make amends for less or damage. In all States where the rule of law prevails, the right to compensation is guaranteed by the Constitution or regarded as inextricably involved in the right to property."

Therefore, they have come to the conclusion that if our country is to be a country with rule of law, then the right to compensation must be inextricably involved in the right to property. All these conceptions they have. Therefore, they quote what is the position in the USA. How are we concerned with that? We are concerned not with the position in USA. We are concerned not with the position with regard to Japanese Constitution. We are not concerned with the Canadian Constitution. We are not concerned even with the laws of England. We are concerned with the Constitution and with the Amendment that has been passed by the Parliament in its Fourth Amendment in 1955. Instead of dealing with that specific subject, these people go on quoting Blackstone in his "Commentaries on the Laws of England":

"So great moreover is the regard of the law for private property, that it will not authorise the least violation of it; no, even for the general good of the whole community."

This is the understanding with which these Judges function.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : They might have learnt it by heart.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is not something which they have learnt alone. It is something which is in their blood. That is reality. This is something which is in their blood and these are the people who want to arrogate to themselves the right to dictate the Constitution of this country. I say this in all seriousness. They say that even the representatives of the people elected by adult suffrage cannot amend the Constitution, they cannot touch this fundamental right to property. This is what is said in Golak Nath majority judgement. They say, 'We cannot trust you, elected representatives of the people.' This is the position. Therefore, I would like to say whether this country can at all trust these Supreme Court Judges and entrust its fate and development of the country to them.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : On a point of order, Sir. Are we discussing the powers of the Supreme Court? are we discussing the amendment to the Constitution. It will be very wrong to discuss the character and the judgment of the Supreme Court. Some may feel that the property right should not be there. If his argument is to be accepted that they wrongly interpreted the Constitution, then there is no substance in the amendment he has proposed. The whole amendment seems to be that the Judges did not properly apply their minds and therefore, they came to a wrong judgement. If it is a case of wrong judgment, where is the necessity of this amendment? Therefore, I submit that it is not the Supreme Court Judges and their powers we are discussing. We are discussing whether the amendment should be there or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I was also feeling like that. That is why I asked you whether we are dealing with your resolution. You have spoken much more against the working of the Supreme Court than the points referred to in your amending Bill.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj : Sir, necessarily the judgement of the Supreme Court will come here. Members have every right to criticise the judgement.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजिज को, उनकी पर्सनैलिटी को लेकर, क्विटसाइड कर रहे हैं क्या यह उचित है? उनकी अपव्रिगिंग और ब्लड आदि की बात करना सरासर गलत है। यह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request you to confine yourself to your resolution.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : My resolution is, this thing should be taken out of the Constitution of India. By including it in the justiciable chapter of the Fundamental rights, this is subject to the decision by the

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

Supreme Court. I want to point out the changing decisions** of the Supreme Court. We cannot leave this question to the changing decisions** of the Supreme Court. That is my argument. Therefore I have to point out that this Supreme Court has been behaving in various ways.

We cannot leave the future of this country to the changing decisions** of the Supreme Court from time to time. That is my argument, Sir. (*Interruption*) I have got every right; I will repeat it from every public platform.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. So far as these words against the Supreme Court are concerned, they should not go on record. Supreme Court is the highest judiciary in the country.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Therefore, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those words need not go on record. Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: They are perfectly parliamentary terms. They are not derogatory terms, Sir. After all, for some people it might be hurtful. What am I to do? I am finding myself in a position where I do not know where I am. I do not know where the Parliament stands.

Therefore, I want to point out that after all these decisions by the Supreme Court with regard to Fundamental Rights, it has become impossible for this country to take a single step forward in the direction of all these principles which have been enshrined in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Why? Sir, it has been stated that compensation should not only be the market value but should also take into account the potential value of the particular property. That is one of the things; there may be so many other things. When that is the case, I want to ask, whether at all it is possible. I will

take a very simple thing. Take the city of Old Delhi. In 20 years time from now on, what will be the traffic problem in Old Delhi? What will be the size of buses? Their wheel bases are increasing day after day; the buses and trucks are increasing in large numbers. Will we be able to demolish houses on both sides and widen the streets? What will be the amount of compensation to be paid to these things? What will be the market value at that time? What will be the potential value at that time? If these schemes are to be accepted, Sir, no social progress whatsoever can ever take place in this country, so long as this Fundamental Right is there in the Constitution. It is not a fundamental right, because it is not a natural right. By natural right, when a man is born he gets the capacity to work, he gets the capacity to speak he gets the capacity to associate himself with people—these are natural rights. But, on the other hand, the right to property is certainly not a natural right. The right to property comes to the person who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth. It is not the natural right of all the individuals that are born in this country. Therefore, Sir, to call this a natural right, to call this a primordial right, is a misnomer. It is a travesty of truth in this country, the largest majority of the people of this country are born without property. Therefore they cannot enjoy any of the freedoms that are mentioned in the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution. Therefore I want that the Government, if it is true to its professions, if it wants to carry this country forward— I am not bothered about socialism, if it wants to move the country forward to a more just and democratic society, if it is true to that profession, want the Government to come forward with measures to abolish and take away Article 19 (f) and (g) and Article 31 from the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution. Thank you.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Prime Minister has defended private property today.

*Expunged by order of the Chair.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"The House is of opinion that the right to private property in the means of production is inconsistent with the evolution of a real democratic society and having regard to the fact that the existence of the Right to Property among the justiciable Fundamental Rights in our Constitution has become a serious obstacle to the country's social, economic and political advance, recommends that the Government should take steps to amend the Constitution accordingly."

Are you moving your amendment, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha?

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:—

"That in the resolution:—

after "production"

insert "distribution and exchange"

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your amendment, Shri Deorao S. Patil?

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:—

"That in the resolution:—

add at the end:—

"during the current session".

समापति महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये की तबियत खराब है, वह जाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए उन्हें बोल लेने दीजिए पहले।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री राम मूर्ति के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट बनाम पालियामेंट के विवाद में उलझना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि जो बुनियादी खामियाँ हमारे संविधान में हैं उनको दूर किए बिना सिर्फ सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आलोचना करने से काम बनने वाला नहीं है। क्योंकि सारे गुण पालियामेंट में इकट्ठा हो गए हैं और सारे दुर्गुण सुप्रीम कोर्ट

में हैं, इस सिद्धांत को मैं नहीं मानता। बहुत सारी जो बुराइयाँ हैं वह वर्तमान समाज-व्यवस्था में हैं और उसी का प्रतिबिम्ब हमारे आईन में और संविधान में है। तो अगर परिवर्तन की राजनीति को चलाना है तो सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए भी हम लोग लड़ें और संविधान में और कानून में भी परिवर्तन लाने के लिए प्रयास करें। मैं एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ अमेरिका की। अमेरिका में भी आप देखें कि जनता के द्वारा चुनी हुई कांग्रेस बहुत सारे मामलों में बहुत ज्यादा प्रतिक्रियावादी रही है जैसे व्यक्तिगत आजादी। मैकार्थी के जमाने में ऐसी लहर दौड़ी कि अमेरिका की कांग्रेस में उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये कोई तैयार नहीं था और उस समय हमने देखा कि नीग्रो के मामले में, व्यक्तिगत आजादियों के मामले में अमेरिका की कांग्रेस जब प्रतिक्रियावादी थी तब अमेरिका के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वारंट के नेतृत्व में व्यक्तिगत आजादियों की भी रक्षा की है, नीग्रोज के अधिकारों की हिफाजत की है और साथ-साथ कांग्रेस में सही माने में मतदाताओं का प्रतिबिम्ब हो, इसके लिए उन्होंने चुनाव क्षेत्रों को बदलने के बारे में भी पहल की है वरना कांग्रेस के हाथ में यह रहता तो सभी लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व कांग्रेस में हो ही नहीं पाता। इसलिए हमको देखना चाहिए कि किस विशिष्ट परिस्थिति में पालियामेंट या कांग्रेस के द्वारा जनता की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति होती है और किन परिस्थितियों में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का इस्तेमाल हम लोग कर सकते हैं। क्योंकि राममूर्ति जी को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बुनियादी अधिकारों में परिवर्तन करने वाले कानून को संवैधानिक करार किया, उसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज ने व्यक्तिगत आजादी का जब सवाल आया, गोपालन का मामला आया, तो क्या वह प्रतिक्रियावादी, उदार मतवाद विरोधी साबित नहीं हुई? उस समय सुप्रीम

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कोर्ट ने यह भाष्य किया कि जो बुनियादी अधिकार दिये गये हैं, एक-एक अधिकार की अलग-अलग व्याख्या करनी चाहिए, नतीजा यह हुआ कि गोपालन साहब को रिहा करने के बारे में जो लोगों की उम्मीद थी... (व्यवधान) मैं यही कह रहा हूँ। इसलिए आज जो नया भाष्य आया है यह तो सम्पत्ति के सन्दर्भ में आया है। मैं स्वयं मानता हूँ। व्यक्तिगत आजादी के सम्बन्ध में नहीं आया। लेकिन कल ही मैंने रिट दायर किया है और जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्वीकारा है बहस के लिए उस में मैंने चुनौती दी है कि आज तक व्यक्तिगत आजादी के बारे में आपके जितने निर्णय हैं और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड, इंडियन पीनल कोड के तहत हमारे अधिकारों के ऊपर जो अतिक्रमण हो रहा है, उसको मैंने चुनौती दी है और इसीलिए एटार्नी जनरल को भी नोटिस देने का सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया है कि उनको भी नोटिस दिया जाय क्योंकि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड और इंडियन पीनल कोड की धाराओं को भी मैंने चुनौती दी है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के नये भाष्य के अनुसार जो पुराने निर्णय हैं जो गोपालन के केस में हुए हैं उनको बदलने की जरूरत है। यह तो दोनों के रिश्ते की बात हो गई।

18.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

असल में राममूर्ति जी ने जो बात कही वह सही बात है कि जो संविधान परिषद् बनी थी वह परिषद् सोधे चुनाव के द्वारा नहीं बनी थी। एक तो जो विधान सभा अंग्रेजी के जमाने में थी वह स्वयं सीमित मतदान के आधार पर बनी थी जिसमें सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को बुनियाद दी गई थी कि जिसके पास सम्पत्ति होगी उसी को वोट का अधिकार मिलेगा। उनके द्वारा सीमित मतदाधिकार से चुनो हुई जो

विधान सभाएं थीं उनके द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष मतदान से यह संविधान परिषद् बनाई गई थी। बहुत सारे लोग आजकल प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि डा० अम्बेडकर के द्वारा यह संविधान बनाया गया था। यह बात सही है कि उसमें उनका बड़ा योग था। लेकिन सब चीजें जो उसमें हैं वह डा० अम्बेडकर की इच्छा के अनुरूप हैं, यह मानना गलत होगा। इस संविधान की जो विशेषताएं हैं, उसकी एक ही विशेषता का मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कि संविधान की धारा 32 में, दुनिया के किसी और संविधान में यह नहीं है, हमारे संविधान में है कि अगर किसी के बुनियादी अधिकारों का हनन होता है तो सीधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने एक साधारण नागरिक भी जा सकता है। अगर अम्बेडकर साहब का कोई बड़ा कांट्रीब्यूशन है तो वह यह है जो संविधान में 32 वीं धारा डाली गई। अब जो बाकी खामियां हैं, बाकी दोष हैं, तो 32 वीं धारा का भी दुरुपयोग हो सकता है जैसे सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को लेकर हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि संविधान में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आए। बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने के दो तरीके हैं। एक नई संविधान परिषद् आप बुलाइए जिसमें 18 और 21 (व्यवधान) आप नहीं बुलाइयगा लेकिन आप कितने समय रहने वाले हैं? हिन्दुस्तान का युवा जरूर करेगा इस काम को। वह विद्रोह करेगा और नई संविधान परिषद् बुलाएगा जिसमें समाजवाद और लोकतंत्र के लिए नया आईन बनाने का काम होगा। आप जैसे लोग हवा में उड़ जायेंगे। आप किस दुनिया में रहते हैं। छोड़ दीजिए इस बात को। यह जरूर होने वाला है। समाजवादी समाज की प्रस्थापना के लिए नया संविधान और आईन बनेगा। सत्ता का, राजनैतिक और आर्थिक सत्ता का उसमें बिकेंद्रीकरण होगा और इस तरह की कई बातें उसमें होंगी। लेकिन दरमियानी असें के लिए हम क्या कर ? यह सवाल है।

यह बात सही कि गोलकनाथ केस के बाद और बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के केस के बाद अब राष्ट्रीयकरण करना मेरी दृष्टि से तो बिल्कुल असंभव हो गया है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दुगुना, तीन गुना अगर मुआबजा देना है और सो भी कैश के रूप में देना है तो इसका मनलब होगा कि सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए आर्थिक समानता प्रस्तावित करने के लिए अब सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बिल्कुल बेमतलब हो जाता है। इसलिए दरमियानी बरसे के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि संविधान में कुछ हम लोग परिवर्तन करें और ईमानदारी से करें। इस तरह की जो एक बहस चल रही है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट श्रेष्ठ है या हम श्रेष्ठ हैं यह बेमतलब है। आप संविधान में कौन-सा परिवर्तन चाहते हैं यह सदन के सामने रखिए और इन परिवर्तनों को लाने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए उसके बारे में हम लोग सोचें।

जहां तक सम्पत्ति का सवाल है सम्पत्ति के बारे में 19 वीं धारा में एफ और जी और साथ-साथ 26 वीं धारा में सी और डी और 31, 31-ए और 31-बी, 31-बी में तो कोई खराबी नहीं है इसलिए उसको तो मैं छोड़ देता हूं लेकिन 31, 31-ए, 26 सी और डी और 19 एफ और जी, इनमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मैंने स्वयं इसके बारे में कई विधेयक दिए हैं। लेकिन जो ताजा विधेयक मैंने दिया है उसमें मैंने चाहा है कि 19 एफ और जी को हटा दिया जाय, 26 सी और डी को हटा दिया जाय और 31 ए में जहां एस्टेट शब्द का प्रयोग है वहां पर "आर प्रापर्टी" जोड़ दिया जाय ताकि जमीन और भूमि-सुधार के अलावा जो कारखाने वाली सम्पत्ति है वह भी इसमें जाए क्योंकि इस संविधान का आधार है पूंजीवादी। इस संविधान में जो परिवर्तन किए गए वह भूमि सुधार के लिए या सामन्ती अधिकारों को समाप्त करने के लिए, पूर्णतया नहीं, लेकिन

कुछ मात्रा में लेकिन जो पूंजीवादी अधिकार हैं यानी शहरी सम्पत्ति जो है कारखानों की सम्पत्ति जो है उसके अधिकारों के बारे में संविधान बहुत ज्यादा सहानुभूति दिखाता है। तो मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जिस स्तर पर आपने एस्टेट को रखा है उसी स्तर पर अन्य सम्पत्ति को भी ले आइए ताकि पूंजीवाद के बारे में कोई रियायत दिखाने की बात न हो। जो जमींदारी आदि के बारे में रवैया रहा वही पूंजीवाद के बारे में हो। अब रह जाती है संविधान की धारा 31। तो उसमें (व्यवधान)..... वह बता रहा हूं। जो एस्टेट के लिए है, जमीन के लिए है, मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि 31-ए एम एस्टेट लिखा हुआ है उसमें प्रापर्टी भी जोड़िए ताकि शहरी सम्पत्ति भी उसमें आए। उसमें क्या आपत्ति आपकी हो सकती है? अब जहां तक किसानों की जमीन का या छोटे लोगों की सम्पत्ति का सवाल है मैंने 31 वीं धारा को बदलना चाहा और मैंने यह कहा है कि :

"No person holding or possessing property below the ceiling prescribed by law in this behalf."

समापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखेंगे। अब हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन शुरू होगा।

श्री मधु लिमये :

"No person holding or possessing property below the ceiling prescribed by law in this behalf and which shall not exceed..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can continue the next day.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

HELP TO FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA
BY NATIONALISED BANK

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चर्चा 23 फरवरी को दिये गये

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

एक सवाल के उत्तर के आधार पर पैदा हुई है। इस सवाल में पूछा गया था कि खाद्य निगम को और अधिक वित्तीय सहायता सरकार देने जा रही है या नहीं, जिससे कि ज्यादा गल्ले का स्टॉक जमा किया जा सके और देश में गल्ले की जो कीमत बढ़ती है या बढ़ने का खतरा रहता है, उसको रोका जा सके। उसका जवाब देते हुए वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि उसके लिये 200 करोड़ रुपये की जो सीमा तय की गई थी, उस हद से आगे बढ़ने भारत सरकार नहीं जा रही है और खाद्य निगम के लिये एक भी पैसा फाजिल बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार नहीं सोच रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अवधि में खाद्यान्न की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, लगभग समूचे देश में बढ़ी हैं और खास कर आपके जरिये मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बता दूँ कि उत्तर बिहार के उन हिस्सों में जो अभावग्रस्त हैं और जिनके बारे में सरकार ने स्केअरसिटी एरिया का ऐलान किया है, वहां भी कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं कि वहां भुखमरी की हालत पैदा हो गई है।

पिछले दिनों, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम है देश के अन्दर सामाजिक नियन्त्रण का एक ढकोसला रचा गया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि बैंकों के ऊपर एक हद तक नियन्त्रण रखा जायगा ताकि मुनाफाखोरी के लिये, चोर बाजारी के लिये जो रुपया अग्रिम के रूप में व्यापारियों को दिया जाता है, उस पर लगाम लगाई जा सके। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? एक तरफ तो अपने जवाब में ये कहते हैं कि हम खाद्य निगम को अनाज की खरीद के लिये 200 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं देंगे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या हुआ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जरिये मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—राष्ट्रीयकरण होने से देश को कम से कम इस मामले में कोई फायदा नहीं

हुआ, बल्कि ऐसा मालूम पड़ रहा है कि जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, वे बैंक अभी भी बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों, बड़े-बड़े मुनाफाखोरों के हुकम में चल रहे हैं, उनके चंगुल से बाहर नहीं निकल सके हैं ?

एक दूसरे तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 835 के उत्तर में जो 6 अप्रैल को पूछा गया था, इन्होंने कबूल किया है कि 1969 में 31 अक्तूबर तक स्टेट बैंक की ओर से 805 करोड़ रुपये का अग्रिम दिया गया था, 31 मार्च, 1970 तक 880 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, यानी 3 महीने की अवधि में 75 करोड़ रुपया फाजिल दिया गया.....

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : किसको दिया है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : बड़े-बड़े मुनाफाखोरों को दिया है। यह आपके 6 अप्रैल के जवाब से स्पष्ट है। जो दूसरे स्टेट बैंक और सहयोगी बैंक हैं—उन्होंने 62 करोड़ रुपया फाजिल दिया है। जब राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था, उससे पहले उन्होंने 241 करोड़ रुपया दिया था, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद 304 करोड़ रुपया दिया—यानी 62 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा दिया। इसी तरह से जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं—उन 14 बैंकों के जरिये राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले 1841.9 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद 13 मार्च तक 2119 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, यानी 277.4 करोड़ रुपया फाजिल दिया गया। यदि आप इन सबको जोड़ लें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कुल मिला कर 414.6 करोड़ रुपया फाजिल दिया गया। जब राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था, उस समय तक इन सब बैंकों के द्वारा 2,889.5 करोड़ दिया गया था, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद 3304.7 करोड़ दिया गया, इस तरह से

414.6 करोड़ रुपया फाजिल दिया गया। मेरा इस सरकार पर यह आरोप है कि देश के अन्दर जो मंहगाई बढ़ी है, उसके लिये यह सरकार दोषी है और इन्होंने मेरे ही 30 मार्च के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कुबूल किया है कि बैंकों के अग्रिम रुपया देने से मंहगाई बढ़ी है और अब ये उस पर लगाम लगाने जा रहे हैं। कुछ कदम हाल में उठाये भी हैं, रिजर्व बैंक की शर्तों को कुछ कड़ा भी किया है।

लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब आपके अन्दर हालत सुधारने की ताकत नहीं है, तो आपने पहले से ही यह एलान क्यों किया कि आप एक पैसा भी खाद्य निगम को फाजिल देने नहीं जा रहे हैं। आपकी इस घोषणा का व्यापारियों पर असर पड़ा और मंहगाई और ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ी। इसका क्या नतीजा होगा देश के अन्दर मंहगाई भत्ते की मांग उठेगी, दूसरी मांगें पैदा होंगी और जब आप उनका पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो हड़तालें होगी, आपको लाठी और गालियों का इस्तेमाल करना होगा। आज किसानों के हाथों से धान की फसल बहुत सस्ते दामों पर मुनाफाखोरों के हाथों में चली गई है, क्योंकि उनके पास बैंकों से बहुत बढ़ी रकम अग्रिम के रूप में पहुंच गई है। आप कहते हैं कि बैंकों से कितना अग्रिम देते हैं, उस पर कीमत निर्भर नहीं करती है। यह ठीक है कि किसी चीज की कीमत का स्थापन या मंहगापन उसपर निर्भर नहीं करता, लेकिन जो 414 करोड़ रुपया आपने फाजिल दे दिया, उसका गल्ला अगर बैंकों के गोदामों में बन्द हो जाय तो उसका बाजार पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, कन्ज्यूमर या खरीदार तो बैंकों के गोदामों में बन्द नहीं हुआ है, उसे तो खाने को चाहिये, यहां मार्शल और स्मिथ का डिमाण्ड और सप्लाई का सिद्धान्त लागू हो जाता है। माल कम हो जायगा और खरीदनेवाले ज्यादा

होंगे, तो मंहगाई बढ़ेगी। इस तरह से कृत्रिम रूप से जो मंहगाई पैदा की जा रही है—जो गल्ला देश के बाजारों में आता है, बैंक से रुपया लेकर, जनता के उस रुपये से कुछ मुनाफाखोर किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर खरीद कर बैंक के गोदामों में जमा कर देते हैं और जब बाजार में गल्ले का भाव बढ़ जाता है, कृत्रिम रूप से मंहगाई पैदा कर के, फिर उसी किसान को, शहर के लोगों को, मजदूरों को उसी गल्ले को मंहगे दामों पर बेचते हैं, इस तरह से देश की जनता को लूटते हैं।

हमारे देश में यह जो मुनाफाखोरी का रिवाज है, लूट और खुली डकैती का रिवाज है, इसमें भारत सरकार भी शामिल है, बैंकों के मालिकान शामिल हैं, वित्त विभाग शामिल है—जब कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है। इस लिये मेरा आग्रह है कि इसमें भारत सरकार को कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिये। सबसे पहले तो यह देखना चाहिये कि इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, किसने ऐसा किया है कि इन चार-पांच महीने में पिछले साल के मुकाबले इतना ज्यादा रुपया अग्रिम के रूप में व्यापारियों को दिया है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था इस रुपये को देश की जनता के हित में खर्च किया जायगा। हमने आशा की थी कि कम से कम मुनाफाखोरों, चोर-बाजारों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से पहले के मुकाबले कम पैसा दिया जायगा, बल्कि दिया ही नहीं जायगा, लेकिन वह कम नहीं हुआ, जितना पहले दिया गया था, उससे भी ज्यादा दिया गया, 414 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा दिया गया, जिससे इन लोगों ने देश की मंहगाई को बढ़ा दिया, लोगों की जेबों पर हमला किया। इस लिये क्या आपकी सरकार इस बात की जांच कराने जा रही है कि वित्त मंत्री के आदेश से या प्रधान मंत्री के आदेश से या किसके आदेश से ऐसा काम हुआ

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

है या रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारियों, स्टेट बैंक के अधिकारियों या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अधिकारियों की मर्जी से ऐसा हुआ है। अगर इन लोगों ने अपनी मर्जी से ऐसा किया है तो क्या आप जांच करवा कर इन मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं जिन्होंने 50 करोड़ देशवासियों की जेब पर हमला किया है ?

दूसरी बात—जो अग्रिम दिया गया है और अब आप शर्तों को कड़ा करने जा रहे हैं, उससे फायदा नहीं होगा, बल्कि नुकसान होने जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप उन थोक व्यापारियों को कहेंगे— ख़ास कर खाद्यान्न के थोक व्यापारियों को कि जो रुपया उनको बैंकों से मिला हुआ है, उसको वे वापस कर दें। अगर उन को रुपया वापस करने के लिये मजबूर किया जायगा, तो गल्ला बाज़ार में आ जायगा, इससे मंहगाई बढ़ने नहीं पायेगी। अगर सस्ता न हुआ तो कम से कम राहत जरूर मिलेगी, क्योंकि जितना फ़ाजिल रुपया उन्होंने लिया हुआ है, उसका माल उनको बाज़ार में लाने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ेगा।

तीसरी बात—जो गल्ला खरीद हो गया है, क्या इसके लिये सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है या बैंकों ने यह कदम उठाया है कि पूरे साल भर में उनकी कीमत नहीं बढ़ने दी जायगी। चूँकि आम तौर से हमेशा यही होता आया है कि धान की, गेहूँ की फसल के वक़्त बाज़ार मन्दा कर दिया जाता है। पिछले साल का मुझे मालूम है कि बैंकों ने अग्रिम देना बन्द कर दिया था और 59, 60 रु० क्विन्टल के हिसाब से किसान का माल खरीद कर लूटा गया और उसके बाद फिर बैंकों ने अग्रिम दिया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि चार, पांच महीने बाद वही गेहूँ 118 रु० क्विन्टल तक गया। तो इस

तरह से जो लूट हो रही है, जो किसान को उसकी उपज का उचित पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, उप-भोक्ताओं को दुगना दाम देना पड़ता है और बोच का तबका लूटता है जिसमें बैंक सहायक होता है, ऐसी स्थिति में आप कौन सा कदम उठाने की सोच रहे हैं ताकि यह लूट रोकी जा सके, और जिस दर पर किसानों का गल्ला खरीदा गया है साल भर तक उससे आगे दाम नहीं बढ़ने देंगे ? जो मुनासिब सूद की दर हो, चाहे ढोने का भाड़ा ही या मकान में रखने का दाम हो, इन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई दर आप तय करें कि साल भर में इससे ज्यादा कीमत न बढ़ने पाये।

चौथा सवाल यह है कि खाद्य निगम पर और सरकार पर बड़े-बड़े थोक व्यापारियों का असर अभी भी मौजूद है। यह ठीक है कि उनका एक हिस्सा अभी खिसक कर उधर से इधर आ गया है, लेकिन अभी भी इनके बैंकों पर, सरकार पर, मंत्रिमंडल पर और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों पर उनका असर है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि खाद्यान्नों में थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो सके। उसमें कोई बहुत बड़ी कीमत का सवाल नहीं उठेगा, उसमें संविधान संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी क्योंकि उसमें कोई सम्पत्ति आप नहीं ले रहे हैं। खुदरा व्यापार आप छोड़ दें, उसकी मैं बात नहीं करता, मगर थोक व्यापार क्या आप अपने हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं ? और अगर नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण है ? और अब तो पैसे की कमी का भी कोई कारण नहीं है बैंकों के आपके हाथ में आ जाने के बाद। एक तरफ खाद्य निगम थोक व्यापार करता है, और दूसरी तरफ बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी थोक व्यापार करते हैं। आपने खाद्य निगम के लिये तो बैंकों से अग्रिम देने के लिये एक हद तय कर दी है कि 200 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा आप उसको नहीं देंगे। लेकिन थोक व्यापारियों

के लिये कोई हद नहीं है। वह घूस देकर जितना चाहें ले सकते हैं, लेकिन खाद्य निगम की तरफ से कौन घूस देगा। जिस मामले में खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी गल्ला खरीदने के लिये आते हैं तो थोक व्यापारी और उनका संगठन खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों को प्रभावित करके उन्हें बाजार में नहीं जाने देते हैं जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि किसान मनमाने ढंग से इन व्यापारियों द्वारा लूटे जाते हैं। इस प्रकार खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी थोक व्यापारियों के हाथ में बैठे हुए हैं। इसका एक स्पष्ट प्रमाण मैं देता हूँ कि तीसरे साल बिहार का जूट जब बाजार में आया तो उसकी केवल एक फीसदी की खरीद हुई क्योंकि खाद्य निगम के जूट केन्द्र में जो अधिकारी बैठे हुआ है वह दोहरा मुसहरा पाता है—भारत सरकार से भी और थोक व्यापारियों की तरफ से भी। परिणाम यह हुआ कि किसानों ने जूट की खेती छोड़ दी, और सरकार को विदेशी जूट मंगा कर मिलों को देनी पड़ी। इस प्रकार की सांठगांठ चलती है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जब तक खाद्य निगम भी रहेगा और थोक व्यापारी भी रहेंगे, तो खाद्य निगम थोक व्यापारियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेगा क्योंकि व्यापारी घूस के जरिये से, चोरी करके जो काला धन जमा किया है उस के जरिये वह खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों को अपने हित में प्रभावित करते रहते हैं जिसकी वजह से खाद्य निगम उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर पाता। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की ओर कदम बढ़ाये।

माननीय जगजीवन राम ने जवाब दे दिया है, हम जानते हैं कि उनको बड़े थोक व्यापारियों के लिये ममता है, यह समझते होंगे कि जब उनके यहां खली जायगी तो इनके यहां कुछ

नहीं आयेगी, इसलिये बड़े व्यापारियों के लिये मुरब्बत, दिखाना चाहते हैं, जान बचा कर काम करें, ताकि कुछ पैसा मिल जाय। इसी-लिये यह कोई कदम उठाने में हिचक रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जो महंगी बढ़ रही है इनके खिलाफ देश आन्दोलन करेगा। जनता चुपचाप नहीं बैठेगी। मार्च अप्रैल के बाद मुझे खतरा है कि महंगी बढ़ेगी। इसलिये अगर आप ने महंगी पर लगाम नहीं लगायी तो हड़तालों का नया तांता शुरू होगा। अभी पुरानी हड़तालों के लिये जो आप ने कार्यवाहियां की थीं, थोड़ा थोड़ा करके उनको खत्म करने की आप ने कोशिश की है। लेकिन अगर आप ने महंगी को नहीं रोका तो हड़तालों का फिर से तांता शुरू हो जायगा। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि आप थोक व्यापार का पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में कोई विचार कर रहे हैं कि नहीं? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें। अगर सरकार ने अभी कोई स्पष्ट राय नहीं बनायी है, तो सरकार इस पर विचार करे। नहीं तो अगला खतरा आने वाला है।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप ने कर लिया, केवल इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जब तक बैंक चोर व्यापारियों के हाथ में रहेंगे तब तक देश शान्त नहीं होगा, बड़ा संघर्ष छिड़ने वाला है, बड़ा संघर्ष आने वाला है। सरकार को थोक व्यापार का शीघ्र से शीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मान्यवर, मेरे चार सवाल हैं। पहला यह कि फूड कारपोरेशन द्वारा बफर स्टॉक बनाने के लिये कर्ज के रूप में या पैसे के रूप में पी० एल० 480 से कितना रुपया मिलता है?

[श्रीशिव चन्द्र]

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि पांच मिलियन जो इस साल के लिये स्टॉक बनाने की बात है, ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन के बाद हकीकत में हमारी कितनी जरूरत है ? जो स्टॉक आप बना रहे हैं, वह कितना है और जरूरत कितनी है ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि बफर स्टॉक बनाने से कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। क्या आपने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स द्वारा द्यूब वेल्स, पम्पिंग सेटस और बोरिंग के लिये देहातों के लिये आम सहूलियत की कंडीशन पर कोई योजना कर्ज देने की बनायी है ? यदि हां तो वह क्या योजना है ?

और चौथा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार होल सेल ट्रेडिंग इन फूड को नेशनलाइज करेगी ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मेरा पहला सवाल उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह है कि किसान को बचाने के लिये, उसको अपने माल की कम कीमत न मिले जिस वक़्त वह अपना अनाज मंडों में लाये, क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर करेगी कि देहात में या आसपास के कस्बों में ग्रीन बैंक्स खोले जायें जहां किसान लोग अपना अनाज दे दें और उनके पास पास बुक हो, कुछ पैसे उनको फौरन दे दिये जायें और फिर साल भर की कीमत का एवरेज लगा कर उनको पैसे दे दिये जायें। ऐसी कोई चीज़ आपके ध्यान में है ? कांग्रेस में भी यह बात पेश हुई थी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या आप कोई ऐग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट कोरपोरेशन किसान को, छोटे किसान को, देने के लिये खोलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ? अमीर किसान तो ले जाते हैं, लेकिन गरीब किसान के लिये, जैसे इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कोरपोरेशन है, इस किस्म की कोई संस्था, ऐग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट कोरपोरेशन खोलने

की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि वे बनियों के हाथ में न फँस ?

तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि जो बैंकों के बोर्डस हैं उनमें किसान रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को लेने की बात आपने कही थी। लेकिन उन का कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव मुझे नज़र नहीं आता। क्या आप हर लेवल पर किसान रिप्रेजेंटेटिव को उस बोर्ड में लेंगे, और जो बैंकों की पूंजी है उसका 70 परसेंट, 60 परसेंट या 55 परसेंट, किसानों को देने के लिये कोई परसेंटेज मुकर्रर करेंगे, क्योंकि उनकी 80 फीसदी आबादी है। इसलिये कुछ परसेंटेज आप मुकर्रर करेंगे कि इतना पैसा छांटे किसान को मिलेगा ?

और आखिरी बात यह कहनी है कि सरकार सारे फूड ग्रेंस की ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में ले ले। एफ० सी० आई० एक तरह से मनी लेंडर बन गया है, सारी ग्रेंस बैंक वाले रख लेते हैं, इस लिये किसान को बचाने के लिये फूड ग्रेंस को नेशनलाइज करने की बाबत आपका क्या स्थाल है ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : It is good that the Minister of State for Food, Mr. Shinde is also here. He should also join with us; I do not know why he is sitting silently there. It is time that he also demands that more money should be given to the Food Corporation. We wanted that the banks should be nationalised so that the advantages may go to the general public and poor and middle class people. But as pointed out by Mr. Bhogendra Jha, the answers given tell us a very telling tale. After the banks were nationalised, more money has been given to the private dealers. It is indeed a very shocking matter. My specific questions are two. I would like to know, has the Government evolved a firm policy about the procurement of foodgrains, and can the Government say what are the essential items and percentage of those essential items of food grains like pulses, oilseeds, paddy, wheat and such other items which they

are going to procure completely by Food Corporation? As for myself I would like the important foodgrains to be procured by Food Corporation.

Sir, the present method of procurement by the Food Corporation is to be dependant on the middlemen and the millers. These people collect money from the banks and give to the millers and the millers procure for the Food Corporation. Of Rs. 200 crores which the Food Corporation is getting as a loan from the banks about 90% goes to the millers. So, it is not only Rs. 414 crores, as was mentioned by Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha—but Rs. 600 crores which goes to the private traders. Therefore, I would like to know what is the policy, whether a firm dead-line is given that at least essential crops and oilseeds would be purchased entirely through the Food Corporation and for that the Finance Ministry would also speak out what would be its policy to give credit. So far as I understand, it is the same old policy of disbursing which is still existing, and after nationalisation of banks there is no departure from the old policy of giving credit. I would like to know what would be the new policy of credit, how much percentage of credit or procurement of foodgrains is given to the private sector and how much to the public sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, the discussion, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, arises on account of the reply that was given by me with regard to the advances which were to be given by the banks to the Food Corporation.

Now, Sir, the position regarding advances to the Food Corporation is that about Rs. 238.5 crores is already advanced to the Food Corporation of India for procurement operations for the year 1970-71, and this is a Government loan which is again to be re-validated and this would continue to remain with the Food Corporation for their operations in the Fourth Plan period. Besides, there is

ceiling of about Rs. 200 crores to be advanced by the State Bank and the Bank of Patiala—both inclusive—and now Allahabad Bank, Bank of India, Canara Bank, India Overseas Bank, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank and United Bank of India have fixed a prime limit that will be taken over of about Rs. 25 crores. Therefore, as far as the availability of funds or money for the Food Corporation for its operations is concerned, there is no dearth of money and the Food Corporation will be able to take care of the purchases.

Here the policy of the Food Corporation, Sir, is two-fold—one to protect the interests of the producers, so that at the time of production they may not have to come and sell their foodgrains at low prices and the merchant may hoard and take the benefit. That is why the Food Corporation or the Government fixed up the purchasing prices with regard to the main commodities, particularly wheat which has been fixed at Rs. 76. Therefore the Food Corporation is taking care to ensure that the producers get reasonable prices and continue to have adequate incentives for increasing production and may not have to sell their stocks in the market at lower prices specially when production is good and the harvest is nice.

Secondly, to ensure that consumer prices are stabilised and the interests particularly of the low consumers are safeguarded, the issue prices have also been fixed by the Government. In the case of wheat the issue price is Rs. 78 and the margin with the Food Corporation is only Rs. 2. It is likely that on account of this issue price and purchase price, the Food Corporation may have to incur losses because the PL-480 foodgrains import is decreasing and the pool price benefit is not available. To that extent the prices get subsidised and that amount is likely to be a substantial amount as far as this year and the coming years are concerned; it would depend on the prices that we fix.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: So, you are satisfied with the present prices of foodgrains in the country.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have stated, our main objectives are two-fold : one is to protect the producer's interest and the second is to give the consumers better prices so that foodgrain prices may not soar up and he may not have to buy in the market at a higher price.

According to my information, prices of foodgrains between December 1969 and March 1970 have risen, but not, as the hon. Member has pointed out, substantially. There might have been some increase here or there ; but that does not mean that prices of foodgrains have soared up.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Have you got the comparative figures of rice and paddy in December-January, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have the comparable prices with me at the moment but according to my information between December 1969 and the end of March 1970 there has been no significant price increase for rice.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Before December there was no paddy crop ; so, there cannot be any comparison between November and January. The comparison can only be with the prices of previous year.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not have last year's figures with me.

As far as the Food Corporation is concerned the idea is to have a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes in the Fourth Plan period. Shri Kundu and Shri Shiva Chandra Jha wanted to know the actual stock. The actual stock with the Food Corporation at the moment is 3.5 million tonnes.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I was not at all interested in all these things. I wanted to know the credit policy after the nationalisation of banks.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : These things we can know from Shri Shinde also ; you are in Finance and from you we want to know the credit policy.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The discussion which you have raised is so closely connected between Shri Shinde and myself that it matters very little whether he replies or I reply to it. That is why Shri Shinde is here to help me.

As I have pointed out, the Food Corporation is going to have a massive stock of 5 million tonnes in order to ensure that food prices do not rise and a proper price level is maintained.

A point has also been raised that the banking policy is not changed. This is not correct. Banks were advancing money but the overall availability will have to be looked at from the point of view as to for what productive purpose we should advance this money. For example, out of Rs. 3,000 crores which are likely to be the extra mobilisation of deposits during the Fourth Plan period, it is conceived that the banking sector would be able to advance about Rs. 400 crores to the agricultural sector from the commercial banks and Rs. 750 crores are likely to be advanced through cooperative banks. Therefore a substantial amount is likely to be advanced to the agricultural sector from the banking field. The total amount would be of the order of about Rs. 2,000 crores although, if the agricultural sector wants to take full advantage of it, the total requirement would be of the order of Rs. 4,000 crores. To that extent, it can be said, we will not be able to meet full requirements for the banking sector if the mobilisation remains at about Rs. 3,000 crores. But, at the same time, the policy is to advance money for all productive purposes and, as far as the trade is concerned, we are trying to restrict advances so that wherever there is any tendency for stocking or for hoarding or for any such type of activity, where the prices may soar high, that is checked. That is why, when it was noticed that advances were being given to the trade, the Reserve Bank tightened the policy and, instead of 35 per cent margin, they have increased to 50 per cent margin. On account of that, it has had a salutary effect on the advances. It is the policy of the Reserve

Bank, the State Bank and also of the commercial banks....

19 hrs.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will you kindly let us know the amount proposed to be advanced or already advanced to the Food Corporation and the amount already advanced to the private trade in agricultural produce upto now or to be advanced hereafter? If you give it to the private trade, then the Food Corporation will be lagging behind.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I pointed out, we have put the figure at Rs. 200 crores for the commercial banks apart from the Government loan. What the Food Corporation has taken from the banks was hardly Rs. 4.5 crores as on 31st March 1970. As a matter of fact, the banks have approached us that a realistic figure of advances from the banks to the Food Corporation should be decided. When we have fixed the limit, that money has to be reserved for that purpose. Naturally, the Food Corporation is also increasing the work. There are about 26,000 employees in the Food Corporation and they are increasing the quantum of work. They are building up stocks; they are purchasing more and more foodgrains. Recently, the Food Minister informed me that in the case of oil, they have started purchasing soyabeans and they are also purchasing pulses besides other major foodgrains. It will depend upon the development of the Corporation and the situation existing and, from time to time, this will have to be done.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : They do not want more from you.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I have indicated, we have got the State Bank and the Bank of Patiala has fixed a limit of Rs. 200 crores for such period, for example, in May, June and July, which are such months where their own requirement is more. Then, the State Bank and the Reserve Bank can also consider if more money is required, when the purchases are high, and we can increase the limit of

Rs. 200 crores. It is not a sacrosanct limit that we will not cross the limit.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why have you fixed the limit? Probably, Mr. Shinde does not want to cross the limit of Rs. 200 crores. Is it a conspiracy between the Finance Minister and the Food Minister to hoodwink the people because there is a limit of Rs. 200 crores, you cannot go beyond that and, therefore, you cannot procure any more?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like Mr. Kundu to appreciate that in the banking operations, whenever you fix a limit for a particular Corporation or a particular sector in that case, that amount of money has to be kept reserved for that. Unless we know the actual utilisation, what can we do? As I pointed out, out of these Rs. 200 crores, the actual utilisation was of the order of Rs. 12 crores only. Where is the point of not providing money? I have said that if more money is required in those particular months, then, certainly, this limit is not so sacrosanct and it can also be increased. Besides, Rs. 25 crores have been promised by commercial banks already and Rs. 230 crores is a loan from the Central Government to the Food Corporation.

As far as the foodgrains, nationalisation and other points are concerned, I think, all this was debated during the Question Hour the other day and the hon. Food Minister replied very clearly. The fact is there are about 1,38,000 fair price shops in the country through which we are distributing foodgrains at fair prices. Besides this, there is going to be a buffer stock and we are going to have curbs on the advances by the banks to these foodgrains traders. By extending the arm of the Food Corporation, naturally, we want to keep the prices under control and we also want to see that the prices do not soar high....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What is the mechanism?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are having the purchase price and the issue price. By that, we will be able to maintain the level of food

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

prices. Then, wherever there are scarcities, we will go in that particular area.....
(*Interruption*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Are you going to withdraw the amount already advanced to the private trade by the nationalised banks?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said that on account of the present position, we have already indicated that the Reserve Bank of India has issued certain curbs and restrictions on the advances to the traders. As far as this question of advances to the trade, to the industry and to the agriculture and other sectors is concerned, it cannot be a rigid policy. It will be flexible according to the needs of the economy and the requirements of the trade. From this point of view we will certainly take into account the requirements of the agricultural sector. Certainly it should be given priority. That is being given.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about my specific question?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Ch. Randhir Singh's particular question is concerned regarding purchase of foodgrains, purchase of foodgrains is done in consultation with the State Government according to the policy that is decided by them and wherever the mandis and places they point out, the Food Corporation is fully co-operating with the State Governments and it is with their policy decision that the Food Corporation goes in for purchase.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Let him persuade Haryana Government to allow the Food Corporation to operate in Haryana.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My Government is always co-operating. I want to know whether you have done something in the matter. (*Interruptions*.) It is an all-India issue.

It is not only for Haryana. The Food Corporation is the grain bank of India.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If the hon. Member is pleased, he can certainly call the Food Corporation the grain bank of India. There is no harm.

As far as the Credit Corporation is concerned, the nationalised banks, the co-operative sector and other sectors would be giving more loans to the agricultural sector. Therefore, there is no particular need at the moment to consider this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why no need? You give to Birlas and Tatas. You cannot give to farmers. What is this? We cannot accept it.

बिड़ला और टाटा जैसों के लिए तो आपके पास करोड़ों रुपया है लेकिन गरीब किसानों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है? गरीब किसानों के लिए क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन कर दो ताकि वे वहां जा कर कर्ज ले लें और जो कुछ उनके पास है वह आप ले लो।

This is something which touches our sentiments?

What is the harm in giving credit to agriculture which is the biggest industry in the country?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : He is evading the point. Why such large amounts are given to the private trade? What is the remedy for that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the advances to agricultural sector are concerned, Choudhry Sahib should appreciate this point that the very purpose of nationalising the banks was to take care of such sections of the society which were not taken care of earlier. That is why the nationalised banks are going to open more branches in the rural areas. Out of 1200 branches which are going to be opened this year, 750 are going to be in the rural sector with the result that the rural

sector will be taken care of. I am not adverse to the suggestion. I appreciate the suggestion made by the hon. Member and if there is anything like that that if the present advances which are being given to the farmers are not found sufficient and if there is any demand, certainly Government will look into that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why is this discrimination ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Where is the discrimination ?

As far as nationalisation of foodgrains trade

is concerned, I have stated the point that already the Food Corporation's activities are expanding. The Food Minister has explained the situation the other day. I need not go into that point again.

Sir, I think I have met all the points made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday.

19.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 20, 1970/Chaitra 30, 1892 (Saka.)