



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Re. 1.00**

CONTENTS

No. 24.—Friday, August 22, 1969/*Sravana* 31, 1891 (Saka)

Columns

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 691 to 695	1—31
Short Notice Question No. 8	31—44

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 696 to 720	44—72
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4499 to 4509 and 4511 to 4698	72—242
Corrections of Answers to USQ Nos. 6743 dated 18th April, 1969 and 4591 dated 5th July, 1967	242—43

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Letter reported to have been written by Director General of Technical Development to M/s. Asian Cables Ltd., Bombay	243—67
---	--------

Papers Laid on the Table	268—69
--------------------------	--------

Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1967-68	269
---	-----

Messages from Rajya Sabha	269—70
---------------------------	--------

Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill As Passed by Rajya Sabha	270
---	-----

Estimates Committee—

Ninety Third and Ninety Fourth Reports	270—71
--	--------

Business of the House	271—73
-----------------------	--------

Business Advisory Committee—

Thirty-ninth Report	274—78
---------------------	--------

Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1969— <i>Introduced</i>	278
--	-----

Re. Report of inquiry into Disturbances in Assam on 26th January, 1968	279—80
---	--------

Motion Re. Agitation for Separate State of Telengana (<i>Negatived</i>) Shri Y. B. Chavan	280—312
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	281—301
	301—05

Bills Introduced—

1. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amend- ment Bill, 1969 (<i>Amendment of Section 13 and the First Schedule</i>) by Shri M. Narayana Reddy.	312—13
2. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1969 (<i>Amendment of Eighth Schedule</i>) by Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati.	313

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Columns

3. The Foreign Donations and Aid Regulation Bill, 1969 by Shri Om Prakash Tyagi	313—14
4. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1969 <i>Amendment of First Schedule</i>) By Shri George Fernandes.	314—15
Constitution (Amendment) Bill— <i>Negatived Amendment of articles 4, 80 etc.</i>) by Shiva Chandra Jha	315—60
Motion to Consider	315
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha	316—20, 354—58
Shri Bedabrata Barua	321—23
Shri B. P. Mandal	323—25
Shri Onkar Lal Bohra	325—28
Shri G. Vishwanathan	328—30
Shri Randhir Singh	330—33
Shri Om Prakash Tyagi	333—36
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar	336—38
Shri S. Kandappan	339—42
Shri K. M. Madhukar	342—45
Shri R. D. Bhandare	345—46
Shri Umanath	346—49
Shri Govinda Menon	349—54
Public Undertakings (Compulsory Approval of Agreements)	
Bill, by Shri S. S. Kothari	360—62
Motion to Consider	360
Shri S. S. Kothari	360—62
Half-An-Hour Discussion	
Netaji Museum in Delhi	362—84
Shri Sumar Guha	362—67
Shri Bhakt Darshan	367—71, 379—84

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 22, 1969/Sravana
31, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्र० 691—श्री कंवर
लाल गुप्त ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के 70 सदस्यों ने संस्था के अध्यक्ष को लिखा है कि इस सरकार में उन का कोई विश्वास नहीं है। (व्यवधान) इस स्थिति में हम किस मंत्री से जवाब मांगेंगे ? (व्यवधान) जब सरकार ही नहीं है, तो उस की ओर से जवाब कौन देगा ? (व्यवधान) कौन सरकार चलायेगा। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस हाउस में जरा नये हैं। इस हाउस की कनवेंशन चली आ रही है कि क्वेश्चन आवर से पहले कोई पाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठाया जाता है। क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद देखेंगे।

Receipt of Foreign money by non-official institutions

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

(a) the manner in which the money received during the past two years by the non-official institutions and prior to 1960 (Ai) LS—1.

vate individuals from the foreign countries was spent;

(b) whether it is a fact that a part of such money was spent on anti-national activities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Attention is invited to the statement made by me in this House on May 14, 1969 in regard to the report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign money in the last General Elections and for other purposes.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार ने इस बारे में अभी तक जो कदम उठाये हैं, उन का कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। आज भी रूस, अमेरिका, चीन और पाकिस्तान से हमारे देश की पोलिटिकल और दूसरी संस्थाओं को करोड़ों रुपया आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी के अतिरिक्त इस प्राबलम के बारे में कोई सिस्टेमेटिक और साइंटिफिक स्टडी कराई है कि यह रुपया कैसे आता है, इस का माडस ऑफ़रेन्डी क्या है, यह रुपया कौन-कौन से देशों से आता है और इस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है। क्या सरकार इस मामले की एन्क्वायरी के लिए कोई सेमी-जुडिशियल कमीशन नियुक्त करेगी ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस बारे में लेजिसलेशन लाया जायेगा। वह लेजिसलेशन कब लाया जायेगा और उस में क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ? उन्होंने इस विषय में आपोजीशन के लीडर्ज से भी बात करने के बारे में कहा है। सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When I made that statement some questions

were answered on that matter. At that time also I had explained some of the difficulties which were inherent in the solution of the problem itself. But at the same time I had indicated that we might discuss this question in the House and your predecessor, Sir, accepted a suggestion that such a discussion should be held in the House in the form of no-day-yet-named motion. I do not know when it will be held, because I was looking forward to specific suggestions that the hon. Members may make in that discussion.

SHRI RANGA: He has made a suggestion.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has not made any suggestion. He has repeated the suggestion I made in my statement. I may add that the *modus operandi* is not the same; it varies with the type of work they do. This is a matter that will have to be gone into. I had said in my statement that we proposed to start a special cell about this in the Intelligence Bureau and also in the enforcement branches. That is naturally being looked into because that will take some time to come about. We shall have to gain some experience in the work of the cells.

Foreign money comes in two ways. One way is personal accounts, regular, through banks, etc. There will be bank regulations etc., and we shall have to find out whether those regulations are observed or not. That itself will take some time. With regard to clandestine money that is what he means in this question. I think we know it is done; some *modus operandi* we know and we shall have to watch them in order to make our restrictions operative and effective. I think we may have to think in terms of having legislation. And that is being examined, in consultation with the Finance Ministry and the Law Ministry. If the discussion takes place, possibly I will be in a position to say what progress we have made in that matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was, whether any systema-

tic or scientific study has been made, or, whether he will do it through a semi-judicial Commission. That was my question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I thought I have answered the question. Still, if he feels he has not got a specific answer, I would like to tell him that such a judicial or semi-judicial Commission would not be of any use here, because this is not a judicial matter. A judicial Commission would not help us to find a way out. It is, really speaking, a question of experience and knowledge of the ways of functioning in this matter. That alone will help us to evolve a certain effective system.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कई तरीकों से बाहर से रुपया आता है। बाहर से जो लिट्रेचर आता है, उसका कमीशन दे दिया जाता है या एड-वर्टाइजमेंट्स में ज्यादा पैसा दे दिया जाता है या इल्लिजिट रेमिटेंसिज होते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में फिनांश मिनिस्ट्री में एक इन्टेलिजेंस सेल बनाने की बात कही थी। क्या वह सेल बना दिया गया है? सरकार ने एशिया फाउंडेशन के बारे में कार्यवाही की है। क्या उस के अलावा और किसी संगठन के बारे में सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है; यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं? पिछले दो सालों में सरकार के पास कितनी संस्थाओं के बारे में शिकायतें आई हैं— मैं उन के नाम नहीं पूछता हूँ—और उन में से कितनी संस्थाओं के बारे में एनक्वायरी की गई है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : सेल के बारे में तैयारी हो रही है; उस के सम्बन्ध में जो तरक्की की गई है, डिस्कशन के समय में उस के बारे में कुछ कह सकूंगा। जहाँ एक कम्प्लेंट्स का ताल्लुक है, कई संस्थाओं के बारे में कम्प्लेंट्स आती हैं, लोग मेरे पास आ कर कहते हैं, लेकिन कोई स्पेसिफिक कम्प्लेंट्स मेरे पास नहीं आई हैं, और आज

तक किसी स्पेसिफिक संस्था के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

SHRI UMANATH: Sometime back, in the Marathi press, a report appeared that the HMS office in Bombay was raided by the police and 50,000 dollar bills and certain transmitters were recovered by the police, and Mr. Ram Desai, who was the then secretary of the HMS, Bombay, was interrogated by the police. I would like to know whether these 50,000 dollar bills were unaccounted, international black money; whether they have proved facts. If not, what actually was found during the raid and whether any action has been taken against any person and, if so, what action?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I would require specific notice, because these are matters involving facts about things that took place in Bombay. If he puts me a specific question, I will get all the information.

SHRI UMANATH: I have put a specific question. It is about foreign money. Sometimes when a general question is put, the hon. Minister says it is too wide a question. When I put this specific question with regard to certain details which have appeared, then you say, "Put a specific question."

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You cannot put at the time of a supplementary question a specific question is not directly related to this matter.

SHRI UMANATH: It is related.

MR. SPEAKER: If the question requires definite information, you ask; otherwise, if it relates to any other question, you kindly give sufficient notice.

SHRI UMANATH: The question is with regard to foreign money to private institutions. I am putting the question about foreign money found in a private institution. What is the answer?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My answer is, the facts are not with me.

SHRI UMANATH: Will you enquire and let the House know about it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir.

SHRI UMANATH rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not enter into an argument.

SHRI UMANATH: I am not entering into any argument. He says it has not come to his notice. If it has not come to his notice, he can enquire. But he says no. It is not a fair treatment of the hon. Members here.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask that question later on.

SHRI UMANATH: Why later on? It arises out of this question. I want your protection. I have asked a question pertaining to the question put on paper here, with regard to foreign money to private institutions. I am asking a straight question, whether the police have raided and found 50,000 dollar bills. He says he has no information at present. He can enquire. But he says no. I am entitled to bring to the notice of the Government certain facts relating to a particular question. He can say I will enquire and let the House know. But he cannot say no. He does not know, but then he says he would not enquire into it also! What is it?

MR. SPEAKER: How can you force him to answer a question?

SHRI UMANATH: It is not a question of forcing him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Please understand my difficulty. This is a general question about the problem of foreign money; not about any particular incident. If he wants information about a certain incident, I will certainly find out the fact. But I do not want to commit myself of giving information again to the House. I will certainly look into it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Before putting a question may I submit that what Shri Umanath has said is entirely false, even though it is for the

Home Minister to make a statement on this. I put the question now. May I know if the government are aware of the fact that after the closure of the Bank of China in India, the Chinese Embassy in India has started distributing money to certain patriots and politicians of this country? May I know if the attention of the government has been drawn to a statement of the Chief Minister of Kerala, when a person was detected receiving money by money-order from the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, to the effect that since we have diplomatic relations with China...

MR. SPEAKER: All these are not relevant. Let him ask a specific question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I will ask the question. May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that after the closure of the Bank of China in India, the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has started distributing money to certain patriots and politicians of this country? May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Kerala, when a certain person was detected receiving money by money-order from the Chinese Embassy, to the effect that since we have diplomatic relations with China this cannot be stopped? If so, may I know what steps government have taken?

MR. SPEAKER: This is passing on information; not a question. I am sorry.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I have put a question. If it is a fact, may I know what steps government are taking to see that the foreign embassies located in Delhi do not act as distributing centres of materials and benefit of certain patriots and politicians of this country?

MR. SPEAKER: Does it change the nature of the question? The question is for asking information; not for supplying information.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: We agree with you that a question is for collecting information. But I don't think it is always possible to frame a question without a preface.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary should be direct, should not give information and should not make a suggestion. As a senior Member I hope he will appreciate this point.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: In that case, it will be difficult to put questions. Some supplementaries require a small preface. May I get a clarification from you, Sir? The question which Shri Hem Barua has asked is a very pertinent and pointed one. A money order was sent by the Chinese Embassy to a certain person in Kerala. It appeared in the newspapers and it was admitted in this House. He wants to know whether any steps have been taken to stop this. That is the question. How can you say that it is not a question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It is a direct question.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is a general one. You are asking a specific question about a particular instance. I do not think the hon. Minister has come prepared with all kinds of information because the main question is a general one.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My supplementary was also a general one. If the hon. Minister is not prepared to answer a specific question, my question is a general one. I want to know what steps government have taken to stop foreign embassies in India operating as distributing centres of money for certain Indian patriots and politicians. That is what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: He should have framed the question in this way. He is welcome to ask such a question, but not with any addition of specific information, in which case it will mean only supplying information.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Kindly see the first part of the question. This question is directly covered by that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not remember all the facts about the case but I remember that this matter was raised in the course of certain other discussions here. However, I will have to check before I commit myself on the facts. But the point that he has raised is a relevant point and I think, if there are any illegal payments, that will have to be done. However, sometimes, subject to correction again, embassies also expect certain services to be taken note of—for them—sometimes they get the literature translated etc.—and make some payments for them. If they are permissible or legal payments, possibly we will not be able to do anything about it; but if they are not authorised payments, certainly it will have to be taken note of.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Was this payment like that?

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Government has already come to the conclusion that foreign funds are vitiating the political life of the country. May I know from the hon. Minister if he would think of bringing forward any legislation for maintaining the independence of institutions and individuals who are getting foreign funds asking them to give information from time to time so that a correct picture can be had by the Government and those who do not give such information can be taken to task under the law of the land?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will refer him to the statement that I have made. This question of having some legislation is under examination.

श्री मु० आ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काफ़ी रज़ से इस सदन में इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जा रहा है सरकार का कि बाहर के मु०कों का इंटरफ़ेरेंस रुपये के आधार पर और और तरीकों से हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की

पॉलिटिक्स में बढ़ता जा रहा है और एक दूसरे पर आरोप भी लगाने की कोशिश की जाती है। अभी अभी जो प्रेसीडेंशियल एलेक्शन हुआ है उस में भी यह अफवाह बड़े जोरों से फैली कि कुछ मुल्क हमारे प्रेसीडेंशियल एलेक्शन में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं और कुछ रुपये की तकसीम का जिक्र कहीं कहीं सुनने में आया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इन्तहाई डेज़रस कण्डिशन की जानकारी करने के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब कोई ऐसे सोसैज़ इस्तेमाल करेंगे जिनसे इन का पता लग सके और कोई तरीका निकालेंगे जिससे यह सब चीज़ बन्द हो सके और हम फ़्रीली इस देश में अपने काम कर सकें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what I said. We raised the question, undertook the inquiry, examined it and make a statement. We have recognised the problem and are trying to make an all-out attack on the problem. For that matter certain steps are being contemplated and certain legislative proposals are under examination.

SHRI RANGA: May I know whether Government would try and give an indication to the public from time to time by indicating the different types of sources from which money is flowing into our public life from different countries?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: That means, you accept that money is coming from abroad.

SHRI RANGA: We are not bind people, nor are we untruthful people. It is a fact that money is coming from various countries, from all sides and unfortunately we happen to be a poor nation. These things are happening all over the world but since we happen to be poor people, it is likely that we may suffer very much more than any other country from this of an onslaught of foreign funds. Will Government, therefore, give an indication to the public from time to time with the help of whatever in-

formation they get from their CBI and any other inquiries, so that the people would be warned as to how certain people in politics as well as outside are trying to influence our public life in the wrong way.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the general trend is concerned, I have given an indication, after this inquiry was made, that foreign money does get involved in our public life. That fact is there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: And Presidential elections.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: But if Government is to give any information, that information can be given only if there is positive evidence for it; otherwise, it will be very wrong for Government to give any information.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को इस बात का पता है कि इधर एक अरब से जब कभी कोई कम्पनियों के बीच में या राजनैतिक विवाद खड़ा हो जाता है तो बड़े पैमाने पर अखबारों में विज्ञापन, इश्तहार छपते हैं जैसे सिंथेटिक कैमिकल्स और फायर स्टोन के सम्बन्ध में हुआ, इसी तरह एक और बहुत बड़ा विज्ञापन आज छपा है—यह एडिथ मिनिस्टर का परसाल्टी क्लट, यह सब अखबारों में है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हल्ला करने से काम नहीं चलेगा . . . (व्यवधान) चौधरी साहब, दबने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं अपनी बात कह कर रहूँगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से खड़ा हुआ हूँ, मैं यह न जाना चाहता हूँ इस के नीचे लिखा है :

“Sponsored by a group of young business executives.”

मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह देशी पैसा है या विदेशी पैसा है—क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की जांच कर के सदन को इस बात से अवगत करायेंगे कि इन सारे विज्ञापनों के लिये पैसा कहाँ से आता है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उन से पूछो, जिन्होंने निकलवाया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know anything about this matter. What I am expected to say?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या आप जांच कर के पता लगायेंगे और सदन को अवगत करायेंगे कि इस के लिये देशी पैसा आया है या विदेशी पैसा आया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot undertake to give information about anything that he asks. If you write to me specifically about it, I will certainly look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सवाल पूछा है—इस में लिखने का प्रश्न कहां से आता है। मैंने केवल इतना पूछा है कि क्या इस का पता लगायेंगे कि इस के लिये देशी पैसा आता है या विदेशी पैसा आता है (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not at all relevant.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The House would like to know whether the Prime Minister gave her consent to this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am concerned with the source of money. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे जवाब नहीं मिलेगा ? अन्य कई लोगों को इन्होंने कहा है कि पता लगायेंगे, जांच करेंगे

श्री रणधीर सिंह : दरखास्त लिख कर भेजो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने छुप कर नहीं पूछा है, सब के सामने पूछा हूँ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी भी प्रार्थना है कि आप बैठिये । यह क्वेश्चन रिलेवेन्ट नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : रिलेवेन्ट क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो रुपया पर्सनेल्टी कल्ट पर खर्च हो रहा है, वह चाहते हैं कि यह कहां से आया है बताया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक सवाल का ताल्लुक है—यह पेपर आपकी कन्ट्री का है, यहीं छपा है, इसलिये विदेशी पैसा कैसे हो सकता है ।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : बिल किसके नाम बना है, पैसा कैश दिया है या बैंक दिया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये कि यह कैसे रिलेवेन्ट है

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask a separate question. Please do not set this question against the background of this Question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताता हूँ कि रिलेवेन्ट कैसे है —

“the manner in which the money received....”

मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके लिये देशी पैसा आया है या विदेशी पैसा आया है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिये । अगर मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आयेगा तो मैं सदन त्याग करके चला जाऊंगा ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, हां जाऊंगा । 12 बजे आप लोगों को रगड़ने के लिए फिर आ जाऊंगा ।

(श्री मधु लिमये सदन त्याग कर चले गये)

MR. SPEAKER: Already 25 minutes have been taken on one Question. Last Supplementary; Shri Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Various methods are utilised in this country to expend foreign money and exert foreign influence on Indian nationals. The hon. Home Minister stated that if concrete instances are given, he will look into them. I would give concrete instances as to how foreign money is utilised to influence Indian nationals, to invite them to foreign countries and give them joy-rides and pleasant rides. It is a tragedy of our country that before every Embassy, there is a big queue of some MPs and ex-Ministers to curry favour with the Embassies to go abroad....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: My question is whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to enforce a law that any Indian national who goes abroad, except on official business, will go at his own cost or at the cost of the Government of India or the State Government.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has raised a very tricky question for himself also. Going abroad is a fundamental right of an Indian citizen. (Interruptions). He does not know that. Recently, the High Court judgments have accepted this view. (Interruption) I have not yet completed my answer. Why don't you listen to me? At the same time, a natural communication with other countries is something which is a healthy matter. We cannot say by itself it is a very wrong thing. I quite agree that no self-respecting

Indian citizen should canvass for his going abroad at the cost of anything else. He has made a reference to Members of Parliament. I do not accept the allegation against Members of Parliament. But if there are any Members of Parliament like that, I hope, they would certainly take a lesson and would not do this.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI P. G. SEN: You are not allowing any question from this side. Why?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: This side is being completely neglected.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल पूछने के लिये पचास बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन मुझे मौका नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आधा घंटा इस सवाल पर लग गया है, इससे ज्यादा वक्त देना मुमकिन नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं थोड़े समय में अपना सवाल पूछता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई बात नहीं है—एक मेम्बर कहे कि मैं पचास दफा खड़ा हुआ हूँ—मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं है ।

SHRI P. G. SEN: I protest. You do not look to this side at all and give chance to us.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: It is rather very unfortunate that this side is neglected.

SHRI P. G. SEN: You do not look to this side at all. Why? Are we not Members of Parliament? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I simply pity you. Next Question.

SHRI P. G. SEN: I must have my say. May I know from the Government whether any institutions or individuals have received any money, in cash or in kind, from other countries and, if so, whether they have made the assessment of the amount involved?

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI P. G. SEN: What is this? This is the customary heritage of the Chair. (*Interruptions*) You do not look to this side.

MR. SPEAKER: If I look to right, I see Mr. Sen and if I look to left, I see Mr. Kachwai. I am in a very pitiable condition.

SHRI P. G. SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why should you not look alternatively to this side and that side?

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House. Please don't do it. I cannot tolerate this. (*Interruptions*).

Foundation of Qutab Minar

*692. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work to strengthen the foundation of Qutab Minar has not yet been taken in hand even though it is known to Government that this national monument suffers from foundational defects;

(b) whether any decision to strengthen the foundation was originally taken by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in processing the matter to undertake the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) No. Sir. Steps have already been initiated to start the work to strengthen the foundation of the Qutab shortly for which funds have been earmarked in this year's programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the limited funds available with the Department of Archaeology for conservation work were required to be used for some other more urgent

works, the strengthening of the foundation of the Qutab could not be undertaken earlier.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I must confess that I cannot make out anything. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. This is not the way of conducting oneself in the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. SEN rose—

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with this gentleman? After a question is answered, three members from this side and three members from that side get up. I really wonder if in case all of them do not get the chance, they should behave in the way the hon. Member is doing.

SHRI P. G. SEN: This is the first time I got up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, during the counting also he was behaving in the same fashion in the Central Hall.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not interested in this discussion any more and, therefore, you will excuse me if I leave.

(*Shri Piloo Mody then left the House*)

श्री मु० अ० सा० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज करूँ। श्री संजीव रेड्डी जो कि पहले हमारे स्पीकर थे, उन्होंने एक कनवेंशन बनाया था इस सदन में कि क्वेश्चन में जिनका नाम होता था उनके बाद, एक अपोजीशन से और एक कांग्रेस से मैम्बर्स को बुलाया करते थे। आप मुझे माफ करेंगे, मैं निहायत अदब से कहूँगा कि आपने जो तरीका अपनाया है, अगर आप प्रोसीडिंग्स उठाकर देखेंगे, तो कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि पांच छः आदमी उधर से और एक ही आदमी इधर से हो पाता है। यह टेंशन कई रोज से चल रहा है मैं आपकी मदद के लिए यह बात कह रहा हूँ। यह टेंशन कई रोज से चल रहा है। इस

साइड में जो कि आज बस्ट हो गया। आपको कोई तरीका बनाना पड़ेगा इस सदन में क्वेश्चन्स के बारे में। आप सदस्यों के अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं, हर सदस्य के अधिकार की रक्षा आपको करनी है। जब आप सभी को बराबर वक्त देंगे तभी काम चलेगा। अगर कांग्रेस बेंचेज पर बैठने वालों के हक खत्म होंगे तो ऐसी प्रोटेस्ट होना लाजिमी है।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Usually I give time to the gentleman who has tabled the question and those whose names are clubbed in the question. In case of certain questions like flood situation, I give time to people from UP and Bihar. In this case if you just see the record, you will be convinced that I have given opportunity to both sides. But I am not bound by that. You are not raising a point of order, you are just giving your suggestion.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: You should not allow yourself to be dictated to by the hon. Member. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member proceeds in this manner, how can I ask other people not to shout, not to be boistrous? Usually I give chance to all who are interested in the subject like for example, the question of floods, industries and all that. I don't think I am bound to keep a sort of balance between this side and that side. In one of the questions I found there was not even a single member from this side desiring to put a question except Mr. Sanghi. I am not bound to catch the eye of anybody and everybody, nor are they bound to catch my eye on each and every subject. I am sorry to say this. If this behaviour is going to continue only God may help this House.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: U.P. has got the largest number of sugar factories. But you did not allow the question about sugar and sugarcane when I stood up five times. Today also I stood up three times but you did not give me a chance. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: In this question you have already taken up half-an-hour. If the House likes to take up so much time on one question, I have no objection. But it is only in the interest of the House that I wanted to cover as many questions as possible.

I am very sorry, Madam, you have to repeat the answer.

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH: (a) No, Sir. Steps have already been initiated to start the work to strengthen the foundation of the Qutab shortly for which funds have been earmarked in this year's programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the limited funds available with the Department of Archaeology for conservation work were required to be used for some other more urgent works the strengthening of the foundation of the Qutab could not be undertaken earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She has replied about the Qutab Minar foundation but not about the Swatantra party foundation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Swatantra party is not an ancient monument like the Congress.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It is a fact that ancient archaeological and historical monuments are by and large neglected in this country. Is it on account of paucity of funds? May I know from the Minister as to what funds are required for the monuments to keep them in proper condition? Also may I know what funds have been spent? What is the relation between the amount spent already and the estimated amount that would be required?

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH: Regularly work is going on. The monuments are being looked after regularly. There is one branch in the Department of Archaeology whose only job is to see the maintenance and restoration of these ancient monuments. So far as the second

part of the Question is concerned, the allocation for maintenance and repairs for this year is Rs. 51 lakhs. The Department of Archaeology chooses such monuments as are to be taken up immediately and where money has to be spent immediately.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I asked, is it a fact that historical and archaeological monuments are being neglected for want of sufficient funds and if so, what are the funds required in the estimates of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I would agree to this much extent that the funds which are available for repairs are for maintenance, which includes watch and ward and all that, but special funds are required for special repairs. I certainly would accept the suggestion that the funds which are at the disposal of the Director General of Archaeology for carrying out the needed repairs of historical monuments are not adequate. As soon as this matter of Qutab Minar was brought to my notice as a result of a parliamentary question, the question was taken up. We are now going into it very thoroughly regarding the historical monuments which are in need of repairs. We are going to draw up a programme for this purpose and then approach the relevant departments of the Government concerned to see that within the general constraint of financial resources, enough resources are made available to us for the purpose of preserving these great historical monuments of our country in a state of good repair.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the hon. Minister assure the House that after making the necessary enquiries he will prepare a scheme for the amount of money needed to be spent during the Fourth Plan and will try his best to obtain sanction from the Planning Commission?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Yes.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Once these ancient monuments are included in the list, neither the Centre repairs them nor does the Centre allow the State Governments to repair them. I was the Endowments Minister in Mysore, and we had approached the Central Government a number of times to repair some of our ancient temples because they are in the list of ancient monuments....

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to Qutab Minar only.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:....but neither did the Centre repair them nor did the allow us to do the repairs. Will Government now consider the question of protecting these temples and see that these *ghuts* are not neglected?

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

T.A. and D.A. paid to Union Ministers

*693. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance drawn by each Union Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister during the last three years, year-wise for tours in India and abroad separately; and

(b) whether Government have issued any specific directions regarding the number of days in a month the Ministers should remain in the Headquarters and the number of days they can go out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):
(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. Tours are undertaken by Ministers only when they are necessary in connection with the proper performance of their duties.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On a point of order. How can we ask any supplementary question? Whenever we have given notice of this question, we are always told that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when are they going to lay this information on the Table of the House? What time will they take for it? It is an insult to the Member who has tabled the question to give this kind of reply. It is unpardonable.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रश्न मिला कब मंत्रालय को ? एक महीने पहले मवाल दिया था ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों के भत्ते उनकी तनख्वाहों से ज्यादा बने हैं और कुछ मिनिस्टर ऐसे हैं जो कभी घर से बाहर ही नहीं निकलते, न पब्लिक में जाते हैं, न विदेशों में जाते हैं । तो क्या आप बतला सकते हैं कि किसी मिनिस्टर का भत्ता तनख्वाह से ज्यादा बना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर एक मंत्री अपने कार्य के अनुसार जाते हैं । उनका कार्य यदि दौरा करने का नहीं होता तो वह दौरा नहीं करते । लेकिन यदि दौरा करने की आवश्यकता होती है तो दौरा करना पड़ता है । इसलिये ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि भत्ता बनाने के लिए दौरा करते हों । इस तरह की बात बिल्कुल गलत है ।

जहां तक सूचना का सवाल है यदि आप प्रश्न का (क) भाग देखें तो उसमें गत तीन वर्षों में देश, विदेश में की गई यात्रा के भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते की सूचना मांगी गई है । जाहिर है कि इस बारे में सूचना विदेशों में स्थित अपने हर मिशन से मंगानी

पड़गी और पूरी सूचना लेकर सदन के सामने रखेंगे जिसमें समय लगना आवश्यक है। यदि हम कोशिश भी करें तो भी 10, 15 दिन में, जो हमें प्रश्न के बाद सूचना एकत्रित करने का समय मिलता है, सूचना एकत्र नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए पूरी सामग्री एकत्रित कर के सदन के सामने रखने में कुछ समय लगेगा। इसलिये कहा है कि पूरी सूचना एकत्रित कर के सदन के सामने रख देंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी यह साफ़ नहीं हुआ है भत्तों के मुताल्लिक। उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दे दिया। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि किस मिनिस्टर ने कितना भत्ता बनाया और कितना ऐसा था जो बचाया जा सकता था, तथा कितना ऐसा था जो फ़िजूल खर्च किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कुछ सूचना दी ही नहीं है।

Price of ships built at Visakhapatnam

*694. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the average percentage above world prices for ships constructed at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) whether this is not affecting the progress of our shipping by increasing cost of transport?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) At present the price charged for the type and size of ships built in the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, does not exceed the international price for such ships.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I was not able to make out what the Minister replied. But I have seen the report and

I find that the price of our ships is at least 15 per cent more than that of the ships which would be available to us from abroad, and they have asked for subsidy to be paid. But actually, I think that 15 per cent subsidy which they had asked for is far less than the difference. So, my question is why Government are not taking steps to increase the production of ships in this shipyard so that the cost is reduced.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The prices of the ships are generally charged on the basis of the international price. This is the convention not only in this country but in some other shipbuilding countries also where they charge the international price; if there is any element of subsidy, we give a direct subsidy to the HSL according to the size and type of ships; and after evaluating its international price. We have drawn up a programme for the expansion of the HSL, and whereas they used to construct three ships a year before the production will now go up to 6 ships per year.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It is absolutely clear that the construction of our ships is uneconomic, and Government had to pay a subsidy of Rs. 3 crores last year, at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per ship on three ships which were launched. I would like to know whether Government would consider a change in the management or ownership of the shipyard. They have already got collaboration with Mitsubishis for the Cochin shipyard. Would they not think of associating some other country which knows something about shipping, instead of entrusting our shipping to absolute amateurs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU-RAMIAH): I would like to say straightway that it is not true to say that the management of HSL consists of amateurs. There are very competent people at the helm of affairs. So far

as subsidy is concerned, the hon. Member is no doubt aware of the Pai report. It is not that subsidy is given in our country only; it is given in almost all shipbuilding countries in order to make it internationally competitive. Certain recommendations have been made by the Pai Committee to make the construction of our ships cheaper and we are looking into those recommendations and we shall do what we can.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the hon. Minister let us know the cost of the ships constructed to the HSL and that of the imported ones? May I also know whether Government will admit the fact that because of the huge investment and also lack of orders, we are not going ahead with construction of more ships and that is why our costs of ships are much higher than those of the imported ones?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: As I have explained in the beginning, the cost is higher not only in our country but in every country because the main element in the cost is the cost of steel. The cost of steel in our country is Rs. 300 per tonne higher than the international price. So, the cost is bound to be high. But we charge the international price and after evaluating it. We cannot claim any comparison, because the comparison will be different for different ships depending on the size of the ship, the type of engine used and other facilities provided etc. But after evaluating the international price, we give the subsidy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Perhaps, the second part of my question has not been understood properly. Do Government admit that it is because of the heavy capital structure and the heavy investment in the HSL and the less number of ships constructed there, the cost is higher?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: We propose to undertake an expansion programme, and when the number of ships cons-

tructed goes up to six from three, the element of subsidy will go down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it a fact or not that although the HSL has got a very well equipped and developed designing and drawing section which is manned by very competent and experienced designers, most of the ships for which orders are placed on the HSL are such that the people who place the orders insist on getting the blueprints of the designs of the ships purchased from abroad and they refuse to take ships which are designed by the designers of the shipyard here, with the result that these blueprints have to be paid for heavily, at the rate of about Rs. 30 to 50 lakhs per blueprint, which puts up the price of the ships? Could not the prices be brought down by at least compelling them to use our indigenous capacity for designing ships instead of getting blueprints from abroad at such fabulous cost?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The ship will not sail them.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Regarding blueprint, I have no information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He can find out. How many ships have been built by getting the designs from abroad when they could have been designed in the Hindustan Shipyard?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: As far as blueprint is concerned, I have no information. But in India in regard to the construction of ships at Hindustan Shipyard. We have adopted the pattern of repetitive type; that is, ships of the same type are being constructed so that the cost may come down, and by adopting this the cost is coming down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That means that nobody can place an order on the Shipyard unless he is willing to conform to the standard specifications. That is why they cannot build more than three ships a year.

MR. SPEAKER: I have looked to my right and found no member rising. So, I call Shri Dwivedy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Apart from the cost of ships and shipyard, can Government give an idea as to what positive steps they are taking to improve handling facilities in our major ports, and whether they are going to construct any general cargo berth at Paradeep this year?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: From shipyard, we are going to general cargo berth. It has nothing to do with the question, but I may say for his information that we have sanctioned a general cargo berth at Paradeep.

MR. SPEAKER: Again no one rising on this side. Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: One of the ships manufactured in India broke into two parts off the Rumanian coast. May I know whether our technology is defective? Besides, in the world at large, ship building technology is advancing rapidly. In view of this, would Government tell us what steps have been taken to adopt the most modern technology prevalent in the world today?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: We are trying to adopt the most modern technology. But the element of cost has nothing to do with technology. America has a highly developed technology. They are giving an element of subsidy of about 50 per cent. So it is quite different. We are examining the whole question and are trying to modernise the shipyard.

Threat of Dharna in Front of P.M.'s Residence by Naga Volunteers on Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga Volunteers will stage a Dharna

in front of the Prime Minister's residence in New Delhi if the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland is not settled in the near future; and

(b) whether any Resolution to this effect was passed by the ruling Nagaland Nationalist Organisation at the end of its two days' session in May, 1969 in Kohima?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Resolution adopted by the Nagaland Nationalist Organisation at its meeting held in May 1969 in Kohima does not make a mention about staging a dharna by Naga Volunteers in front of the Prime Minister's residence in New Delhi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy that they did not take this decision. But was a resolution adopted by them appealing to the Prime Minister to solve this problem at the earliest opportunity? If so, what is the reaction of the Prime Minister or Government thereto?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, a resolution of that nature was adopted by them. This matter has been engaging the Government of India's attention for some time. About three years ago, we had requested the Nagaland Government to send us a specific memorandum giving details of the territory they claim from the State of Assam. So far we have not received it. Therefore, we have not been able to consider this question in the way they want. Now the Nagaland Government wants us to consider this question by appointing a boundary commission. The Government are not in a position to do so unless they know what exactly are the claims and counter-claims.

SHRI R. BARUA: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that

the Government of India is consulting the Government of Nagaland. May I know whether the views of the Government of Assam will also be taken into account?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Government of Assam will never be ignored in this matter since this is a problem between the Government of Nagaland and the Government of Assam.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): In this connection at one stage there were some discussions between the Chief Secretary of the Government of Assam and the Chief Secretary of the Government of Nagaland. The Assam Government is involved in this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are any steps being taken by the Central Government to call a meeting of the representatives of the Assam Government and the Nagaland Government so that this matter might be settled without any heart burning and without allowing a feeling to develop among the Naga hostiles that they can create chaotic conditions in Nagaland taking advantage of the border dispute?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have already indicated to the Governments of Assam and Nagaland that they should discuss this matter. As the Home Minister indicated just now, the Chief Secretaries of both the Governments discussed this matter. We have urged upon them the need for a mutually satisfactory settlement so that the matter of having a boundary commission will not arise.

SHRI SWELL: The Minister of State said just now that the Nagaland Government had not clearly indicated the areas they had in mind. He implied that the moment they indicated those areas clearly, the Government would go into that matter. Is it a fact that the National Inte-

gration Council had recommended that wherever there is a boundary dispute of three years' standing the matter should *suo motu* be referred to a tribunal and in considering the matter the tribunal would have due regard to contiguity and linguistic affinity. So, when the Nagaland Government indicate to them clearly what areas are in dispute, would they refer the matter to a tribunal and ask it to have due regard of contiguity and linguistic affinity?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I cannot answer this question in advance. Only after their memorandum is received and examined we shall be able to determine how to deal with that memorandum.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Since a dispute has arisen between Assam and Nagaland over particular areas in the border, those areas have become a honeycomb of Naga hostile activities. Would the Central Government take the initiative and settle the matter in a peaceful manner to the advantage of both parties?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are trying to do exactly this so that the matter is settled without mutual bickerings and recriminations and we hope to succeed.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In regard to this dispute, how far is it true that the area claimed by the Nagaland Government is not inhabited by Nagas? What is the stand of the Government in regard to this matter?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I request the hon. Members not to go into the merits of this question because it is under discussion between the two Governments concerned at present. With some further discussions we hope that some way will be found to settle this dispute. If it continued to be intractable we shall see what we can do so that the dispute is amicably settled.

SHRI BASUMATARI: My question is this. The Naga people and the Assamese people had a very cordial relation for a long time and since long past. Since, however, the creation of the separate State of Nagaland, their relations have become acutely uncordial. May I, therefore, know how long the Government of India will take to settle this border dispute?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are trying our best to settle it as early as possible.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Exhibition on Netaji's Life at Port Blair Andamans

+

S.N.Q. 8 **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta requested the Government of India for extending necessary facilities and assistance for opening an Exhibition on Netaji's life and activities on 21st October, this year, at Port Blair in Andamans;

(b) whether the Bureau has also requested the Government to take step to install a big-size portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the lounge of the Port Blair Airport to commemorate arrival of Netaji in Andamans in 1943; and

(c) if so, the reaction Government thereto?

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

Statement

Dr. Sisir K. Bose, Executive Director, Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta,

wrote a letter to the Home Minister on the 30th June 1969, stating that the Bureau propose to hold a small photographic exhibition on Netaji's life (with particular emphasis on his visit to the Andamans) at Port Blair for a week or 10 days, commencing on the 21st October, 1969, and that the Bureau also propose that a super-size enlargement of the original photograph of Netaji arrival at the airport in Port Blair may be formally installed in the airport lounge on the 21st October 1969. Dr. Bose sought the concurrence and cooperation of the Home Minister in this regard. The Home Minister has already sent a reply to Dr. Bose on the 23rd July, 1969, stating that there is no objection to the Bureau holding the exhibition referred to above, and that the question of installation of the photograph in the lounge of the Port Blair airport might, however, be finalised with the Department of Civil Aviation. The Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation have also informed Dr. Bose on the 25th June 1969 that the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation welcomes the proposal of the Bureau to have a large photograph of Netaji's arrival in Port Blair at the airport lounge subject to the enlargement being inspected by that Ministry before it is sent for installation. Thus the reference made in part (b) of the question to a portrait of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is to have a large group and location photograph of Netaji's arrival in Port Blair (and not of just Netaji himself) subject to the enlargement being of acceptable quality. This matter is under correspondence between the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation and Netaji Research Bureau, and no final decision has been taken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I offer my thanks to the Government and also to the Home Minister for their happily changed attitude towards Netaji after two decades of freedom. The arrival of Netaji at Port Blair in Andamans has a great historical importance, for, in 1943, he arrived there as the first

President or Head of a free India, recognised by 15 international States. Netaji, the saint-patriot and a great, revolutionary architect of Indian and Asiatic revolution hoisted the first flag of Indian freedom at Port Blair, and therefore, Andamans and Nicobar had the unique honour of being recognised as the first place of sacred soil of free India. Netaji installed the provisional government of free India on the 21st October, 1943....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a long statement; come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: 21st October is the real Independence Day of revolutionary India. My question is this: in view of the admission of the Government in the course of a reply to a Call Attention motion of mine, on the preservation of Andaman cellular Jail, when the Government agreed to consider the proposal that the name of Andamans and Nicobar will be changed to Shahid and Swaraj Dwip as was done by the provisional government of Netaji, will the Government change the name? Secondly, I want to know whether all the relics and historical documents related to Netaji's arrival in Andamans and also the local headquarters of the Andaman Government there, along with the other relics of the old revolutionaries in Andaman cellular jail, will be preserved; will the Government take steps to preserve them as a local, national monument there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has raised two new points. One is about maintaining some of the memorials and other things connected with Netaji's visit to Andamans. As an interim reply, the information that we have got from the Andaman administration is that there is nothing specific which is known or nothing particularly associated with his visit is available there, except that it is mentioned that he lived in the house of the Chief Commissioner, in the residence of Rose Island, but that building is completely dilapidated; ex-

cept some fallen falls, there is nothing of the building. So, there is nothing to be preserved as far as his visit is concerned.

About naming of the island. I think it would be an improper decision for me to take here or for you to take here. As far as the change of name of the area is concerned, the people of the area themselves we have consulted the Home Minister's Advisory Committee—are not very keen to change the name of the place.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the picture of Netaji hoisting the first flag of Independence at Andamans. (Picture shown) My second question is, whether the Government will synchronise the timing of the visit of the proposed delegation of Members of Parliament to the Andamans with the opening ceremony of the Netaji Exhibition at Port Blair on 21st October, 1969?

May I know whether the Government will in press upon the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism that free transport should be given to the organisers of the Netaji Exhibition and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should also be requested to cover that function through radio, film and other publicity media?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has made certain suggestions which involve financial commitment. I cannot make any commitment straightway, so far as the question of finance is concerned. About synchronising the visit of the delegation with 21st October, it is a constructive suggestion and I will certainly have it looked into.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: As the Government have now decided to commemorate the arrival of Netaji in Andamans in 1943, will the Home Minister write to the Japanese, through proper channels, requesting the Japanese Government to supply to the Government of India the relevant diplomatic documents and other records regarding the transfer of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India? Perhaps the Home Minister is aware that after the war started the Japanese occupied the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. After the setting up of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the Provisional Government demanded Andaman and Nicobar Islands as their territory and then the transfer took place. Therefore, there are diplomatic documents and other records in the custody of the Japanese Government regarding this transfer. It is right and proper that we should take such documents from the Japanese Government at this stage.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a new suggestion. I will have to have it examined, in consultation with External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Leaving aside the question of naming or re-naming that island, may I know whether there is any scheme or proposal under the consideration of government for setting up any memorial in connection with the martyrdom of so many revolutionaries who lost their lives as a result of the tortures inflicted by the British Government?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As a memorial to the people who laid down their lives there the cellular jail is proposed to be maintained. The other aspects are under examination.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: While we may, and we should, establish memorials for the visit of Netaji Subhaschandra Bose to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, I would like to take this opportunity in this House for the first time to clear the records, as far as Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned. While it is true that Andaman and Nicobar Islands were declared the seat of the Provisional Government of Netaji Subhaschandra Bose, as I have to be true to the people whom I represent, I must state that during that period three-fourths of the island was completely annihilated by the Japanese fascists. There is no house

in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has not suffered the scar of the Second World War. Hundreds of local people were thrown into jails, thousands were decimated and thousands were thrown into the seas. I am saying this because, although it is a historical fact that Andaman and Nicobar Islands became the symbol of the Indian peoples' struggle for freedom and they acquired that island, it must also be said that, as far as we are concerned, we were completely annihilated, completely destroyed, the entire population of the island were destroyed, by the Japanese fascists during that very period when the Provisional Government was functioning there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know one thing from him—was it before the visit of Netaji or after?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since he had his say, let me now be allowed to speak. My answer is: before, during the visit and afterward. The famous Cellular Jail of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was full of prisoners who were tortured.

Sir, you had been to the Islands and you know of the martyrdom of Sardar Dewan Singh. You have heard that a person whose name is not known was tortured by the Japanese for six or seven months—a person who died by his motherland, who refused to surrender and give up his own comrades as far as the Japanese were concerned.

There is absolutely no dispute about the role Netaji had played by hoisting the National Flag in the then general political situation of the country. But I want to set the record straight, because this is the first time that I am getting an opportunity, by saying how we who were suffering under the Japanese fascists felt during that particular period.

Secondly, we have a soul in the Islands. We do not want the name of our Islands to be changed.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, when everyone is making a speech, please allow me to make a speech. I have no question to ask. Let me make a speech.

As far as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned, we have a soul. Our history did not start in 1943. Our history started earlier in 1843. Our history started earlier in 1857. We are the progeny of some of the convicts, the revolutionaries, of the 1857 Revolution. The history of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands started in 1857. It was linked to 1921 when the Mopla rebels came there. It was linked to 1934 when the terrorists, the revolutionaries, came there. Therefore the history of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a very, very long history.

We have a soul. The name of Andaman is in our soul. The tribes of Andaman are known with this name. The Nicobari Tribes are known with this name. We do not want to give up our soul. We will not be having any name if it is changed. Of course, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be honoured by erecting as many memorials as you want to erect. But our name cannot be allowed to be changed. We are opposed to a change of the name.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The name of Andaman and Nicobar was changed by the free Government of India under Netaji.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We are not going to allow you to do this. Our name cannot be changed by you . . . (Interruption).

There is a soul . . . (Interruption).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a concocted lie. Shri Ganesh was not there at that time in Andaman. He was then in Madras . . . (Interruption).

He did not know actual facts in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I

visited Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Philippines and there met Dr. Bamaw, Dr. Seokarno, Dr. Laurel, who were then head of States of those countries. They and all other Indian representatives in S. E. Asia told me that not a single Indian was touched by the Japanese after Netaji formed the provisional Azad Hind Government and assumed power. Even when the Japanese ill-treated the people of those countries, they took the help of Netaji who saved their countrymen from the Japanese atrocities. All Indians in South-east Asia told me that the Japanese Government, after Netaji assumed power, did not ill-treat any Indian in any place in South-east Asia including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This gentleman who complains about the ill-treatment by the Japanese was not at that time in Andaman. The name of Shahid and Swaraj Dwipas was given by the provisional Government of Free India, which was recognised by 15 international States as such. The name given by Netaji has a constitutional propriety which cannot be denied. Therefore it should be renamed as Shahid and Swaraj Dwipas.

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened to you? At every little thing the quarrel starts. I am really surprised about it. We should seriously think of having some committee of peace-makers who should at once jump at the gentleman and make him sit down.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : नेता जी लभाय चन्द्र बोस के नाम के बगैर, उनके योगदान के बगैर हम जो आज़ाद आज़ाद हैं, वह हमें नब्बे परसेंट नहीं होते अगर वह नहीं होते। उनकी फीज में चालीस हजार तो खुद मेरी छोटी सी स्टेट के सिपाही थे। अंदामन और निकोबार में जहाँ हजारों आदमी देश के शहीद हुए, उनमें मेरी स्टेट से भी जाकर शहीद हुए। यह उचित है कि सब किस्म का मेमोरियल वहाँ हो। उसके साथ साथ पार्लिमेंट हाउस के प्रेमिजिज में, उसके हाल में भी हो। यहाँ उनका नाम नजर नहीं आता है। क्या

वहाँ भी और यहाँ भी प्रीयर रेड कॉर्ट पर भी इसको स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार गौर कर रही है ताकि आने वाली नस्लें उनको याद रखें, याद रखें उस मुजाहिद को, उस आजादी के प्रधान को ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are suggestions which will be examined.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जीवन का एक अन्तिम पृष्ठ भी है जो खोला हुआ है। उनकी मृत्यु ताइवान के अन्दर एक विमान दुर्घटना में हुई थी। ताइवान सरकार का कहना यह है कि शाहनवाज कमेटी जिमने नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध के बारे में जांच की थी, उनका कोई भी सदस्य ताइवान नहीं गया जबकि वहाँ की सरकार इस दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में पूरा सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार है। इस अन्तिम पृष्ठ को भी पूरी तरह से जानकारी के साथ लिखा जा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार कुछ निर्णय लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is another suggestion which is under consideration.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: On this matter may I make a submission? Just a month before the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru I met him in Delhi and on behalf of the Committee in Calcutta I demanded formation of a proper inquiry commission and he told me, 'Yes'. He was convinced that there were doubts about the findings of the Shahnawaz Inquiry Committee and he agreed that a proper inquiry commission should be formed. Subsequently, after my return to Calcutta, I received a letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Of course, I had suggested to him that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should preside over the Inquiry Commission, and he wrote back that he was not sure, in view of the judicial commitments of the Chief Justice of India, whether he

would head such an Inquiry Commission, but he agreed that it was necessary and desirable that on this incident about aircraft there should be some final finding. Therefore, there was a commitment on the part of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru just before his death that a fresh inquiry commission would be set up. I am reminding the present Prime Minister and also the present Home Minister to redeem that promise of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This particular aspect is under the consideration of the Government. Very recently the Prime Minister has also received certain memoranda from Members of Parliament . . . (Interruption).

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Prime Minister has also made a suggestion to the Cabinet.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This matter is under the consideration of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

श्री शिव नारायण : सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी हमारी 1942 की मूवमेंट के अग्रदूत रहे है वह कांग्रेस प्रेजीडेंट भी रहे हैं। उन के साथ जो व्यवहार इस देश में हुआ है उसको हम कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं। हर हिन्दुस्तानी सुभाष बाबू को जानता है। सहगल, दिल्ली, शाहनवाज, ये तीन आदमी आज देश में ज़िन्दा हैं। वे अमली किस्म जानते हैं। सुभाष बोस के प्रति देश का बच्चा-बच्चा अनुगृहीत है। स्वराज्य लाने का श्रेय अगर किसी को है तो सुभाष बाबू को ही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता के ब्यूरो ने जो आप से मदद की मांग की है, उसको देखते हुए आप कितना पैसा उसको देंगे ताकि वह मैमोरियल बगैरह का प्रबन्ध कर सके ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot commit myself about the amount. These are suggestions which will have to be considered.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I would like to know whether it is possible to hold an official ceremony every year on the Birthday of Netaji in Andaman, because, I think, if an official ceremony is held, it will lend due regard and honour to the name of Netaji.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot make a commitment. These are suggestions which will have to be considered carefully.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Short Notice Question about Exhibition on Netaji's life in Andaman. I know, members are speaking with sentiments. So, I will not interfere. But I would like to say that this is being regularly converted into a debating hour . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the Business Advisory Committee we requested you to allow some discussion on the memorandum which has been sent by 350 members about investigation . . . (Interruptions) but that has been disallowed because we have no time. I would request you to at least allow one or two members more to ask questions on the Short Notice Question.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बार-बार कहा है कि सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत के इस सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुत्र के स्मारक के रूप में वहाँ पर इंडिया गेट की तरह का एक नेताजी गेट बनाया जाना चाहिये। बहुत से लोग उस द्वीप को आनन्द द्वीप कहते हैं। मैं श्री गणेश से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें पोर्ट ब्लेयर नाम अच्छा लगता है, क्या आनन्द द्वीप अच्छा नाम नहीं है, अगर पोर्ट ब्लेयर के स्थान पर नेता पत्तन कहा जाये, तो उनको क्या नकसान होगा। वह वहाँ के लोगों से इस बारे में बात करे। स्वतंत्रता से पहले हिन्दुस्तान के पाँच लाख गांवों में उन द्वीपों को 'गले पानी' के नाम से पुकारा जाता था वहाँ के सेल और जेल में इस देश के कई, रेवोल्यूशनरी रखे गये थे।

जिनमें कई इस हाउस के मेम्बर भी थे। क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस छोटे से प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेंगे कि यहाँ के इंडिया गेट की तरह वह एक नेताजी गेट बनाया जाय और आजादी के सिपाइयों और रेवोल्यूशनरों के लिये मेमोरियल खड़ा किया जाय ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If at all we want to have a memorial, it should be one specific thing. You cannot have all sorts of memorials everywhere. The idea is under examination. A group of people went and examined what type of memorial of Netaji should be raised. The basic idea is that we should have a statue there and some other activities around the statue. This matter is under examination now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Before speaking of monuments for Netaji in Andaman, will the Government look into the decaying house of Subash Chandra Bose in Calcutta? I saw the house. It has been neglected and the records are not protected. Will the Government take measures to protect the records and other things of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will look into it.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अष्टमान्तिकांवार द्वीप न केवल नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जिनके इस देश के कई उत्तम कोटि के देशभक्त नेताओं जैसे लाला लाजपत राय और बोर गावरकर से सम्बन्धित रहा है। क्या सरकार उनके आश्रय पर कोई ऐसा स्मारक बनायेगी, जिस से वह स्थान देश वा एक तीर्थस्थान बन जाये और देश भर के लोग देशभक्ति की प्रेरणा लेने के लिए वहाँ तीर्थयात्रा के रूप में जाया करें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have mentioned that. The cellular jail is the greatest memorial of the suffering of those great revolutionaries and martyrs. Our idea is to keep it in a proper condition. The idea of having an-

other memorial is also under examination.

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Though the Home Minister has every desire to do something regarding memorial, he is finding it difficult to commit himself in financial matters. May I suggest that at least Netaji's portrait should be placed in the Central Hall for which there may not be much financial commitment? If Government finds it difficult, all the Members of Parliament can contribute for that and we can have a portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So far as the Central Hall is concerned, the House is in charge of it; Government is not in charge of it.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : हिन्दुस्तान के आखिरी शहन्शाह और 1857 प्रथम स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध के सिपहसालार के अन्तिम दिन रंगून जेल में बंटे और उन बहादुरशाह जफर की कब्र रंगून में है। उनकी आखिरी इवाहिष थी कि मरने के बाद उनकी मिट्टी को हिन्दुस्तान की मिट्टी में दफनाया जाये। परन्तु अंग्रेजों ने उसे नहीं किया। उनको कब्र पर जो पत्थर है, उस पर लिखा हुआ है कि कभी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा अवसर अवश्य आयेगा जब उनकी मिट्टी वहां ले जाई जायेगी। नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जब पहली बार सिंगापुर से रंगून गये थे, तो उन्होंने उस कब्र को देखकर यह वचन दिया था और आजाद हिन्द सरकार के प्रबन्ध की हैसियत से यह घोषणा की थी, कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होगा, तो हम इस मिट्टी को सैनिक सम्मान के साथ अपने देश भर ले जायेंगे, जहां पर इसको राष्ट्रीय सम्मान से आदरपूर्वक दफनाया जायेगा। क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Personally I am hearing about this matter for the first time. I will certainly look into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question of inquiry has been raised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in this House many non-official resolutions and a non-official Bill were moved demanding that Netaji's ashes be brought with full military honours. We argued how the ashes of a person who is likely to be alive can be brought and I remember that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru agreed with this and said that there are people in this country who do not believe that Netaji is dead and that Bill was withdrawn. That is one of the reasons why there is no portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. Even Mr. Nehru believed that he may be alive. I would like to know why the Government could not appoint another commission to inquire into the whole thing.

Sir, I quoted from the record. That Bill was withdrawn and Pandit Nehru himself said that it should be withdrawn. Why should they not appoint another Commission to inquire into this? That is my specific question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This matter is under the active consideration of the Government. The Prime Minister has recently received certain memorandum from Members of Parliament and we are very actively considering this.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: May I know whether in this question it is being suggested that there should be a portrait of Netaji in Port Blair lounge. I would ask the Home Minister: is it not possible to put up a statue of Netaji in the Harbour where the ships coming in can see him at once and also have an institute ever there to train our young men in the ideology and self sacrifice and enthusiasm that Netaji symbolised?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About the statue I have already mentioned that the question of erection of a statue of Netaji is under consideration and it is a matter of detail as to where it should be located.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

**Development Plans of the Delhi
Municipal Corporation and Other
Local Bodies in the Union
Territory of Delhi**

*696. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what pattern of aid the Government of India are going to adopt for the development plans of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local bodies of the Union Territory; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The pattern of Grant-in-aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation is being examined by the Government in the light of the interim report of the Commission of Inquiry. The reaction of the Corporation to the recommendations was received only a few days back. The pattern of grant-in-aid to the New Delhi Municipal Committee shall be considered after the Government have received the final report of the Commission.

**Enquiry into the Incidents at
Indraprastha Bhavan on 19th
September, 1968**

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

(a) whether Government have obtained any further information about the incidents which took place in Indraprastha Bhawan, New Delhi on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) whether Government have taken into account the recommenda-

tions made by the non-official enquiry committee;

(c) whether Government now propose to order a judicial enquiry; and

(d) the action taken by Government to punish the guilty persons to compensate those who were adversely affected and to prevent the repetition of such incident?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government have received the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation who had been asked to investigate into the circumstances of the death of Shri Arjun Singh. The evidence collected by the Central Bureau of Investigation shows that in all probability Shri Arjun Singh fell down accidentally when crossing from one ledge to another.

(b) Attention is invited to reply given to starred question No. 428 on November 29, 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Attention is invited to reply given to starred question No. 1328 on April 25, 1969. Government have decided to extend the period of probation of Shri R. C. Kohli; Assistant Superintendent of Police till July 3, 1970. He will be confirmed only after his conduct is found satisfactory during the period of extended probation. Government had sanctioned payments of ex-gratia grants ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 250 for persons who had received injuries. An ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5,000 was given to the family of the deceased, Shri Arjun Singh.

Government are taking all possible steps to train the police officers and the police forces suitably with a view to making the police force an effective instrument of service to the people.

Tribal Unrest in Andhra Pradesh

*698. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted by Government into the recent uprisings in the Tribal area of the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh where Naxalites are reported to have been indulging in violent activities;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the armed Naxalites are from the Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to go into the reasons for the Tribal unrest in this area?

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

(b) According to information received from the state government the majority of the extremists in Srikakulam district are Girijans.

Statement

A high level committee of officials of the state government have extremist activities in Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government have remained in constant touch with the state government. The state government have taken the following steps to improve the general conditions of Girijans:

1. Special Officers have been appointed to inquire into the agrarian disputes and cases of illegal eviction of girijans by non-girijans and to take necessary measures for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the tribals.
2. A forest Range Officer has been appointed to look into the

complaints of tribals regarding forest matters.

3. The Scheduled Tribals Corporation has been instructed to provide increased employment to the Girijans.
4. Special steps are being taken to improve communications and medical facilities in the Agency areas.
5. A long range policy for the development of agency areas in the State has been evolved with a view to ensure the promotion of the welfare of Tribals.
6. Special cells at the State and District levels, have been created to ensure that the grievances of these weaker sections are redressed speedily and that the benefit of the various measures undertaken by Government are secured to them fully.
7. Three tribal development blocks have been started in the area.

Pay Scales of Teachers in Himachal Pradesh

*699. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for giving scales of pay to Teachers, as recommended by the Kothari Commission, was sent by the Himachal Pradesh Government for the approval of the Finance Ministry;

(b) whether Government have given their approval to the said proposal;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be given:

(d) the likely financial assistance to be given by the Central Government to meet the additional expenditure on this account; and

(e) whether any matter with regard to the revision of the pay scales of Himachal Pradesh teachers is still pending with the Finance Ministry and if so, which and when it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes Sir, proposals relating to revision of pay scales of the teachers were received.

(b) and (c). Government sanctioned revised scales of school teachers at par with corresponding categories of Delhi teachers. Revision of scales of College Professors and Principals is under consideration.

(d) Needed funds will be made available depending upon the decision finally taken about the revision.

(e) Revision of pay scales of College Principals and Professors is under consideration and is expected to be decided soon.

Introduction of National Waterways on the Pattern of National Highways

*700. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the introduction of National Waterways in the country on the pattern of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for connecting Gorakhpur with other important cities through waterways?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU

RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The question of celeration of certain important waterways as National Waterways was considered by the Inland Water Transport Committee and subsequently by the Transport Development Council. The Council recommended that with the completion of the Farakha Barrage, the question of declaring the Ganga and the Bhagirathi from Allahabad to Calcutta as a National Waterway might be considered. The matter is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

Award on Chandigarh and Bhakra Nangal

*701. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH;
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which Prime Minister's Award on Chandigarh and Bhakra Nangal project stands at present;

(b) the number and details of the memoranda received by the Prime Minister in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem expeditiously and whether any definite date by which the issue will be solved can be given by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The proposal for arbitration by the Prime Minister on these issues could make no headway in the absence of agreement between the Governments concerned.

(b) No count has been kept of such communications but some of them have favoured early arbitration or the merger of Chandigarh with Punjab and transfer of exclusive

control over the Bhakra Project to Punjab Government; some others have opposed arbitration and have favoured the merger of Chandigarh with Haryana and transfer of control over the Bhakra Project to that State and still others have favoured *status quo* being maintained in regard to Chandigarh.

(c) and (d). The Central Government are themselves anxious that these matters should be settled expeditiously. But it has not been possible to take any action in this direction in the absence of agreement between the Governments concerned in regard to the procedure to be adopted for the purpose. In political issues of this nature, it is not possible to lay down any time limit for arriving at a decision.

मोदी नगर में गोली कांड के बारे में प्रतिवेदन

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में उस समय राष्ट्रपति का शासन था जब मोदीनगर में हुए गोलीकांड की जांच करने के लिये जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया था उस समय भी राज्य में राष्ट्रपति का शासन था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिवेदन के सभा पटल पर न रखे जाने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रतिवेदन को जानबूझकर छिपाया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रतिवेदन छप

रहा है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगा इसकी प्रतियां सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी । प्रतिवेदन को छिपाने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है ।

Setting up of Research Institutions by C.S.I.R.

*703. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have decided to set up new Research Institutions in eleven branches of science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the amount of expenditure which will have to be incurred on each institution; and

(d) their location and details of the objectives to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Certain proposals for setting up new Research Institutions during the Fourth Five Year Plan have been made. These are under consideration and no final decision has yet been taken.

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

Clarification of the Term Active Instigation' used for dealing with Strikers of September, 1968

*704. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leaders of the Government employees met him on the 27th May, 1969 and sought clarification of the term 'active instigation' because the absence of the definition has thrown

over 2,000 employees out of job for their participation in the 19th September, 1968 strike;

(b) if so, whether Government have offered any clear definition of the term: and

(c) whether any suitable instructions have been issued by his Ministry to deal with the strikers leniently in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Leaders of the employees had requested that a clarification of the term 'active instigation' might be circulated among the Ministries/Departments of the Government. It is, however, not correct that, because of the absence of the definition of "active instigation", over 2,000 employees have been thrown out of job for participation in the strike.

(b) and (c). Government have not attempted any precise definition of the term, but have only indicated illustrative guide-lines in the matter. Ministries/Departments have been requested to review the cases, keeping in view the guide lines.

दिल्ली पुलिस के विरुद्ध दुर्व्यवहार, भ्रष्टाचार तथा कदाचार की शिकायतें

705. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री प० मु० सईद:

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा किये गये दुर्व्यवहार, भ्रष्टाचार तथा कदाचार के अनेक मामलों की जानकारी मिली है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले छः महीनों में कुल कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं तथा उनके बारे में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्टाचार, अनुशासनहीनता तथा दुर्व्यवहार को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

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

1-1-1969 से 30-6-1969 तक की अवधि में, दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध दुर्व्यवहार, भ्रष्टाचार तथा कदाचार की 492 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं । इन पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा सदन के सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया जाता है ।

(ग) सावधानी से निरीक्षण, प्रमाणित मामलों में कड़ी कार्रवाई, निरन्तर निर्देशन तथा प्रशिक्षण ऐसे विभिन्न उपायों में से हैं जो पुलिस दल की सत्यनिष्ठा, दक्षता और अनुशासन के स्तर को उन्नत करने के लिए किये जाते हैं ।

विवरण

	भ्रष्टाचार	कदाचार	दुर्व्यवहार	कुल
1. प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	62	394	36	492
2. उन शिकायतों की संख्या जिनकी जांच की गई	49	238	34	321

	अप्रदाचार	कदाचित्	दुर्व्यवहार	कुल
3. उन शिकायतों की संख्या जिन्हें साबित किया गया	14	5	8	27
4. उन शिकायतों की संख्या जो झूठी पाई गई अथवा साबित नहीं हुई	35	233	26	294
5. उन शिकायतों की संख्या जिनकी जांच होनी है	13	156	2	171
6. साबित हुए मुकदमों में दण्डों के श्रेणीवार व्यौर देने हुए टिपणियाँ	<p>1 हैंड कांस्टेबल 1 उप निरीक्षक और 1 सहायक वरखास्त किया गया। 1 कांस्टेबल की भर्त्सना की गई। 12 दी गई। 3 की गई। 1 मामले दर्ज किये गये</p> <p>1 उप निरीक्षक और 1 कांस्टेबल की निन्दा की गई। 1 उपनिरीक्षक और 2 कांस्टेबलों को जांच आरम्भ की गई जो अभी लम्बित पड़ी है।</p> <p>1 सहायक उप-निरीक्षक और 1 कांस्टेबल की निन्दा की गई। 1 उपनिरीक्षक और 2 कांस्टेबलों को जांच आरम्भ की गई जो अभी लम्बित पड़ी है।</p>			

Higher Emoluments and Retirement Age of Supreme Court and High Court Judges

*706. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand regarding the increase in the emoluments of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges;

(b) if so, the nature of the demand; and

(c) whether Government are considering to increase the retirement age of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is no demand as such, but there is a feeling that the terms and conditions of service of High Court and Supreme Court Judges are not attractive enough. In that context Government themselves are considering whether some increase in the salary is possible.

(c) It is not proposed to pursue the question of raising the retirement age for the present.

स्वायत्त शासी राज्यों की मांगों तथा राज्यों के बीच सीमा-विवादों को उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त आयोग को सौंपे जाने के बारे में जनसंघ का प्रस्ताव

*707. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भानु :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय जनसंघ द्वारा बम्बई अधिवेशन में पारित किये गये इस प्रस्ताव की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें जोर दिया गया है कि स्वायत्त-शासी राज्यों की स्थापना की मांगों तथा राज्यों के बीच पारस्परिक सीमा-विवाद के मामले विशेषज्ञों के एक उच्चस्तरीय आयोग को सौंप दिये जाने चाहिये जो देश की सुरक्षा, एकता तथा क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय ले तथा जिसके निर्णय बाध्यकारी हों; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). सरकार के ध्यान में भारतीय जनसंघ द्वारा अप्रैल, 1969 में पारित संकल्प आया है जिसमें क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन, सीमा विवाद, क्षेत्रीय महत्वाकांक्षा जैसे संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिये मांगों से उत्पन्न समस्याओं पर गौर करने के लिए एक उच्च-स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आयोग की नियुक्ति के लिये सुझाव दिया है। सरकार के विचार में ऐन. असदृश समस्याओं के हल के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय विशेषज्ञ आयोग मुश्किल से सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

Agitation for Vishal Haryana

*708. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI K. M. Koushik:
SHRI J. MOHAMED
IMAM:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several political organisations in Haryana have recently decided to launch an agitation soon to get Vishal Haryana comprising the present Haryana, Delhi, some parts of U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have received any memoranda in support of such a demand; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Purchase of More HS-748 Planes by I.A.C.

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to have more HS-748 planes in its fleet;

(b) if so, the total number of HS-748 planes required by the Indian Airlines; and

(c) the total cost of these planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of the 14 HS-748 aircraft so far ordered by Indian Airlines, 11 have been received and the remaining 3 are expected to be delivered before the end of the year. Indian Airlines would require about 10 more aircraft of this type according to the present assessment.

(c) The total approximate cost of the proposal is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

14 aircraft already ordered (together with spares and equipment).	16 00
10 aircraft to be ordered.	10.00

बेरोजगार इंजीनियर, वैज्ञानिक तकनीशन तथा विशेषज्ञ

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

(क) इस समय बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों
वैज्ञानिकों, तकनीशनों तथा कृषि विशेषज्ञों
की संख्या कितनी है और उनके लिये रोजगार
की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की
जा रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन्हें क्या सहायता
दो जा रही है जिससे वे अपने उद्योग आदि
आरम्भ कर सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री
के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) बेरोजगार
इंजीनियरों, वैज्ञानिकों, तकनीशनों तथा
कृषि विशेषज्ञों की निश्चित संख्या उपलब्ध
नहीं है। रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकरण
से स्थिति का मोटा अनुमान मिलता है।
31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को रोजगार कार्यालयों
में 11026 स्नातक इंजीनियर, 39547
इंजीनियरी डिप्लोमाधारक, 37926 विज्ञान
में स्नातक तथा 4000 कृषि विज्ञानों में स्नातक
दर्ज थे।

26 जुलाई, 1968 को तारांकित प्रश्न
संख्या 138 के उत्तर में उन उपायों की
एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई थी जिन
पर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के लिये अतिरिक्त
रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने के लिए
कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जहां तक वैज्ञानिकों
तथा कृषि विशेषज्ञों का सम्बन्ध है ऐसी
आशा की जाती है कि चौथी योजना में जिन
परियोजनाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है उनसे
उनके लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर
पैदा होंगे।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन के सभा
पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

इंजीनियरों को उद्योग आरम्भ करने के लिये सरकारी सहायता

1. अर्हताप्राप्त ठेकेदारों को वित्तीय
सहायता देने के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया
एक योजना चला रही है। इस योजना के
अन्तर्गत परिसम्पत्ति, जिसे प्राप्त करने का
विचार है, की जमानत पर दो लाख रुपये की
राशि उपलब्ध है। यदि परियोजना के साथ
एक से अधिक अर्हताप्राप्त व्यक्ति सम्बद्ध
हों तो बैंक की समझ-बूझ पर तीन लाख
रुपये तक मंजूर किये जा सकते हैं। जुलाई,
1967 और 31 मार्च, 1969 के बीच ऋण
के लिए 91 आवेदनों पर कुल 84 लाख रुपये
मंजूर किये गये।

2. लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के
इच्छुक इंजीनियरों को वित्तीय सहायता
देने के लिये औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी
कार्य मंत्रालय ने एक आदर्श योजना बनाई है।
इस आदर्श योजना में, चुकाने की आसान
शर्तों पर, लघु उद्योगों के मामले में, छः लाख
रुपये तक के तथा गौण उद्योगों के मामले में
आठ लाख रुपये तक के ऋणों के

लिए व्यवस्था है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों को उनके विचारार्थ तथा राज्य की योजनाओं में सम्मिलित करने के लिये परिचालित की गई है। केरल, आसाम तथा दिल्ली व चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी योजनाओं में वित्तीय प्रावधान किया जा रहा है।

3. 1968-69 के दौरान ओखला स्थित लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान में इंजीनियरों के लिए, लघु उद्योगों को स्थापित करने और उनका प्रबन्ध करने के लिए चार महीने का एक विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाया गया था। इस पाठ्यक्रम में 58 इंजीनियरों ने प्रशिक्षण लिया।

4. गुजरात सरकार ने अपने औद्योगिक निगम के सहयोग से एक योजना तैयार की है जिसके अन्तर्गत अर्हताप्राप्त ठेकेदारों को ऋणों, किराया-खरीद आधार पर नियत परिसम्पत्तियों जैसे भूमि, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में फैक्टरी शैड, संयंत्र, उपकरण इत्यादि के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है। महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास निगम की तकनीशनों को मार्गदर्शी आधार पर इसी प्रकार की सहायता देता है। राजस्थान में राज्य वित्त निगम तथा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया शिल्पियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की एक योजना को कार्यरूप दे रही है।

5. पाण्डिचेरी में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों द्वारा कृषि उपकरणों को बनाने के लिए एक इंजीनियर औद्योगिक सहकारी समिति स्थापित की गई है। सहकारी समिति को औद्योगिक बस्ती में एक शैड आवंटित किया गया है।

6. कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इंजीनियरों को सरकारी निर्माण कार्य करने के लिए कोऑपरेटिव सहकारी समिति बनाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। मैसूर में तृतीय श्रेणी के ठेकेदार के रूप में

पंजीकृत होने वाले इंजीनियरों को अनुभव का प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत करने से मुक्त किया गया है। पेशगी धन जमा कराने की शर्त का हटाना तथा दरों के सम्बन्ध में तरजीह जैसी रियायतें दी जा रही हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को, उदार और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ठेकेदारों के रूप में सूचीबद्ध करने का फैसला किया है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार का सिविल इंजीनियरिंग में स्नातक और डिप्लोमाधारियों को 'डी' और 'ई' श्रेणी के ठेकेदारों के रूप में सीधा रजिस्टर करने तथा उन्हें पेशगी धन के भुगतान से मुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है। केरल और बिहार में सरकारी कार्य करने के लिए इंजीनियरों की सहकारी समितियां आरम्भ कर दी गई हैं और उन्हें रियायतें देने का प्रश्न उन सरकारों के विचाराधीन है।

Restricted Growth of Tourist Traffic due to Limited Capacity of Indian Airlines Corporation

*711. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present limited capacity of the Indian Air Lines Corporation restricts the growth and movement of international and domestic tourists within the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate forms of tourist entertainment are not available in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is vast scope for developing tourist entertainment in keeping with the genius and fabric of our culture and tradition; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide such facilities in the country to attract tourists?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From a general assessment of observations made by foreign tourists, it is noticed that they prefer entertainment which reflects the local colour and talent of the country and such entertainment.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the mounting of son-et-lumiere spectacles and for organising festivals and cultural programmes of interest to foreign tourists. Hotels and Restaurants have also been urged to develop a blend of Indian music and dance for foreign tourists with indigenous talent in keeping with Indian traditions.

Quick Disposal of Cases pending before Supreme Court and High Court

*712. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases, particularly on the civil side, are pending before the Supreme Court and the High Courts;

(b) if so, what action Government are taking to reduce the arrears and to ensure that further arrears do not accumulate in future;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to undertake a study of the Judicial processes in advanced countries of the world to ascertain as to how they ensure speedy disposal of cases in their countries and what reforms are necessary here in the judicial methods to bring about quick disposal of cases; and

(d) whether Government would consider issuing instructions that more of written evidence should be entertained so as to reduce the time consumed in the hearing of cases?

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

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

(c) No, Sir. It has been decided that a Committee of three Judges with the Chief Justice of India as Chairman should go into the problem of arrears in the various High Courts and suggest further remedial measures.

(d) It would be for the proposed Committee to advise what changes in the existing procedures are necessary. It is not for Government to issue instructions to courts of law.

Statement

The State authorities have been advised to take the following measures:

- (i) the judge-strength in each High Court should be increased to the extent necessary, taking into account the institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared;
- (ii) the vacancies in the High Courts should be filled without delay;
- (iii) whenever a serving Judge is diverted to other duties and he is not likely to come back to the High Court within six months, an additional or *ad hoc* Judge should be appointed in his place so that the work in the High Court does not suffer.

During the last two years several posts of Additional Judges in the various High Courts have been converted into posts of permanent Judge. The judge-strength of the various High Courts has also been increased from 245 to 294.

- (iv) It is proposed to constitute shortly a Committee of three Judges with the Chief Justice of India as Chairman to go into the question of arrears

in the High courts and suggest further remedial measures.

2. As regards Supreme Court, the file of pending matters is always under review of the Chief Justice and when it is considered that the arrears have accumulated to such a proportion that additional help is necessary, the question of increasing the strength of the Court within the prescribed limits will be considered.

Functioning of the Punjab University, Chandigarh

*713. SHRI MEETHA LAL

MEENA:

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:

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

(a) whether serious differences have developed between the Centre and the Punjab Government regarding the functioning of the Punjab University, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether Government of India had any talks during the last two months with the Punjab Government on the subject, and the reaction of the Punjab Government in this regard, if any; and

(c) what steps are being adopted by the Government of India to ensure smooth functioning of Chandigarh-based Punjab University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) There has been a difference of opinion about the legality of the Notification issued by the Punjab Government transferring 19 colleges situated in the districts of Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda and Rupar from the Punjab University, Chandigarh to the Punjabi University, Patiala with effect from June 30, 1969.

1960 (ai) LS—3.

(b) and (c). The question was discussed in a meeting organised by the Education Ministry on June 19, 1969 in which the Education Secretary, Punjab Government was also present. The Government of Punjab is of the view that its notification issued under the Punjabi University Act is sufficient for purposes of extending the Punjabi University's jurisdiction. There has been some correspondence and discussion with the Chief Minister Punjab and the matter is under consideration.

Ships with Chowgule Steamship Ltd.

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

(a) whether Chowgule Steamship Ltd., which runs the Konkan Coastal Shipping Service, has only four ships out of which one ship has already run its full life;

(b) whether the Company has any plans to replace the existing vessels by new ones and also to augment the fleet;

(c) whether Government have made a loan of about Rs. 1.72 crores to the said Company;

(d) if so, what for and what were the terms of repayment; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to alleviate the passengers' hardship?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The old vessel has been permitted to be scrapped.

(b) No, Sir. The remaining three vessels are new vessels built in 1965.

(c) and (d). The Shipping Development Fund Committee have sanctioned to the Company a loan of Rs. 1,7244 crores (being 90 per cent. of the price) for purchase of the three passenger vessels mentioned above. The terms of the loan are those usually applicable to all shipping compa-

nies. The loan is repayable in 18 years with an initial moratorium of two years. The effective rate of interest is 3 per cent per annum and is payable half-yearly every 30th June and 31st December. The Company has given the first mortgage of all the three vessels as security for the loan. The Company has been repaying the principal and interest without any default.

(e) No complaints have been received in regard to the basic amenities like food, water, toilet and medical facilities etc. on board the ships.

युवक सेवाओं के लिए कार्यक्रम

* 715. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विकास खण्ड तथा ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर युवक सेवाओं के 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार युवक कल्याण सम्बन्धी किसी योजना में सभी पक्षों के सहयोग के महत्व को समझती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सभी युवक संगठनों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (ड० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). युवक संगठनों, युवक सेवा एजेन्सियों के प्रतिनिधियों और युवक नेताओं के हाल ही के सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार, सरकार गैर-विद्यार्थी युवकों के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों वाले एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। योजनाओं के व्यौरे अभी तक तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां। उन सभी युवक संगठनों को सहायता दी जा सकती है जो पात्रता के सिद्धान्त को पूरा करते हों और ये सिद्धान्त नीति के निर्माण हो जाने के बाद ही निश्चित किए जाएंगे।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Guru Nanak Institute of Religions

*716. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Guru Nanak Institute of Religions; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the same and where the Institute is likely to be located?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). In connection with the 500th Birth anniversary celebration of Guru Nanak, a proposal to set up a Guru Nanak Institute for the Comparative Study of Religions in Delhi has been received. This item along with other proposals will be placed for consideration before the National Committee for the Quin-centenary of Guru Nanak which is meeting shortly to finalise the programme for the centenary.

Unemployed Engineers

*717. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1357 on the 27th February, 1969 and state:

(a) the number of States where the Unemployed Engineers have formed Associations and partnerships to undertake Government work;

(b) the incentives provided by the State Governments to such Associations etc.;

(c) the total number of Engineers absorbed in such Associations; and

(d) how far the scheme has helped the State Governments in meeting the problem of unemployed Engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Associations of engineers for undertaking Government work are reported to have been formed in Mysore, Kerala and Bihar.

(b) In Mysore such associations are given certain concessions in respect of payment of earnest money and security deposits. A certain degree of preference in regard to rates is also permitted. In Kerala and Bihar the question of providing incentives is under consideration.

(c) The numbers of engineers absorbed in such associations are 60 in Mysore, 25 in Kerala and 34 in Bihar.

(d) The encouragement to engineers to form associations to undertake Government work is one of many measures intended to increase employment opportunities for qualified personnel. A start has been made and it is hoped that more such associations of engineers will be formed.

Discretionary Powers of Governors

*718. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to define the discretionary powers of the Governors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In this regard, the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on Centre-State Relationships is being examined by Government.

अयोग्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अनिवार्य सेवा-निवृत्ति

*719. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अब तक अर्थात् 20 जुलाई, 1969 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के अकुशल कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या दर्शाने वाली कोई सूची तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें सेवा-निवृत्ति के नोटिस दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). श्रेणी (i) और (ii) की सेवा अथवा पद में किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को, जिसकी सीधी भरती के 'लिये आयु सीमा 35 वर्ष से कम है, उसकी 50 वर्ष आयु होने, और श्रेणी (iii) की सेवा/पद में सरकारी कर्मचारी को, जिस पर कोई पेंशन नियम लागू नहीं होते, 30 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने पर, कम से कम तीन महीने का लिखित नोटिस देकर या उसके बदले में तीन महीने का वेतन व भत्ता देकर, यदि ऐसा करना लोक हित में आवश्यक है, सेवा-निवृत्त करने के लिए सरकार को अधिकार देते हुए नियमों में 17 मई, 1969 को संशोधन किया गया है। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी इसी प्रकार स्वेच्छा से सेवा-निवृत्त हो सकता है। अन्य सभी मामलों में सरकारी कर्मचारी की 55 वर्ष की आयु होने पर इन शक्तियों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। 50 वर्ष या 55 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने वाले सभी अधिकारियों या उनके, जो 30 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने वाले हैं, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, मामलों का पुनरीक्षण करना तथा यह निर्णय लेना कि क्या किसी विशेष मामले में उपर्युक्त संशोधित नियमों को लागू किया जाय, प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय / विभाग का कार्य है। उन मामलों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना, जिनमें संशोधित नियम लागू किये गये गृह मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में राज्यों का अनुपाती प्रतिनिधित्व

*720. श्री प० ल० बाहुपाल : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 से मई, 1969 के
दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले
विभिन्न कार्यालयों में प्रत्येक राज्य के कितने
कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ख) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार की
सेवाओं में प्रत्येक राज्य को जनसंख्या के आधार
पर अनुपाती प्रतिनिधित्व देने के प्रस्ताव
पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
इस मामले में उक्त राज्यों के व्यक्तियों को
प्राथमिकता देने का है जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व
उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात में पर्याप्त नहीं है ;
और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब से किया
जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय
सेवाओं के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों
की राज्यों के आधार पर, जहाँ के वे
रहने वाले हैं, जनगणना सरकार द्वारा
कभी नहीं की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त यह
समझा जाता है कि वर्ष 1966 से मई,
1969 तक के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार
के अन्तर्गत आने वाले विभिन्न कार्यालयों में
भर्ती किये गये प्रत्येक राज्य के कर्मचारियों
के आंकड़े एकत्रित करने में निम्न कारणों से
अन्यधिक श्रम तथा व्यय होगा :—

(i) हाल में कुछ कार्यालयों का पुनर्गठन
हुआ है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ कार्यालय
समाप्त हो गये हैं अथवा कुछ कार्यालय अन्य
कार्यालयों में मिला दिये गये हैं।

(ii) इन आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करने का
अर्थ होगा राज्यों के अनुसार जहाँ के वे रहने
वाले हैं, सम्पूर्ण देश में फैले हुए तथा उन्युक्त
अवधि के दौरान भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों
की एक विस्तृत जनगणना करना।

यह समझा जाता है कि आंकड़ों की
उपादेयता उनकी एकत्रित करने में लगने वाले
श्रम तथा व्यय के अनुरूप नहीं होगी।

(ख) से (घ) संविधान के अनुच्छेद
16 में व्यवस्था है कि शासन के अधीन किसी
कार्यालय में रोजगार अथवा नियुक्ति से
सम्बन्धित मामलों में समस्त नागरिकों के लिए
समान अवसर होंगे। अनुच्छेद 16 के खण्ड
(2) में स्पष्ट रूप से यह व्यवस्था है कि किसी
भी नागरिक के साथ केवल धर्म, वंश, जाति,
लिंग, पीढ़ी, जन्म-स्थान, निवास स्थान के
अथवा इनमें से किसी के आधार पर शासन
के अन्तर्गत किसी रोजगार अथवा पद के
सम्बन्ध में भेद-भाव नहीं किया जायेगा।
इसलिए केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के मामले
में कोई रिहायशी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाये जा
सकते हैं और उन सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिए
प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने के लिए सभी राज्यों
के उम्मीदवारों को समान अवसर हैं। इसे
ध्यान में रखते हुए इन भागों में उठाए गए
मामलों का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mystery Balloons

4499. SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether big sized mystery bal-
loons were found in Yeotmal, Chanda
and Amravati Districts of Maharash-
tra State in the months of June and
July, 1969;

(b) whether the Explosive Depart-
ment had inspected the boxes contain-
ing machines and documents in
Chinese language; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and the opinion of Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, balloons were found on June 28, 1969 in Mahagaon in Yeotmal District, in village Chinchala in Chandapur District on the 24th June, 1969 and in Nimbhi in Amravati District on the 5th July, 1969. These three balloons contained some packages, mechanical instruments, some pamphlets in Chinese language, some batteries and photos resembling General Chiang-Kai-Shek. These objects are being examined.

According to enquiries made so far these balloons appear to have been used by Formosa to scatter KMT propaganda Literature and some other articles on the mainland China.

They appear to have drifted to India caught in chance air currents.

Jungle Allowance to Industrial Workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4500. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether jungle allowance admissible to the industrial workers in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been sanctioned;

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

(c) whether Government propose to grant to the industrial staff special allowances admissible to other Government servants posted in the Middle Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands under the Government of India's order dated the 4th June, 1969; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Perhaps the reference is to Camp Allowance Sanction for the continued grant of Camp Allowance @ Rs. 5 per mensem for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st March, 1969 to the labourers of all the departments (other than the Forest Department) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration working in camps in North, Middle and South Andamans (except the Headquarters area) and in the Nicobar group of islands, has been issued. In respect of the labourers working in the Andaman Forest Department, the matter being examined by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As the industrial labourers do not come within the category of regular Government servants, the special allowance is not admissible to them.

Employees Allocated to Himachal Pradesh

4501. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 607 on the 21st February, 1969 and state:

(a) the final results of the appeals filed by the provisionally allocated employees from the undivided Punjab to Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if final allocation has not been made, by what time it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). All the representations filed against the provisional allocation of these employees to Himachal Pradesh under the Punjab Reorganisation Act have been disposed of. Out of 4,647 employees who had represented for final allocation to Punjab and 1,196 employees who had represented for final allocation to Haryana, 851 and 395 employees respectively have been finally allotted to Punjab and Haryana.

दिल्ली में स्वामी रामतीर्थ तथा स्वामी विवेकानन्द की मूर्तियां

4502. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली अथवा नई दिल्ली में जिन महान् व्यक्तियों की मूर्तियां लगायी जानी है उनकी सूची में विश्वविद्यालय भारतीय स्वामी रामतीर्थ तथा स्वामी विवेकानन्द के नाम सम्मिलित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). 1-8-1969 को सदन में अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1778 के उत्तर में जैसा बताया गया है, स्वामी विवेकानन्द की मूर्ति लगाने के लिए स्वामी विवेकानन्द शताब्दी समारोह समिति द्वारा किया गया प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। किसी भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन से अभी तक स्वामी रामतीर्थ की मूर्ति लगाने के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Promotion of Industrial Employees

4503. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for declaring the posts of industrial employees of the Central Government as selection and non-selection posts;

(b) the procedure for promoting the employees against the selection and non-selection posts;

(c) whether an employee who is promoted to the higher grade on qualifying the test will be considered senior for further promotion to the employees of his previous grade; and

(d) if so, the relevant rules thereof and whether a copy of the said rules will be laid on the Table of the House?

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.

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, शक्ति नगर, दिल्ली की बी० एड० डिग्री को मान्यता

4504- श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षक तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, शक्ति नगर, दिल्ली की बी० एड० डिग्री को मान्यता देने का प्रस्ताव गत कुछ समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मान्यता दे दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) :

(क) से (ग). श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, शक्तिनगर, दिल्ली, स्वयं ऐसी कोई परीक्षा नहीं लेता है। संस्था वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी से सम्बद्ध है। इस विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा शास्त्री डिग्री को शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय द्वारा संस्कृत अध्यापकों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए बी० एड० के समकक्ष मान्यता पहले ही से दे दी गई है।

Delhi-Bombay Highway

4505. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vehicles face great difficulties on Delhi-Bom-

bay Highway as there are no trees on both sides of this road and also due to narrow gauge and heavy sands on both sides; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider widening this highway during this year or the next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Jagraon-Hussainwala Road

4506. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road between Jagraon and Hussainwala is not fit either for civil traffic or for military use;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tourists from all over the world face difficulty when they travel by this road; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Jagraon-Hussainwala road is a State road and is, therefore, the responsibility of the Government of Punjab. It is an existing black-topped road and both the Civil and Military vehicles are understood to be using it without difficulty. The State Government are, however, improving the road to a limited extent by way of strengthening and widening. The work of widening the road upto Moga to 22 ft. and between Moga and Ferozepore to 17 ft. is in progress which is expected to be completed by the end of 1970. Except for some portions where work is in progress on account of collection of material, dig-

ging of trenches for soling or consolidation etc., no difficulty for tourists remains.

हिन्दी माध्यम द्वारा बी० ए० और एम० ए० की परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता

4507. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के विश्व-विद्यालयों से हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से कितने प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों ने 1967 और 1968 में बी० ए० और एम० ए० की परीक्षाएँ पास की और इस वर्ष (1969) में कितने प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी इनके माध्यम से पास होंगे ;

(ख) उक्त राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों से अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से कितने प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी उक्त वर्षों में इन परीक्षाओं में बैठे अथवा उत्तीर्ण हुए; और

(ग) यदि अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत कम है तो क्या उक्त विश्वविद्यालयों की उक्त परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी प्रयोग समाप्त करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना विश्व-विद्यालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पर पेश कर दी जाएगी ।

Pak infiltrators

4508. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Will the total number of Pakistani infiltrators arrested in Assam, West Bengal and Kashmir in the last 5 year, State-wise;

(b) the total number prosecuted and convicted during the period, State-wise;

(c) how many of the above were found to be spies or saboteurs; and

(d) the number of Pakistani infiltrators in our custody at present and the grounds on which they are detained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Governments of Assam and West Bengal, the figures in respect of these two States, for the period from 1st January, 1964 to the 31st December, 1968, are as under:

Assam	West Bengal	
Arrested	5856	11932
Prosecuted	5856	10754
Convicted	5093	7755

217 Pakistani citizens were arrested in Jammu and Kashmir during the period from October, 1965 to 31st December, 1968. Figures relating to the period prior to October, 1965 are not available with the State Government. The figures regarding prosecution and conviction are being obtained from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. These will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(c) and (d). The information will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt from the State Governments.

Shiva temple—Badagara (Kerala)

4509. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Shiva Temple was burnt at Badagara in Kerala recently, if so, whether the offenders have been arrested;

(b) the number of Hindu temples desecrated and destroyed in Kerala during the last 10 years;

(c) the reasons for desecrating and destroying places of worship when under Article 25 of the Constitution

all persons are equally entitled to right to freedom of religion; and

(d) whether the Central Government will institute an impartial enquiry into such incidents in view of their constant occurrence and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) According to information received from the State Government a Shiva temple was burnt at Badagara in Kerala. Two persons have been arrested in connection with the incident.

(b) According to information received from the State Government six such incidents have come to notice during the last ten years.

(c) and (d). Inquiries are being held in all the cases by the State Government.

Construction of a bridge over River Poon Poon-Gaya (Bihar)

4511. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has forwarded any scheme to the Central Government for the construction of a bridge over the River Poon Poon at a place called Dehora (District Gaya) situated on the Gaya-Dawoodnagar Road;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Central Government for financial help in the construction of this proposed bridge; and

(c) in view of its importance, the likely time it will take to complete the bridge on this highway?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Airports in Gujarat

4512. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of airports in Gujarat;

(b) the amount earmarked for the development of Ahmedabad Airport out of the above amount; and

(c) the outline of the Scheme for the development of Ahmedabad airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A sum of Rupees 15 lakh has been provided for in the Fourth Five Year Plan for new projects in Gujarat State.

(b) and (c). Rupees 9 lakh have been earmarked for extension of the existing terminal building at Ahmedabad airport.

Grants to Universities in Gujarat

4513. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant allocated to Ahmedabad, Baroda, Saurashtra, Sardar Patel Nagar and South Gujarat Universities in Gujarat separately for the year 1969-70; and

(b) the names of projects for which such grants have been allocated for these universities in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Funds for development grants to be made are allocated by the University Grants Commission to Universities for a Plan period and not on an annual basis. These are, however, released to the Universities each year depending upon the progress achieved by them.

(b) A statement showing the allocations made for the period 1966-67

to 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1775/69].

Compilation and publication of District Gazetteers by Gujarat Govt.

4514. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have received any aid from the Centre from 1961 to 1968 for compilation and publication of District Gazetteers;

(b) if so, the amount paid to them so far; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard?

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

(b) Rs. 47,845.49.

(c) The Government of Gujarat have completed the drafts of five District Gazetteers. Of these, the Gazetteers of Baroach, Surat, Rajkot, and Bhavnagar Districts have been published, while that of Jamnagar District is awaiting publication.

Grant of Funds from Central Road Fund to Gujarat for 1969-70

4515. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have submitted any schemes for the grant of funds from the Central Road Fund for 1969-70;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated so far, for them;

(d) whether grants have also been asked for from the Central Road Reserve Fund (general); and

(e) if so, the amount so demanded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Schemes of road development, which are to be financed from the Central Road Fund, are not called for and approved on a year-to-year basis. For the five years ending 1970-71, proposals relating to such schemes were invited in January, 1967, from State Governments, including the Government of Gujarat. The proposals received from that Government have been approved and the particulars thereof are given in the two statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1776/69].

(c) to (e). The provision for covering expenditure on approved Central Road Fund works is made on an year to year basis. For 1969-70, a total provision of Rs. 33.31 lakhs was asked for by the Government of Gujarat against which a provision of Rs. 29.00 lakhs has been included in the Budget as indicated below:—

Rs. in lakhs

(i) Allocation Works.	24.63
(ii) Ordinary Reserve Works	4.97
	<hr/> 29.00 <hr/>

Extension of Probation Period of Director, Zoological Survey of India

4516. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) since when the present Director is working as Director, Zoological Survey of India;

(b) the normal period of probation and whether the same has been extended in his case; and

(c) the circumstances under which the extension has been granted to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Since the 18th May, 1966.

(b) and (c). The normal period of probation for direct recruits selected through the Union Public Service Commission is two years. The Director's work was reviewed at the end of two years and as a result of this review it was decided to extend his probation by one year.

Moni Baba

4517. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news item published in Hindi Vir Arjun of Delhi on 12th January, 1969 in which it has been reported that a Sanyasi named 'Moni Baba' arrested near Badrinath and from whom a wireless transmitter, Rs. 60,000 Indian currency, one Bren gun, one pistol, one revolver, and some ammunition and explosive were recovered;

(b) whether this 'Moni Baba' stayed at Badrinath for the last 15 to 20 years and whether the same Sanyasi undertook fast in cow protection movement at Varanasi from November 28, 1966 and broke it one 3rd February, 1967, while he was in Varanasi jail;

(c) the details about the arrest of the above person, incriminatory articles found in his possession and inquiry made about him; and

(d) whether the arrested man has been prosecuted, and if so the verdict of the prosecution and his present whereabouts?

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

(a) to (d). The information is awaited from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Setting up of Central Institute of Languages at Gujarat

4518. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of Central Institute of Languages has been approved by Government and whether it has been decided to set up the same at Gandhi Nagar, the new Capital of Gujarat;

(b) whether there is any proposal of Gujarat State Government to have such an Institute in the Gujarat State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The Central Institute of Indian Languages has already been set up at Mysore. There was no request from the Government of Gujarat to locate such an institute in Gujarat State.

Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

4519. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contribution of Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute programme of the public health engineering, is negligible, whereas the purchase of imported equipments, raw-material for conducting experiments, and construction of new buildings are in progress;

(b) if so, the details of the activities of C.P.H.E.R.I. and its contribution towards industrial research since its inception;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the imported equipments are lying idle, and some of them totally unused in the headquarters of C.P.H.E.R.I. in Nagpur, mostly because scientists are

not trained to conduct experiments on those equipments;

(d) the details of such equipments which are closed in rooms in C.P.H.E.R.I.; and

(e) whether it is a fact that most of the Directors of this Organisation are indirectly acting as consultants to many industries and drawing fabulous emoluments, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Institute has made substantial contribution in the research and development programme of public health engineering. Some of the processes developed by the Institute are given below:

1. *Oxidation Ponds*: for sewage treatment.
2. *Flow-sheet for Treatment Methods*: for Synthetic Drug wastes, Hyderabad; Photofilm waste, Ootacamund; Fertilizer Factory wastes, Tannery wastes, Rayon wastes, Pig-gery wastes, Phenolic wastes, etc., etc.
3. *Water Treatment Methods*: Coagulant aids, water filters, special media for the removal of fluorides in water, defluoridation units, disinfection tablets and units.
4. *Methods for Solid Waste Disposal*.
5. *Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene Surveys*.
6. *Several River Pollution Surveys*.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Some of the equipment received from the UN Special Fund under the Aid Programme through the agency of World Health Organisation have been kept as a long range policy to meet the expanding activities of the Institute in future and some for replacement purposes.

(e) There is only one Director in the C.P.H.E.R.I., Nagpur. The present Director, Prof. S. J. Arceivala on his joining the Institute was permitted to honour his commitment to work as Consultant to M/s. Associated Industrial Consultants, Bombay for a period not exceeding two years from 16-3-1968 on payment of a consultancy fee of Rs. 10,000 per annum subject to usual conditions.

Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur

5420. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur is acting as a Consultant to the building which is being constructed for this Organisation in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether such a permission was granted to him and the amount of remuneration paid to him on this account;

(c) whether it is a fact that the furnishing of the building was done in various stages, and the purchases in small lots were made at recurring intervals so as to avoid attention of the appropriate authority;

(d) if so, the details of the purchases made for furnishing building and how many times it was done so; and

(e) the reasons therefor and what steps Government contemplate to take to eradicate corruption prevailing in this organisation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The furnishing was done in stages. The first two floors were furnished in the first instance. Finding the job satisfactory, the third floor was also furnished. These jobs

were done departmentally. Subsequently, Guest House furniture was purchased item-wise. This was not done with any intention of avoiding attention of appropriate authority.

(d) Details of the expenditure incurred so far and orders placed are as under:

I. Furniture fabricated departmentally:

An expenditure of Rs. 42,474.98P. has been incurred.

II. Guest House furniture:

(a) Rs. 2,523.80P. for purchase of chairs (payment made).

(b) Rs. 2,349.00P. for purchase of beds, mattresses, dining tables etc. (Bills in hand).

(c) Rs. 2,260.00P. for lounge chairs (order placed)

(e) Does not arise.

Laboratories managed by C.S.I.R.

4521. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of imported equipments, and indigenous equipments, the cost of which would run into several lakhs, are lying idle and unused for the last many years in the laboratories managed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with particulars of equipments lying idle in Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

(c) whether it is a fact that almost negligible advancements have been made by these laboratories, whereas the purchase of raw-material for conducting experiments, and spares of equipments is made every year, and its demand mounting considerably;

(d) if so, year-wise purchase in the above laboratories since last three years; and

(e) the contribution of above laboratories in the scientific or industrial advancements in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a), (b) and (d). The information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (e). Contributions made by the National Laboratories/Institutes towards scientific research and industrial development are described in the brochure entitled '25 Years of CSIR', and the progress of utilisation of research results is given in the following publications brought out by the CSIR:—

- (i) Research for industry .. 1964
- (ii) Data on Research
Utilisation .. 1965
- (iii) Data . Research Uti-
lisation .. 1966

Copies of the above publications are available in the Library of Parliament.

Data on Research Utilisation for the year 1967 is under print and a copy of the same will be supplied to the Library of Parliament.

Complaints against Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun regarding Testing of Samples

4522. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun is acting as a tool to the foreign drug companies and in the case of those patents which are operating in India, the Institute is facilitating them by giving the desired testing results for all the desired imports;

(b) if so, the policy with regard to testing of samples for giving test-reports;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the past favours were shown to some of

the drug manufacturers, manufacturing Jelly, by conducting half the test of their samples, and half of the tests such as Storage Stability Test were allowed to be conducted at their end;

(d) if so, the details thereof and under what circumstances such relaxation was granted when it was known that its repercussions were related to huge import of base oil of high quality involving crores of rupees; and

(e) What steps are contemplated to eradicate corruption from this organisation?

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

(b) The Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehra Dun is not a routine testing laboratory. However, when quality assessment of petroleum products involves specialised techniques and sometimes performance evaluation, the Institute accepts a limited number of samples from outside parties, depending on its work load, for testing on payment of stipulated charges which have been approved by the Executive Council of the Institute.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Road Development in Madhya Pradesh

4523. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communications in Madhya Pradesh is last in the table with only 18 miles of road per 100 square miles (only 8.5 of which is surfaced and 9.5 is unsurfaced) if so, how does it compare with the length of roads per hundred square miles in other States, and the all-India average;

(b) the details of the road construction programme if any submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government for the year 1969-70 and the 4th Five Year Plan and the financial outlay thereof;

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto;

(d) if the programmes have been approved by Government, with what modifications they have been approved; and

(e) how far Madhya Pradesh would come upto the All-India average in this regard by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SING): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1777/69*]. It will be seen that according to the Basic Road Statistics 1967, the position of road communications in Madhya Pradesh is not last in the table. The average mileage of roads per 100 square miles of the area in Madhya Pradesh is 23.6 (9.2 miles surfaced and 14.4 miles unsurfaced) miles, which works out to 15 Km per 100 square Km of area and compares well with the length of roads per hundred square Kms. in other States and the all-India average (i.e. 27 Kms.)

(b) to (d). The table below indicates the outlays suggested by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for roads under the State's Fourth Plan and Annual Plan for 1969-70 and that approved by the Planning Commission:

	Outlay on roads development during	
	Fourth Plan	1969-70
	Rs. in Crores.	
Suggested by the State Government.	35.00	4.37
Approved by Planning Commission.	25.00	3.71

The Planning Commission's approval is broadly in respect of financial ceilings and the State Governments are at liberty to frame detailed

programmes within the approved financial ceiling according to their requirements.

(e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Reorganisation of States

4524. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the present discontentment all over India specially in Telengana, Vidharbha and Saurashtra, Government of India propose to appoint a Commission on the lines of Fazal Ali Commission making its recommendations binding on all; and

(b) if not, how the problems like that of Telengana are proposed to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) In certain relatively economically backward areas such as Telangana, Vidharbha etc. there seems to be the feeling that their development needs did not receive adequate attention in the past and that their backwardness will disappear if these areas are carved out into separate States. Government are of the view that accelerated development and not the creation of separate States would meet the real needs of the people of these areas. In the circumstances the appointment of a Commission for the purpose is not called for.

(b) At the end of his visit to Hyderabad in June 1969, the Home Minister made an appeal to the people of Telangana to suspend all agitational activities and ensure conditions in which fair and just solutions for their problems could be worked out after further consultations with the leaders. To meet the genuine grievances of the Telangana people, the Prime Minister has already announced in her statement in the Lok Sabha on 11th April, 1969 an 8-point plan indicating various positive measures

decided upon by the Government. These measures are being implemented. The Telangana Development Committee and the Plan Implementation Committee at the official level will, no doubt, take necessary steps to remove the economic imbalance prevailing in Telangana area. Consistent with constitutional provisions, the Central Government are also considering in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh certain proposals for enlarging the scope and increasing the effectiveness of the Regional Committee of the State Legislature constituted for the Telangana area under the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958.

Mizo Hills

4525. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the population of Mizo Hills;
- (b) how many Mizos are rebels in that area;
- (c) how much security force is posted there; and the expenditure incurred every year;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have not given a free hand to the Security Force to deal with the hostile Mizos; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The population according to 1961 Census is 2,66,063.

- (b) Exact figure is not known.
- (c) It will not be in public interest to disclose the information on the floor of the House.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Posts of Hindi Pandits in Andhra Pradesh

4526. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has made any request this year to his Ministry for permission to create the post of Hindi Pandits Grade I and for financial assistance for the same:

(b) if so, the number of posts proposed to be created and the extent of financial assistance sought for by State Government; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No such specific request has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government so far during the current financial year.

(b) and (c). These questions do not arise. However on the basis of the grants sanctioned to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for the appointment of Hindi Teachers during 1968-69, the Government of India have made available to the Government of Andhra Pradesh a sum of Rs. 40.55 lakhs for the continuance of 2,269 Hindi Teachers during 1969-70.

Assistance to Non-Hindi States for Development of Hindi

4527. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Central Government had begun to assist financially and otherwise in the development of Hindi language in Non-Hindi States:

(b) the mode of assistance and its terms: if any; and

(c) the number of Hindi Pandits (Grade I) sanctioned and the amount

of money given so far, Statewise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Financial assistance is rendered directly to Governments of non-Hindi speaking States on 100 per cent basis for appointment of Hindi Teachers in schools and for establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges. These Schemes were initiated in the Second Five Year Plan and are being continued. Besides this, the Central Government finances the following Hindi propagation schemes in non-Hindi speaking States:—

- (i) Financial assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi regions.
- (ii) Grant of scholarships to students of non-Hindi speaking States for study of Hindi at the post-Matric level
- (iii) Free supply of Hindi books to schools, colleges and public libraries;
- (iv) Award of prizes to Hindi Scholars of non-Hindi speaking States for their literary works in Hindi;
- (v) Training of Hindi teachers and lecturers of non-Hindi speaking States at the Central Hindi Institute, Agra; and
- (vi) Financial assistance for setting up of Hindi medium Sections in existing Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States. (This is a new Scheme which has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan).

(c) Financial assistance to the Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for the appointment of Hindi Teachers from 1961-62 to 1968-69 is

given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778/69]. Information regarding the numbers of the teachers actually appointed is not readily available.

Issue of ticket by Indian Airlines Corporation on Credit Vouchers

4528. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation issues tickets to State on credit vouchers;

(b) whether almost all the States are defaulters in making payment for such credit;

(c) if so, the names of defaulting States; and

(d) the amounts due from each State?

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

(b) to (d). There has been no failure to pay, although, in certain cases, payments have been delayed leading to temporary suspension of credit facilities.

Communal Riots

4529. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal incidents that took place during the year 1966, 1967 and 1968; and

(b) the number of such incidents that took place in the first six months of 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement based on the information received from the State Government/Union Territory administrations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1779/69].

(b) No communal incidents have taken place in the first six months of 1969, in Haryana, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Admindivi Islands, Manipur and Pondicherry. Information from the remaining States/Union Territories is being collected.

भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रचार

4530. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रचार हेतु विदेशों में कुछ विद्वान भेजने का है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). 1969-70 वर्ष के लिये सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम तथा सांस्कृतिक विनियम कार्यक्रम में भारतीय विद्वानों और लेखकों को पूर्वी यूरोप, पश्चिम एशिया, अफ्रीका, लेटिन अमेरिका, पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी एशिया में भेजने की व्यवस्था है। इनमें से कुछ को पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी पूर्वी एशिया में भेजने की व्यवस्था है। इनमें से कुछ को पूर्वी यूरोप और लेटिन अमेरिका के देशों में भेज दिया गया है और अन्यो को वर्ष के दौरान भेज दिया जायेगा।

1906 (Ai) LS-4.

Hindustan Shipyard Limited

4531. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purpose for which the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to international specifications and its cost of production is more or less equal to foreign concerns;

(c) the new items that are being manufactured since the year 1965 and which were earlier imported, and the production figures during the last year for each item;

(d) whether any changes were made in the top executive position of the Company during the last year;

(e) if so, the names of the Chairman, Managing Director and the Secretary at present and since when they are holding these positions; and

(f) the comparative figures of profit and loss, sales targets and stocks etc. during the year 1968-69 as compared to earlier three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Chandigarh Advisory Committee

4532. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-constituted the Home Ministry's Chandigarh Advisory Committee; if so, the names of the non-official members taken on the Committee along with their party affiliation;

(b) the reasons why the only representative of Haryana, Chaudhry Suraj Mal, has been dropped from the Committee and no representative of Haryana has been taken in the Committee to watch and safeguard the interests of Haryana in the administration;

(c) whether it is a fact that the major political party of Chandigarh, the Jan Sangh and other political parties, and interests have been ignored and by passed in constituting the Committee; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar who has been taken on the Committee, does not reside in Chandigarh and has no other interest in Chandigarh?

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

(a) to (d). The Government have reconstituted the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Chandigarh and the following non-official members have been nominated who belong to the Congress Organisation:

1. Shri Shyam Lal Gupta
2. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar
3. Shri Lachman Singh.

The nominations to the Committee are not based on consideration of politics. The Advisory Committee is to advise on the problems of Chandigarh and as such there is no question of safeguarding the interests of Haryana or Punjab. However, Shri Suraj Mal who earlier served on the Committee had not been nominated on the Committee as representative of Haryana but was then included as prominent citizen of Chandigarh. Shri Shri Chand Goyal, a member of Parliament, who belongs, to Jan Sangh is already on the Committee. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar contested Parliamentary election for Chandigarh constituency in the last general elections. He takes great interest in affairs of Chandigarh and is an eminent person with intimate knowledge of the problems of Chandigarh. Home Minister makes the nominations keeping in due regard the standing,

knowledge and capability of the persons so that they can advise appropriately on the problems that come before the Committee.

Rules under Official Secrets Act Regarding Consultation of Confidential Papers

4533. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DAT SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the rules that have been framed with regard to the consultation of confidential papers under the Official Secret Act, 1923?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): No such rules have been made under the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

Pending Cases before Delhi High Court

4534. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the cases during the last 3 years which were postponed and still pending disposal before the Delhi High Court;

(b) the reasons for each postponement in such cases; and

(c) when they are likely to be disposed of?

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.

घूसखोरी फैलाने में वकीलों का उत्तरदायित्व

4535. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यायालयों में घूस आदि जैसी बुराइयां फैलाने में वकील भी

उत्तरदायी हैं तथा वे स्वयं मुश्किलों को घूस देने की सलाह देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) । (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई सामान्य निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि तमाम वकील वर्ग न्यायालयों में घूसखोरी आदि जैसी बुराइयां फैलाने के लिये उत्तरदायी है। इस प्रकार के कदाचार के लिये मौजूदा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत वकीलों के विरुद्ध भी उचित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

हरिजन तथा आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियां

4536. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में कितने हरिजन तथा आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकारी खर्च पर विदेशों में भेजा गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने छात्रवृत्तियों पर विदेशों में भेजे जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये कोई अनुपात निर्धारित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय केवल एक योजना चलाता है अर्थात् अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों, अनुसूचित खाना-बदोश तथा अर्द्ध-खानाबदोश जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये समुद्रपार-छात्रवृत्तियों की

योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार के खर्च पर अध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान के लिये विद्यार्थियों को विदेशों में भेजा जाता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध प्रति वर्ष 9 छात्रवृत्तियों का वितरण इस प्रकार है :—

अनुसूचित जातियां	4
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां	4
अनुसूचित खानाबदोश तथा अर्द्ध-खानाबदोश जातियां	1

यदि पात्र उम्मीदवारों की अपेक्षित संख्या विशेष वर्ग से उपलब्ध नहीं है तो छात्र-वृत्तियां अन्य वर्गों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों को दे दी जानी हैं।

उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत 7 अनुसूचित जातियों तथा 2 अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को 1968 के दौरान विदेश भेजा गया था।

अन्य छात्रवृत्तियों के मामले में जिनके अन्तर्गत भारतीय विद्यार्थियों का विदेशों में अध्ययन/अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिये चयन किया जाता है दानी देशों तथा संगठनों द्वारा खर्चा किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं में चुनाव केवल योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है और विद्यार्थियों के किसी वर्ग के लिये कोई आरक्षण नहीं है।

Education among Harijans in Delhi

4537. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of education among Harijans in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to bring them at par with others in this Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) According to the Census Report of 1961, for which year the latest data is available, the percentage of literates among Harijans was 20.86 per cent.

(b) In order to attract the Scheduled Caste students (including Harijans) to receive education, exemption from payment of tuition fees, science fee, Music fee and examination fee is allowed to them upto Class XI. In addition, there are special schemes of financial assistance and scholarships for them to continue their education. Further, 20 per cent of fresh admissions in a College or Department of Delhi University is reserved for Scheduled Caste and Schedule tribe students.

Definition of Powers of President

4538. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand has been made for calling a Joint Session of both Houses of Parliament before the Presidential election to adopt a Resolution defining clearly the powers of the President in times of political crisis at the Centre; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pak. Infiltration in Assam

4539. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**
SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYAR-WAL:

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

(a) is it a fact that the infiltration of Pakistanis in Assam is planned to disturb the demographic equilibrium of this State by the Pakistan Government as per the information received by the State Government;

(b) how many Pakistani infiltrators were apprehended in the last 3 years and how many were deported during this period;

(c) how many Pakistani infiltrators are still staying behind illegally in Assam;

(d) what effective measures Government proposes to take to check such infiltration; and

(e) why no stern punishment is given to the infiltrators?

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

(a) Information is being collected from the Government of Assam. It will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) The number of Pakistani infiltrators detected/deported during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968, as intimated by the Government of Assam is as under:—

Year	Number detected	Number deported
1966	24664	14488
1967	4740	4063
1968	5962	4479

(c) and (d). The exact number of Pakistani infiltrators staying in Assam is not known. However, from a study of available data their number is estimated to be roughly 71,500. Suitable measures to prevent infiltra-

tion of Pakistani nationals are viz. operation including such as strengthening of the Border Security Force wherever necessary and setting up a net-work of police watch-posts along the border as well as in depth inland.

(e) The apprehended persons were suitably dealt with under the concerned laws.

Communal Disturbances

4540. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those places where communal disturbances took place and judicial enquiries were conducted during the last two years and about which reports have been received by Government;

(b) whether it has been observed in any of these reports that disturbances were pre-planned by certain organisation or community and if so, the name of that organisation and the community which had planned these disturbances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the recommendations of the National Integration Council in this connection?

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

(a) The Central Government have appointed the Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances to inquire into the riots that took place at Ranchi-Hatia (August 22—29, 1967), Jainpur-Suchetpur (September 24—25, 1967), Ahmednagar (September 18, 1967), Sholapur (September 17, 1967), Malegaon (September 24, 1967) and Sursand in district Muzaffarpur (October 13—15, 1967), The Com-

mission has so far submitted its reports on Ranchi-Hatia and Jainpur-Suchetpur riots. The term of the Commission is still 28th February, 1970. The Commission was also entrusted by the Jammu and Kashmir Government to inquire into the Jammu and Kashmir riots of August, 1967. The Commission has submitted its report to the State Government, which is under their consideration. The Madhya Pradesh Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of a retired High Court Judge, to inquire into the disturbances at Indore in June, 1969. The inquiry is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Attention is invited to the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 842 dated 25th July, 1969.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4541. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद द्वारा पारित हिन्दी सम्बन्धी संकल्प अब तक किस सीमा तक लागू किया गया है;

(ख) संकल्प के कौन-कौन से भाग अब तक पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित नहीं किये गये हैं तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) ये भाग कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जायेंगे; और

(घ) ऐसे कौन-कौन से मंत्रालय हैं जो हिन्दी के प्रयोग में अब तक विशेष रूप से पिछड़े रहे हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल):(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था एल० टी०--1780/69]

(घ) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग में संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों और उस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गयी है। इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति की देखरेख गृह मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत की गई तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों के द्वारा भी की जानी है और जहाँ-कहीं भी कमियाँ पाई जानी हैं उनको प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के संबंधित संयुक्त सचिव के ध्यान में लाया जाना है ताकि वह उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे। गृह-मंत्री जी ने हाल ही में कुछ मंत्रियों को अर्धसरकारी पत्र लिखे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय सेवा कोर और राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ के लिये योजनाएं

4542. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री प० मु० सईद:
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री भा० सुन्दर लाल :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कालेज के विद्यार्थियों के लिये राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल तथा राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद संगठन सम्बन्धी योजनाएं बनाई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के लिये सरकार ने कितना धन नियत किया है तथा आगामी पांच वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष इस योजना में कितने विद्यार्थियों को लाभ होगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री(डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) और (ख).

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल 6.50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जा रही है। इस स्तर पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन दोनों योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने विद्यार्थी आ सकेंगे।

Poor Performance of Indian Players in last Olympic Game

4543. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of the poor performance of Indian players in the last Olympic Games;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the performance;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to select the necessary talent from schools, colleges and other fields for the purpose;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made to impart training in the latest scientific methods to the suitable persons; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating to employ professionally of financially support such youngmen, who possess the necessary talent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The Government have already requested the All India Council of Sports to look into the causes of the poor performance of the Indian contingent in the Mexico Olympics and to suggest measures for improvement. The Council is considering the Report of its Committee specially appointed on the subject at its next meeting. The recommendations of the Council will be given due consideration by the Government, when received.

(c) The National Sports Organisation Programme is being introduced in Universities and Colleges from this year and the integrated programme of Physical Education is already being implemented by schools; both these programmes should help in the promotion of games and sports in educational institutions for the spotting of the talent.

(d) Yes, Sir. This is being done by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala to a considerable extent.

(e) The Government propose to introduce the Sports Talent Scholarships Scheme this year, which is being finalised.

Setting up of a Sanskrit University

4544. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a Sanskrit University in the country;

(b) whether Government have received some proposals for the setting up the Dayanand Sanskrit University at Ajmer; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government had received a proposal from the International Council of the Arya Samaj Educational Institutions for the establishment of a University at Ajmer to be known as Dayanand University. The proposal was not agreed to by the University Grants Commission. The Council was informed accordingly.

Vacancies of the Bench of Punjab and Haryana High Court

4545. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies on the Bench of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work of the High Court is suffering on account of the delay in fixing up of the above vacancies; and

(c) whether the State Governments have sent in their recommendations and if so, the reasons for delay in making the appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Four vacancies of Additional Judges.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Appointments to three of the vacancies have been notified. As the person recommended for appointment to the fourth vacancy is not willing to accept judgeship, a fresh proposal to fill the fourth vacancy is awaited from the State authorities.

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में भर्ती

4546. श्री प० मु० सईद:

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 21 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3893 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सभापति के रूप में जिस अधिकाारी ने 22 जून, 1967 को तकनीकी सहायकों का इण्टरव्यू लिया था, उनकी तकनीकी तथा शैक्षिक अर्हताएँ क्या हैं, उस इण्टरव्यू के आधार पर किन-किन व्यक्तियों

को नियुक्त किया गया था और वे किस राज्य के हैं।

(ख) 28, 30 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को सांख्यिकीय सहायकों का इण्टरव्यू लेने वाले सभापति की तकनीकी, सांख्यिकी तथा शैक्षिक अर्हताएं क्या हैं। उस इण्टरव्यू के आधार पर किन-किन व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया तथा वे किस-किस राज्य के हैं,

(ग) 27 अप्रैल, 1968 को हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की परीक्षा किसी हिन्दी आशुलिपिक अथवा हिन्दी-रिपोर्टर द्वारा न लिये जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) क्या उस परीक्षा के परिणाम के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया व्यक्ति शिक्षा मंत्री के निजी स्टाफ में रखा गया था ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) अध्यक्ष, श्री बी० एन० भारद्वाज की शैक्षिक अर्हता बी० ए० की उपाधि है। उन्हें नीचे दिये गए उन अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की गयी थी जिनकी योग्यताएं उनके नाम के आगे दी गई हैं :-

1. श्री आर० एस० चितकारा, एम० ए० (गणित), बी० टी० सांख्यिकी में उपशिक्षा सलाहकार स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण, भारतीय (विश्वविद्यालय) सांख्यिकी संस्थान, कलकत्ता।

2. श्री उमा दत्त, अवसर सचिव, बी० ए० एल० एल० बी० (प्रशासन)।

श्री सन्त राम सिंह को उक्त साक्षात्कार के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था। वह उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के हैं।

(ख) अध्यक्ष, श्री उमा दत्त की अर्हताएं बी० ए० एल० एल० बी० हैं। उन्हें नीचे दिये गये उन अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा सहायता

दी गयी थी जिनकी योग्यताएं प्रत्येक के आगे दी गयी हैं :-

1. श्री सूरत सिंह, बी० ए०, अवसर सचिव (प्रशासन)
2. श्री आर० आर० अय्यर, एम० एस० (सांख्यिकी), सांख्यिकीय अधिकारी
3. श्री सी० के० मलिक, एम० ए० (भूगोल), एल० टी० एम० एड० शिक्षा अधिकारी

विभिन्न राज्यों के सात उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों का एक पैनल समिति द्वारा किया गया था। इसमें से दिल्ली के श्री राम विलास गुप्त की नियुक्ति भी की गयी है।

(ग) हिन्दी आशुलिपि की जांच सचिव-वालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल के अर्हता प्राप्त हिन्दी आशुलिपिक, श्री आर० एल० अरोरा द्वारा की गयी थी।

(घ) इस जांच के आधार पर चुने गये व्यक्ति की सेवाओं का उपयोग सामान्य पूल में तथा जरूरत पड़ने पर मंत्री-होदय द्वारा किया गया था।

Maladministration and overstaffing in I.A.C.

4547. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is maladministration and overstaffing in the Indian Airlines Corporation and as a result thereof there was a loss of Rs. 345 lakhs during the financial year ending on 31st March, 1967;

(b) what were the shortcomings that came to the notice in the working of Indian Airlines Corporation in the internal enquiry held; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The loss suffered by Indian Airlines during the year 1966-67 was mainly due to the following reasons:

1. Devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966,
2. Increase in the wage bill, consequent on the implementation of the Wage Awards,
3. Reduction in revenue due to loss of aircraft in accidents.

The position has since improved and the Corporation expects to show a profit of over Rs. 1.6 crores during 1968-69. The measures taken in this regard include *inter alia* great economy in revenue expenditure and the replacement of the uneconomical old and smaller planes.

Indian Airlines have already received 11 out of the 14HS-748 aircraft ordered. The remaining three are expected to be received in the course of the year. The question of further augmenting the fleet of the Corporation is receiving attention.

Expansion of Shipping Corporation

4548. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India has shown good results during the past three years;

(b) if so, whether Government have proposals also for the expansion of this Corporation;

(c) if so, what are these and if not the reasons therefor;

(d) how much funds have been earmarked for the development of Shipping during the Fourth Five Year Plan and how much will be invested in the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(e) what will be the country's shipping tonnage and that of the Shipping Corporation of India, separately, by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present the Corporation owns 65 vessels of 5.84 lakhs GRT (8.60 lakhs D.W.T.). In addition, it has on order 25 vessels, 18 in Indian shipyards and 7 abroad, of a total 4.5 lakhs G.R.T. (6.48 lakhs D.W.T.).

(d) The total provision proposed for shipping during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 130 crores. No separate funds have been earmarked for the expansion of the Shipping Corporation of India in the Fourth Plan, as, within the overall framework of the Plan targets, individual proposals of each Company, will be considered by Government on merit.

(e) The target proposed in the Fourth Plan is 3.5 million GRT of shipping tonnage with another 0.5 million GRT on order i.e., 4 million. Of this, the tonnage of the Shipping Corporation of India by the end of the Fourth Plan will depend upon the changing pattern of requirements of India's international trade, availability of deferred credits from foreign shipyards, Governments, and building potential of Indian and foreign shipyards.

भारत का राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान तथा विकास निगम का कार्य-संचालन

4549. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान तथा विकास निगम ने ऐसे कौन-कौन से नये अध्ययन किये हैं जिनके कारण शिक्षा का विशेष विकास हुआ है;

(ख) कितने अनुसंधान अभिकर्ताओं को इस निगम में आने से पहले अपेक्षित अनुभव था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इस निगम के कार्य की जांच कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन कमियों का पता लगा है जिनसे निगम के काम पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ङ) यदि सरकार ने परिषद के कार्य की जांच नहीं की है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा किये गए अध्ययनों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-1781/69]

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान में ऐसे विभागाध्यक्षों तथा रीडरों की संख्या इस समय, 73 है, जो अनुसंधान विशेषज्ञ समझे जा सकते हैं। परिषद में नियुक्ति के समय वे सब के सब अपेक्षित निर्धारित अर्हताएं प्राप्त थे।

(ग) से (ङ). सरकार ने परिषद का कार्य और कार्यक्रमों के पुनरीक्षण के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया था। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी थी। पाई गई मुख्य त्रुटियां, इस प्रकार थीं :-

1. विभागों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है।

2. एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग में अनुसंधान के मामलों में बहुत ज्यादा विभिन्नता है।

3. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है।

4. वरिष्ठ तथा कनिष्ठ पदों का अनुपात समुचित नहीं है।

5. राज्य शिक्षा विभागों और विश्व-विद्यालयों से निकट के कार्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं।

परिषद की कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिये समिति ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं :-

1. राज्य सरकारों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों से व्यापक सहयोग।

2. परिषद के विभागों का पुनर्गठन।

3. कर्मचारियों का समायोजन तथा पूर्णकालिक निदेशक और संयुक्त निदेशक की नियुक्ति।

4. परिषदों की परियोजनाओं की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति।

कुछ संशोधनों के साथ, सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं और रिपोर्ट पर सरकार द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों को परिषद को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिए गए हैं।

टीपू सेना और जन संघ के नेताओं को धमकी भरे पत्र

4550. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भानु :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्हें ऐसे अनेक पत्र भेजे गये हैं जिनमें टीपू सेना और जनसंघ के नेताओं की हत्या करने की धमकी दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये निवारक उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) लोक सभा के सदस्य श्री एम० एल० सोनी और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने 1968 में गृह मंत्रों को जनसंघ के नेताओं द्वारा प्राप्त धमकी भरे पत्र प्रेषित किये थे जो टी० सेना की ओर से भेजे गये बताये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस विषय में जांच की गई थी किन्तु पत्रों के सूत्र का पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं हुआ। जब कभी ऐसे पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं, उनकी उत्पत्ति का पता लगाने के लिए जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, कार्य-वाहियों की जाती है और उपयुक्त निवारक उपाय किये जाते हैं। यद्यपि धमकी भरे पत्र के लिखने को रोकना सम्भव नहीं है, सम्भावनी समाज विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध सदैव अत्यधिक सतर्कता बरती जाती रही है और बरती जायेगी।

सचेतक सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

4551. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री स० एम० कृष्ण :

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

(क) अक्टूबर, 1967 में शिमला में हुए सचेतक सम्मेलन की उन सिफारिशों

का व्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें केन्द्र द्वारा क्रियान्वित कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) उन सिफारिशों के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों से क्या क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है?

संसद-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुवरमैया) : (क) विवरण, जिसमें उन सिफारिशों का व्यौरा दिखाया गया है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अंशतः अथवा पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-1782/69]

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से नवीनतम क्रियान्वित प्रतिवेदनों को मंगाया गया है।

Children's Book Trust, New Delhi

4552. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) the capital of the Children's Book Trust, New Delhi at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loans given to the Trust by Government, Banks or other parties separately upto 31st March, 1969;

(c) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of loss or profit, if any; and

(d) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Children's Book Trust is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1869 and has no authorised or paid-up capital.

(b) Government of India gave loans amounting to Rs. 25,00,000 out of which the Trust has repaid Rs. 3,00,000 upto 31-3-1969. As far as the Government are aware, no loans have been given to the Trust by banks or other parties.

(c)

Activities of the Trust	1966-67 Deficit	1967-68 Deficit (Provisional)
	Rs.	Rs.
Children's Book Trust (Book Publications) 97 books published so far.	3,15,373·23	3,91,196·74
Dolls Museum	30,190·28	54,244·91
Printing Press (includes printing of children's books)	54,959·08	1,24,321·24
Children's World (Children's Magazine)		49,247·23
Library *
TOTAL DEFICIT	4,00,522·59	6,19,010·12
@Rents received from tenants.	9,53,531·17	9,46,298·00
Surplus.	5,53,008·58	3,27,287·88

The surplus will be used to repay the outstanding loan of Rs. 22 lakhs.

*The Library started functioning during 1967-68 and the deficit of Rs. 3,91,196.74 includes deficit for library also. As the Library functioned for part of the year only, no separate account was prepared.

@The Trust has received advance rent for accommodation rented to tenants. The amount of advance rent was Rs. 17,05,632. This has since been adjusted against rent due for 1966-67 and 1967-68 from the tenants.

Notes: 1968-69 accounts are under preparation.

(d) I. (a) The children's books and the magazines are sold at subsidised prices.

(b) Deficit in Dolls Museum is due to the fact that the maintenance cost is very much more than the nominal entrance fees collected.

II. Estimates for 1969-70 are reported to be under preparation.

Archaeological Survey and Excavations in Ayodhya

4553. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Archaeological Survey and Excavations have been conducted in the Ayodhya area of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if not, whether a Survey would be undertaken in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Surface exploration of the area was undertaken in 1955-56 and pottery belonging to circa sixth-second century B. C. was obtained.

Further work in Ayodhya area is scheduled to be taken up shortly.

Sanskrit Schools and Colleges in Ayodhya

4554. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges in and around Ayodhya;

(b) the quantum of assistance being given to these institutions by Government; and

(c) whether Government would consider proposal for setting up a University for Sanskrit education and eminent culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, there are 31 Vidyalayas and 19 Mahavidyalayas in and around Ayodhya. 27 Vidyalayas and 17 Mahavidyalayas are on the grant-in-aid list of the Department. The remaining institutions are unaided.

2. Aided Sanskrit institutions of the State, it has been reported, are sanctioned recurring maintenance grants in accordance with the Rules in para 321 of the Uttar Pradesh Education Code. Under these Rules, maintenance grant, equal to the difference between the approved actual expenditure and approved actual income or half of the actual approved expenditure, whichever is less, is admissible to the institution. Thus the quantum of maintenance grant per institution is not fixed. Besides the recurring maintenance grant, these institutions are also sanctioned non-recurring grants.

3. Under the scheme of the Union Ministry of Education and Youth Services for grants to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, these institutions can also be given grants up to 75 per cent of their approved expenditure on the recommendation of the State Government.

4. The State Government has already established a Sanskrit University at Varanasi, which has introduced all branches of Sanskrit education and ancient culture. There is no proposal to establish another Sanskrit University at Ayodhya.

Activities of Soviet Intelligence in India

4555. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a front page report published in the *Current* weekly dated the 24th May, 1969 regarding the activities of the Soviet Intelligence in India; and

(b) whether Government have received any report or made any inquiries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government have no information in regard to the references in the article to activities in India. Necessary vigilance is, however, being maintained in regard to activities prejudicial to the security of the country.

Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Caste Graduates

4556. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Graduates faculty-wise in various universities in the country belonging to Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to proceed with the planned development of education in the various communities in India having regard to the population of the various communities and the number of graduates from various communities, with a view to bringing about uniformity in the intensity of education in various communities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The 1961 census data gives the number of

scheduled caste and scheduled tribe graduates in urban areas only. The number of graduates in rural areas as well as their faculty-wise break-up is not available.

The census data (1961) for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes graduates in urban areas is given below:—

	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.
University degree or postgraduate degree other than technical degree.	5,405	1,018
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or postgraduate degree.	629	66

The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in universities and colleges according to type of education is, however, available. It is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1783|69].

(b) As stated in the National Policy on Education, Government will strive to provide equality of educational opportunities for all classes of societies through (i) the provision of universal and free primary education for all children and (ii) through the spread of secondary and higher education as expeditiously as possible.

The Government of India, in the Department of Social Welfare, have undertaken the following schemes for the education of backward classes:

I. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (a) *Post-Matric Scholarships*: Scholarships are being given to Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic Tribe and lower income group students to enable them to complete their education.

- (b) *Girls' Hostels*: Special assistance is given to State Governments, Voluntary Organisations for setting up hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls.

- (c) *Pre-examination Training*: Under the scheme the States are assisted to set up Centres for coaching scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates for public service examination, or for Class III (executive and ministerial) posts. Special coaching for I.A.S., etc., examination is also imparted at two regional centres at Allahabad and Madras.

- (d) *Welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes*: Ashram, Schools and Sanskar Kendras are specially set up for children belonging to the Denotified Tribes to wean them away from their traditional anti-social tendencies

II. Centrally Aided Schemes:

States are assisted to the extent of 60 per cent of the total expenditure in respect of grant of pre-matric scholarships, construction of school and hostel buildings, supply of books and clothing, establishment of Ashram Schools and serving of mid-day meals.

Raising of Retirement Age and Family Pension of Judges

4557. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA;
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the proposal to raise the retirement age of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and also family pension

in respect of Judges appointed from the bar; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In view of some practical difficulties it is not proposed to pursue the question of raising the retirement age of Supreme Court and High Court Judges for the present.

The proposal for family pension in respect of Judges appointed from the Bar is still under consideration.

Agitation for giving more Powers and Resources to States

4558. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Jyoti Basu, Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal called for building up a massive agitation to pressurise the Centre for giving more powers and resources to the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, the Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal has said at various meetings that it is the policy of the United Front Government to agitate and organise movements for securing more legislative and financial powers for the States.

(b) The Constitution itself provides the procedure by which changes in it can be brought about in a peaceful and orderly manner. The Administrative Reforms Commission have recently submitted a report on the Centre-State Relationships, which is being examined by Government.

Police in-action in case of 'Gherao' despite Court Orders

4559. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI
DAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a typical case of 'gherao' where the Police did not intervene despite court orders, came up before the Calcutta High Court on the 15th May, 1969;

(b) whether justice Chandra Narain Laik issued a rule on a number of Police Officers, from the Inspector General of Police downwards, to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for disobeying his order dated the 2nd October, 1967, directing them to perform their statutory duties; and

(c) what are the directives issued through the Home Ministry to deal with such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, on May 7, 1969 about one thousand workers demonstrated before the General Manager, the Works Manager and the Administrative Manager of the Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd., Burnpur (District Burdwan) on various demands. The police were present there. They rescued the officers at about 02.30 hours on 8.5.1969 when reinforcement from Durgapur and other places arrived. A search warrant was also issued by the Magistrate and that was executed at that time.

Mr. Justice C. N. Laik issued a Rule [Vide No. 1540(W) dt. 15.5.69] on the Inspector General of Police, West Bengal, Superintendent of Police, Burdwan. Additional Superintendent of Police, Asansol and Officer-

in-charge, Hirapur Police Station to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for violation of his order contained in Rule No. 2002 (W) dated 2.10.1967 ordering them to perform their statutory duties. In obedience to the Court's order the Inspector-General of Police and other officers personally appeared before the court on 3.7.1969.

(c) Central Government have not issued any formal directions under the Constitution in this regard.

Suggestion that D.T.U. to run the proposed underground Railway in the Capital

4560. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, has recommended that the Union Home Ministry should be urged to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act to enable the Delhi Transport Undertaking to run the proposed underground railway in the Capital; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

4561. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, has strongly opposed the Union Home Ministry's proposal to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to

deal with the activities of Naxalites; and

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

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

(a) According to information received from the West Bengal Government as the Deputy Chief Minister had not been consulted regarding amendment of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 the question of his expressing his views over such a matter did not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged beating up of a Advocate in Delhi Court

4562. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Advocate working in Tis Hazari Courts and his younger brother were beaten and kicked by the staff of a Magistrate on the 26th May, 1969;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to punish the guilty?

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

(a) to (c). On the 26th July, 1969, during the course of an inspection of the Tis Hazari premises, the Nazarat Officer found several unauthorised typists working in the premises. On seeing the Nazarat Officer some of those typists ran away. The typewriter of one of the unauthorised typists was deposited in the caretaking branch of the court pending the production of proof by the typist regarding his authority to work in the premises. Subsequently, some persons forcibly entered the room of the

caretaking branch and tried to remove the typewriter. This resulted in a commotion. A minor scuffle took place as a result of which an advocate and his brother on the one hand and a farash of the caretaking branch of the other are reported to have sustained minor injuries. The matter was later amicably settled in the meeting of the Bar Association with the Deputy Commissioner and it was decided that no further action would be taken in the matter.

भारतीय जहाजों द्वारा किया जाने वाला विदेशी व्यापार

4563. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में विदेशी व्यापार का कितना प्रतिशत भारतीय जहाजों द्वारा किया गया और चौथी योजना के अन्त में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति होगी ?

संसद् कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से सम्बन्धित सूचना वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद ही उपलब्ध होगी। 1968-69 के दौरान भारत के समुद्रपार व्यापार में भारतीय नौबहन कंपनियों का ज़ेयर लगभग 18.54 प्रतिशत था। ऐसा अनुमान है कि यदि चौथी योजना का नौबहन लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाय तो भारतीय जहाज देश के समुद्रपार के व्यापार के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत को बहन करने की स्थिति में होंगे।

Strike by employees of Madras Port

4564. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike on the 15th May, 1969 by the employees of Madras Port and the work had paralysed;

(b) the reasons which compelled the employees to go on strike;

(c) the loss suffered by the port due to this strike;

(d) whether Government have agreed to the demands of the employees; and

(e) when the strike was called off?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) and (b). The clerical staff and shore labour in Madras Port went on strike on 15th May, 1969 in pursuance of a charter of 23 demands submitted by the Madras Port Trust Employees' Union to the Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

(c) The Madras Port Trust did not incur any direct financial loss.

(d) and (e). At the intervention of Union Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, the strike was called off on the 18th May, 1969. The Union Minister of Labour discussed the demands with the parties on 21st and 22nd May at New Delhi when agreement was reached on provision of minimum guarantee of work to 'A' and 'B' category workers and on giving up direct recruitment of Upper Division Clerks. An *ad hoc* Committee was also constituted to go into the remaining demands.

Indian Council of Social Science Research

4565. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the composition of the Indian Council of Social Science Research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A list of the members of the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778|69.]

A.R.C. Recommendation on Ban of Marriage between Government Servants

4566. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested a virtual ban on marriage between Government servants; and

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

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

(a) Reference is invited to recommendation No. 66 of the Commission's report on 'personnel Administration' copies of which have been placed in the Parliamentary Library:

(b) The report is under examination.

भारत में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी

4567. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) भारत में इस समय कितने पाकिस्तानी कानूनी तथा गैर कानूनी तौर से रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ पाकिस्तानियों के बारे में यह सूचना मिली है कि वे भारत-विरोधी गतिविधियों में भाग ले रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग)।

अपेक्षा सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने सम्बन्धी योजनाएं

4568. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने सम्बन्धी कुछ योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय खेलों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के बारे में सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय खेलों को विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहित करने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। किन्तु राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठनों से, जो भारतीय खेलों की देखरेख करते हैं, वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धी जो भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं, उन पर अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद के परामर्श से विचार किया जाता है और जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन कार्यक्रम के अधीन विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में भारतीय खेलों के विकास के प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) फिलहाल, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Assistance by National Research Laboratories for Technological Development

4569. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Research Laboratories are working to assist the technological development in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring in suitable legislation for having a compulsory Research Department with big industries, which are in a position to spend a part of their profit on this research work?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Of the 30 National Laboratories/Institutes established by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 28 are engaged in work relating to technological development in the country.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Unprofitable Railways

4570. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has under consideration any plan to co-ordinate rail-road traffic in those areas where the unprofitable railways have become a necessary evil; and

(b) if so, when will such plan be finalized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A Committee known as the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Railways to look into the working of uneconomic Branch Lines and to suggest measures for improv-

ing their working. Their recommendations are awaited.

Completion of Kandla Port Project

4571. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kandla Port Project has since been completed and if so, at what cost;

(b) if not, when it is expected to be completed;

(c) what facilities Government propose to give for the smooth going of the mercantile traffic from and through the port; and

(d) what help the Government of India plans to give to the industry to develop around this Free Trade Port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Port has been completed. It has been open to traffic since 1955.

(c) There are adequate number of warehouses and transit sheds which are served liberally by railway lines. The wharf is served by adequate number of modern cranes. Further, the port is being linked with the B.G. Railway line.

(d) Kandla is not a Port where "Free Trade" is permitted. However, a Free Trade Zone has been established at Kandla. A note which enumerates the facilities that are being given to the units inside the Free Trade Zone is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1785/69.]

The Kandla Port Trust which is developing the Kandla-Gandhidham Region has provided adequate areas for light medium and large scale industries in the township as well as near the port. The developed plots

of land have been allotted for a number of industries in the township at economical rates of development charges and ground rent. The developed land is also available at the port for industries purposes where 50 per cent concession in the payment of ground rent is also offered upto 1975 provided land is taken by 1971. The Kandla Port Trust have allotted ten acres of land at concessional rate of development charges to the State Government for an Industrial Training Institute which has been working for a number of years training artisans, electricians, mechanics etc. The Kandla Port Trust have also allotted nine acres of land to the Gujarat Government at concessional rates of development charges where an industrial estate has been built.

Losses Suffered by D.T.U.

4572. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHR ABDUL GHANI DAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Undertaking has been running into heavy losses year after year during the last 3 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to introduce more private operated buses on the D.T.U. routes to improve the finance of the Corporation;

(c) whether Government would consider denationalisation of the Transport Undertaking to ensure better profitability;

(d) whether the workers of the D.T.U. have suggested that they would like to buy some buses out of their Provident Fund reserve and to run them on co-operative basis; and

(e) if so, whether Government have considered the above points and their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MI-

NISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Transport Committee has decided to engage an additional 200 private buses for operation on its routes.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Yes. The D.T.U. Workers Union made such a suggestion to the General Manager, D.T.U. However, the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, does not permit utilisation of Provident Fund accumulations for any purpose other than the payment of the sums standing to the credit of the individual members of the Fund or to their nominees or heirs or legal representatives.

Submission of Report regarding Development of Transport System in Delhi

4573. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether the feasibility study by the Central Road Research Institute has suggested construction of Underground Railway, Ring Railway, or fast moving road transport to cope with the increasing traffic in the capital during the coming 20 years;

(b) whether the recommendations of the feasibility study have been examined by Government; and

(c) if so, the suggestions which have been accepted for implementation?

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

(a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Watching the Implementation of Recommendations of A.R.C. through a Parliamentary Committee

4574. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to set up a Parliamentary Committee consisting of the different political parties in Parliament to keep a watch on the implementation of recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to implement the recommendation; and

(c) if no decision in this regard has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) to (c). The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are under consideration.

Tripartite talks on Maritime Transport and Allied Subjects

4575. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a tripartite talk among the foreign Ministers of India, Yugoslavia and U.A.R. was held some time during the month of July, 1969;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed;

(c) whether the main subjects under the discussion was the maritime transport and allied subjects; and

(d) the benefits which are expected to be gained by India?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The second Ministerial meeting on Tripartite co-operation between India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia was held in Cairo on the 15th and 16th July, 1969. India was represented at the meeting by the Secretary (Foreign Trade).

(b) and (c). A statement showing the subjects discussed and the decision taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1786/69.]

(d) The direct benefits are expected to be mainly in the fields of trade, industrial co-operation and commercial infrastructure. The expansion of the scope of traffic preferences is expected to have a healthy impact on India's trade exchanges with the other two countries. The industrial co-operation which has been projected would enable India to benefit through international division of labour and the economic of scale resulting from an enlarged market. The improvements contemplated in shipping and commercial infrastructure are expected to be useful not only in themselves but also in facilitating the trade exchanges with the other two countries.

Administrative Reforms Commission's Recommendation regarding Automatic Promotion to Staff

4576. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission have suggested to Government for the automatic promotion of the staff to the next grade;

(b) whether the Commission have also fixed the categories according to qualification of the staff;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the said recommendation;

(d) if so, when Government propose to introduce this system in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The relevant recommendations of the Commission are contained in Chapter IV of its report on "Personnel Administration" copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). The report of the Commission is under examination.

(e) Does not arise.

Communal Riots

4577. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communal riots are on the increase during the last five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these riots are on the high side in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government have appointed some Committees/Commissions to go into the details and find out the causes of such riot;

(d) if so, whether the Commissions have submitted their reports to the Government; and

(e) if not, the time by which the reports are expected to be submitted?

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

(a) The communal situation in the country during the past few years has been a matter of concern.

(b) According to information received from the State Government from 1964 to 1968, 31 communal riots had taken place in Uttar Pradesh in which 69 persons were killed. In 1969 serious disturbances have taken place only at Mau Nath Bhanjan in Azamgarh district from the 29th March to 7th April, 1969.

(c) to (e) Attention is invited to the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4540 being answered today.

राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिये ज्ञान-विज्ञान रचना संस्थान की स्थापना

4578. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 'ज्ञान-विज्ञान रचना संस्थान' नामक एक स्वायत्तशासी संस्था की स्थापना की है जो विभिन्न विषयों की प्रमाणिक पुस्तकों के तैयार करने और उनके प्रकाशन के बारे में कार्य करेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार की संस्था स्थापित करने में समर्थ नहीं है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां, प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में शीघ्र अपनाने को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिये प्रथम डिग्री स्तर पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में साहित्य के निर्माण की भारत सरकार की

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अधीन राजस्थान सरकार ने ज्ञान-विज्ञान रचना संस्थान नामक एक स्वायत्तशासी बोर्ड की स्थापना की है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Ship-building Yard at Sikka
(Gujarat)**

4579. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA:

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

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has suggested to Government for setting up a Ship-building Yard at Sikka in the private sector;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has since been considered by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Shipping Board has suggested that the proposal of M/s Digvijay Cement Company for the establishment of a new shipyard at Sikka (Gujarat) in the private sector might be considered by the Standing Committee of Shipbuilding, Ship-repairs and Ship Ancillaries. This suggestion is under examination by Government.

Retired ICS/IAS Officers

4580. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers who retired during the last three years;

(b) the names of those retired Officers who were given assignments on Committees or Commissions; and

(c) the names of those Officers who got employment in private firms and companies?

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

(a) The information is annexed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/69.]

(b) The information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/69.]

(c) An officer is required to seek permission of the Government only if he seeks employment in a firm etc. within two years of his retirement. Information in respect of officers who were permitted to accept such employment is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/69.]

Re-Instatement of Employees who took part in the 19th September, 1968, Strike

4581. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many employees both permanent and temporary, who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike have not yet been reinstated in spite of Government orders to this effect;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that all those temporary and permanent employees who participated in the strike are taken back?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No Sir, but four employees continue to be under suspension in accordance with the declared policy of Government.

Better Status to Urdu Language

4582. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that practically no steps are being taken to give a better status to Urdu language in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to discuss this matter with those who want Urdu to get a proper place in the country; and

(c) if so, when and with what concrete suggestions?

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

(a) No Sir. The Government Policy in this regard is contained in the Statement on Language dated the 14th July, 1958. A copy thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1788/69].

As in the case of other linguistic minorities, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who is appointed under Article 350-B of the Constitution, also investigates all matters relating to safeguards provided to the Urdu speaking people.

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

Deteriorating Financial Condition of Universities

4583. SHRI SITARAM KESHRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2175 on the 7th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the replies from the State Governments on the resolution adopted by the Vice-Chancellors and Heads of University level institutions of India and Ceylon in regard to the deteriorating financial condition of Universities have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the other recommendations of the Conference; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon has suggested to the Universities to take up the matter with the State Governments concerned. The Universities have yet to communicate to the Board the reaction of the State Governments.

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations concern the Board and/or the Universities. Action taken in respect of the recommendations concerning the Governments is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1789/69].

Private Committee on Staffing Pattern of Universities

4584. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1355 on the 27th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the comments of all the State Universities on the recommendations contained in the report of the Pavate Committee on the staffing pattern of the Universities in India have been received;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the comments received from the Universities; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). So far comments from 34 State and 2 Central Universities have been received by the University Grants Commission. Matter is under consideration of the

remaining Universities. These have been requested to expedite their replies. Further action will be taken after views of most of the Universities are known.

Spotlighting of Delays

4585. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to ensure the implementation of directions contained in Office Memorandum of February, 1963 issued by the Deputy Director of O & M that delay may be spotlighted by use of red ink on nothing not done within a week;

(b) if no steps have been taken, whether his Ministry propose to direct all Ministries to exercise a check on delays through that measure;

(c) since the Administrative Reforms Commission has supported the measure, whether Government propose to extend it also to all Subordinate Offices and request the State Governments to do the same; and

(d) whether Government would enlarge the visual effect by directing that delays may be spotted not only by use of red ink while signing but by writing the entire note in red-ink?

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

(a) No special steps were taken for the purpose.

(b) to (d). Further appropriate action will be taken in the light of the decision of the Government on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the subject.

Use of Kandla Fishery Jetty

4586. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to bring into use the Kandla Fishery Jetty constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.14 lakhs and opened in July, 1965.

(b) the steps being taken to use two weighbridges purchased for Director of Transport, Delhi, which have been lying idle for 13 years; and

(c) whether any responsibility for these idle investments has been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The State Government have reported that they have recently initiated steps to foster modern methods of fishing in Kutch. Two 17.5 metre steel trawlers, are scheduled to be based at Kandla. A Fisheries Training School has also been started by the State Government at Mandvi. One 17.43 metre departmental vessel of the State Government, which is under construction for survey-cum-exploratory work is also scheduled to be based at Kandla. The Department of Agriculture has also a scheme to station one or two 57-footer fishing vessels at Kandla.

(b) One weighbridge has been in use by the Police Department since January, 1961. The Delhi Administration are now negotiating for the sale of both the weighbridges to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) The fishing jetty was taken up only at the request of the authorities interested in the development of fisheries. In the absence of the fish traffic, the jetty is at present being used by Port craft for berthing and bunkering. In the circumstances, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

As regards the purchase of the two weighbridges, the Delhi Administration have stated that the question of fixing responsibility does not arise as there appear to have been no lapses on the part of any officer.

Dredging in the Mangalore Harbour Project

4587. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision regarding the dredging

work to be done in the Mangalore Harbour Project.

(b) what were the proposals that were considered and the reason why the most expeditious one was not favoured; and

(c) when the dredging work is now expected to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The decision on the capital dredging work at Mangalore is expected to be taken soon. The precise time schedule for this work also is expected to be drawn up shortly. Meanwhile, the small dredger fabricated by the Project authorities is carrying on dredging at the site.

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्र

4588. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन पर्यटक-केन्द्रों की वर्तमान संख्या क्या है;

(ख) इन पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर पर्यटकों को क्या सुविधायें दी जाती हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन केन्द्रों पर पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये दी गई इन सुविधाओं को सन्तोषजनक समझती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य पर्यटक केन्द्र जहाँ कि भारत सरकार ने पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है,

खजुराहो, सांची और माण्डू हैं। इन स्थानों पर उपलब्ध आवास सुविधाओं में खजुराहो तथा माण्डू में श्रेणी I और श्रेणी II का पर्यटक बंगला शामिल है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है उनके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार का खजुराहो का समेकित विकास आरम्भ करने और कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में अतिरिक्त आवास और परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। भारत के लिए बाँध यात्री यातायात के विकास की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सांची में पानी की व्यवस्था करने और एक 50 शय्याओं वाले पर्यटक होटल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

जन-कल्याणकारी संस्थाओं को किसी निवासी के नाम को काली सूची में शामिल करने का अधिकार

4589. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी दस्तियों में रानी जनकल्याणकारी संस्थाओं को उक्त दस्ती में रहने वाले किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के नाम को काली सूची में शामिल करने का अधिकार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में तत्सम्बन्धी नियमों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो रामाकृष्णापुरम नई दिल्ली की सैक्टर-2 की कल्याणकारी संस्था की कार्यकारी समिति ने उक्त दस्ती के दो निवासियों के नाम काली सूची में शामिल करने की घोषणा किस आधार पर की और इस बारे में गृह-कार्य मंत्री मंत्रालय के मुख्य

जनकल्याणकारी अधिकारी को 28 अप्रैल 1969 के पत्र में सूचित कर दिया गया था ;

(घ) क्या मुख्य कल्याणकारी अधिकारी ने समिति के पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी): (क) से (ग). जी हां, श्रीमान् । प्रत्येक संस्था का अपना विधान है और आमतौर पर विधान में ऐसे व्यक्ति की सदस्यता को पर्यवासन करने का प्रविधान है जिसकी गतिविधियां संस्था के हित के प्रतिकूल पाई जाती हैं ।

रामाकृष्णप्पुम् की सैक्टर 2 की चतुर्थ श्रेणी निवासी जनकल्याणकारी संस्था के नियमों तथा विनियमों के नियम 6 के अनुसार निम्नलिखित आधारों पर सदस्यता समाप्त की जा सकती है :

- (1) मृत्यु द्वारा ।
- (2) त्यागपत्र द्वारा ।
- (3) विधिवत् नोटिस दिये जाने के बाद तीन महीने लगातार चन्दे का भुगतान न करने पर ।
- (4) दीवालिया होने से
- (5) संस्था तथा जनता के धन के प्रति बेइमान साबित होने से ।
- (6) संस्था के अभिलेखों में फेर-बदल करने तथा छिपाने से ।
- (7) काली सूची में शामिल घोषित होने से ।
- (8) किसी गैर-कानूनी अथवा राजनैतिक संगठन का सदस्य होने पर ।

(9) दुर्व्यवहार तथा संस्था के कार्यकर्ताओं / पदाधिकारियों के बीच दलगत भावना फैलाने पर ।

समिति से एक पत्र दिनांक 29-4-68 को प्राप्त हुआ जिसमें नियम विनियमों के नियम 6 के उपनियम 3, 7 और 9 के अधीन दो निवासियों की समिति की सदस्यता 3 साल के लिये समाप्त करने का उनका दिनांक 28-4-69 का फैसला सूचित किया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). चूंकि समिति की कार्यवाही उसके विधान के अनुकूल थी अतः पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई ।

Disciplinary action against the Employees in Accountant-General's Office, Trivandrum who Participated in September, 1968 Strike

4590. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Accountant-General's Office, Trivandrum who have been suspended and whose services terminated for participating in the 19th September, 1968 token strike; and

(b) how many of them have been reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 29 employees were suspended, and the service of 27 employees were terminated.

(b) Out of 29 suspended employees 21 employees have been reinstated and out of 27 employees whose services were terminated, 20 employees have been reinstated.

Enquiry into the Collapse of Houses in Delhi in August, 1966

4591. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government so far on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry which looked into the causes of collapse of three houses in Delhi on the 15th August, 1966;

(b) what safeguards have been provided in Delhi against similar collapses in future;

(c) action taken against officials who did not give the matter the attention it deserved and who were responsible for unnecessary delay; and

(d) action taken to compensate those who were adversely affected by the collapses?

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

(a) It may be recalled that the Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Delhi Administration. A copy of letter No. 2(68)67-LSG, dated the 10th June, 1968 received from the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration on the action in respect of the report of the said Commission of Inquiry, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1790/69]. As regards para 5(c) of the letter, the matter was considered but not found feasible.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that every year before the start of rainy season, a house to house survey is carried out. In respect of the buildings found dangerous and unrepairable, notices under sections 348 and 349 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, are issued respectively. In the case of non-compliance with the notices for demolition, the dangerous structures are got demolished by the Corporation. For non-compliance with repair notices, a reminder is issued and the case is forwarded to

the Legal Adviser for taking prosecution action.

(c) The officials who have been found guilty are being dealt with departmentally by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(d) The question of compensation did not arise. However, the Corporation, on compassionate grounds, allotted alternative accommodation in the slum tenements to 24 families.

Subsidy for Mass Transit by Road in Delhi

4592. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mass transit by road in cities like New York and London is being subsidized; and

(b) whether Government accept the principle that mass transit in Delhi requires subsidy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) It has not been possible to get precise information about the financial arrangements relating to city transport in cities in foreign countries.

(b) No.

Central Assistance to D.T.U.

4593. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Plan Projects had estimated that the provision of adequate working capital for Delhi Transport Undertaking would cost the Central Government 6.5 crores of rupees; and

(b) whether the Central Government will declare its willingness to give assistance to DTU on social service principle and give up its present insistence on the commercial enterprise principle?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The cost of financial re-organization of the Delhi Transport Undertaking was estimated at Rs. 641.1 lakhs by the Committee on Plan Projects.

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan draft envisages the need for efficient and profitable operation of public undertakings.

List of Common Properties before Re-Organisation of Punjab

4594. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list of all the common properties (moveable as well as immovable) of different Departments of the Punjab before reorganisation has been prepared, Department-wise;

(b) if so, the share of each constituting units of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, Department-wise; and

(c) what properties of each Department (with the names of Departments) have fallen to the share of each State and what remains to be divided, Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The properties of the undivided State of Punjab included lands, buildings, stores, machinery, vehicles and a variety of other goods and articles. The provisions for the division of these properties among the successor States are contained in section 48 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The Central Government has not prepared any list of such properties. It is not feasible to indicate the items which have been divided and given possession of to the successor States and the items that remain to be divided, because of the time and labour involved in collecting such details.

Amount Spent on Promotion of Hindi

4595. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount spent for the promotion of Hindi as Official Language during the past three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The promotion of Hindi as Official Language amongst Central Government employees is being made under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. The amount spent under this scheme is as under:

1966-67—Rs.	22,14,200
1967-68—Rs.	24,24,500
1968-69—Rs.	25,85,300.

Amount Spent on Promotion of Regional Languages

4596. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for the promotion of regional languages throughout the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent for the promotion of Urdu language during the same period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The total amount spent for the promotion of regional languages by the Central Government either directly or through various voluntary organisations, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Central Hindi Directorate, National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademi is as under:

	Rs.
1966-67	26,73,503
1967-68	28,18,667
1968-69	28,20,555

Out of the above amount, the following expenditure has been incurred for the promotion of Urdu language:

	Rs.
1966-67	1,52,405
1967-68	97,066
1968-69	84,334

Besides the above grant, a sum amounting to Rs. 34.48 lakhs approximately has been paid during 1968-69 to various State Governments for production of literature at university level in Indian languages.

The above figures do not take into account the amounts spent for the promotion of regional languages by the State Governments themselves.

Issue of Visas to Persons from Azad Kashmir

4597. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many people of Azad Kashmir part of India applied for Visas and how many out of them were refused during 1968-69 and the reasons for refusal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): According to available information for the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st July, 1969, 70 persons residing in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and holding Pakistan passports applied for visas to visit Jammu and Kashmir; 49 persons were given visas, and requests of three persons were rejected. 18 cases are under consideration. It will not be in the public interest to give the reasons for refusal.

Committee on Telangana Finance

4598. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a higher power committee was formed to look into the Telangana share of the Andhra Pradesh finance and its proper utilisation;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A Committee was appointed on 22nd April, 1969 to determine the quantum of Telangana surpluses. The Committee is expected to give its report towards the end of August, 1969.

(c) Does not arise.

पुलिस आचार संहिता-बिना हथियार वाले लोगों पर गोली चलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

4599. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार बिना हथियार वाले व्यक्तियों पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये एक पुलिस आचार संहिता तैयार करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने इस आचार संहिता का विरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Nationalisation of Passenger Transport

4600. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in each State in nationalising the passenger transport;

(b) whether a Conference of State Road Transport Undertakings which was held in February this year had recommended the extension of nationalisation by at least 8 per cent per year in the States where nationalisation of passenger transport was less than 50 per cent;

(c) if so, the plans of each State to carry out the said recommendation; and

(d) the time by which the nationalisation of such transport is likely to be completed in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (d). The information required is being collected from the State Governments and Union Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha. when received.

(b) The recommendation of the 15th Conference of State Road Transport Undertakings held in February 1969 was that the rate of growth of fleet of the concerned State Road Transport Undertakings should be planned at not less than 10 per cent per annum in the States where nationalisation of passenger transport was below 50 per cent.

Proposal to Connect Darjeeling and Western Sikkim by Rope-way for Tourists

4601. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the construction of one and a half mile long rope-way connecting Darjeeling and Western Sikkim for transportation of tourists;

(b) if so, the cost and other salient features of the scheme; and

(c) when the work on the project will begin and will possibly be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government has a scheme for the construction of an approximately 1,000 metre long rope-way from Singla Bazar in Darjeeling District to Jorthang in Western Sikkim for carrying goods and passengers as also for attracting tourists.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 7 lakhs and its salient features are:

- (1) Capacity—Four and a half tons (metric) per hour.
- (2) Speed of the rope-way—3 metres per second.
- (3) Number of cabins—6.
- (4) Out-put per hour—30 passengers or 3 tonnes of goods in each direction.
- (5) Maximum load—1500 kgs.

(c) Tender papers are being prepared by the State Government and the rope-way is expected to be completed in 1970.

Aligarh Muslim University Act

4602. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cabinet sub-Committee was appointed some time back to look into the proposed Aligarh Muslim University Act which besides other things aims at incorporating all the local colleges of Aligarh in the Aligarh University; and

(b) if so, what has been the report of that sub-Committee and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A Cabinet Committee was appointed to examine the proposals made by my Ministry for amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. There is no such pro-

posals which aims at incorporating all the local colleges of Aligarh in the Aligarh University. There is already in the Aligarh Muslim University Act an enabling provision which empowers the University to recognise colleges and institutions situated within 15 miles of the University Mosque to such privileges of the University as it thinks fit, with the approval of the Academic Council and the sanction of the Visitor and subject to the Statutes and the Ordinances of the University.

(b) The Committee is yet to make its report to the Cabinet.

New Instructions Regarding Summoning of Suspects for Interrogation to Police Stations

4603. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that Government have issued some new instructions to Station House Officers of Police Stations in the Union Territory of Delhi regarding summoning of suspects for interrogation and general attitude towards the public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Inspector General of Police, Delhi, has issued instructions to Station House Officers, explaining in detail the duties of Station House Officers in regard to the summoning of witnesses during investigations. These instructions draw the attention of the members of the police in Delhi to the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Punjab Police Rules and exhort the members of the police force to follow the provisions strictly. Such provisions are Sections 155(2), 160 and 175 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Meetings of the Consultative Committee held during the Inter-Session Periods

4604. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new scheme regarding Consultative Committees has been put in operation;

(b) if so, which of the Consultative Committees held their meeting during the inter-session period; and

(c) what was the place or places of these meetings and how many members attended the different committees?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details of the meetings of the Consultative Committees held during the last inter-session period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1791/69].

Handling of Cultural Relations with other Countries by External Affairs| Education Ministries

4605. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cultural relations with other countries are handled by the Ministry of External Affairs as also by the Ministry of Education, through the Indian Council of Cultural Relations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this duplication leads to confusion and inefficiency;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to have the Cultural relations being conducted by one Ministry; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Ministry of Education and Youth Services is responsible for the cultural activities programme of the Government of India. This includes, *inter alia*, negotiations and finalisation of cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes with foreign countries. Some of the programmes are entrusted to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for implementation.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Discovery of Ruins of Indian Civilization in East Asian Countries

4606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6884 on the 18th April, 1969 and state:

(a) in view of Government being unaware of the discovery of ruins of Indian Civilization in Malayasia, although a report to the effect appeared in almost all the Indian papers, whether Government propose to seek information about such historical ruins from the Government of Malaysia; and

(b) if so, whether on receipt of such a report, Government will send a team of Indian historians to study the features of such historical ruins and their relation with the history of ancient India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information since gathered through the High Commission of India, Kuala Lumpur, excavations have been going on for a long time at the Bujang Valley in

South Kedah. Thirty-three temple sites have been discovered and there is likelihood of more temples coming to light as excavations progress. These temples are Indian in character and belong to the period 1st to 10th Century A.D. The Government of Malaysia have, it is understood, approached no other country for assistance. It is further understood that the Malaysian Archaeologists at present hold the view that no parallel can be drawn between discoveries in South Kedah with that of Angkorwat or Borobudur as the former belong to an entrepot town rather than to a civilization. There is no proposal to send an Indian team to this site.

Wrestling in Next Olympics (1972)

4607. SHRI SRADHAKAR SU-PAKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high standard of performance by the wrestlers of this country, Government propose to give training and encouragement to the top-class wrestlers with a view to sending them to the next Olympic Games in Vienna in 1972; and

(b) whether the All India Council of Sports is organising regular bouts for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) It is primarily for the Wrestling Federation of India to make arrangements for the training of wrestlers to participate in the next Olympics to be held at Munich in 1972. However, proposals, if any, received for financial assistance for this purpose will be given due consideration in consultation with the All India Council of Sports.

(b) The All India Council of Sports is only an advisory body and

therefore it cannot undertake the organisation of wrestling bouts.

Indian Students Studying Abroad

4608. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian students are studying in different Universities of U.S.A., Britain, Germany and Russia, at present;

(b) how many amongst them are students from Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and

(c) whether these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are sent by Government with Government scholarships or at their own cost, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) According to the latest information as on 1-1-1968, the number of Indian students studying in different Universities of U.S.A., Britain, Germany and Russia was 9,380, 1,830, 690 and 52 respectively.

(b) and (c). Information about the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes students amongst them, is not available. However, the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes students, in these countries at present sent by Government on Government scholarships is 32. Of this, 10 are in U.S.A., 19 in Britain and 3 in Russia.

Democratic Set-up for NEFA

4609. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution to NEFA is under consideration;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) if not, what alternative democratic system is being proposed to enable NEFA people to rule themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution may be applied to NEFA in their entirety. The recommendation is under active consideration, but it is not possible to indicate the time by which a decision may be taken.

Restriction on Foreign Tourists in Assam

4610. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists are allowed to go to all places in Kashmir including Gulmarg, which is only a few miles from the Pakistan border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that foreign tourists are not allowed to go to any place in Assam except on special permits; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Except for certain areas adjoining the Cease Fire Line and the District of Ladakh which have been declared as prohibited places, there is no restriction on foreign tourists visiting places, including Gulmarg, in Jammu and Kashmir State. Entry into the prohibited places is regulated by special permits issued by the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, foreigners desiring to visit any place in Assam are required to obtain special per-

mits. Such permits are granted liberally to tourists for visits to Kaziranga, Manas and Shillong which are considered to be of tourist interest.

(c) The difference is due to varying requirements of security.

विदेशी अतिथियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की यात्रा

4611. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 तथा 1969 में जिन विदेशी अतिथियों ने मध्य प्रदेश के दर्शनीय स्थानों की यात्रा की, उनके नाम और पद क्या हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा आमंत्रित उन विदेशी अतिथियों के नाम, जिन्होंने 1968 और 1969 (अब तक) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के पुरातत्वीय महत्व के स्थानों की यात्रा की, भारत सरकार द्वारा इन यात्राओं पर किये गये व्यय सहित, संभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT 1792/69]

Development of Tourist Places in Rajasthan

4612. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to develop more places of tourist interest in the State of Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places which are to be developed;

(c) whether Pilani with its added attraction for the industrial museum,

the best in the country, Electronics Institute and the Technological Institute is visited by a large number of foreigners every year;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to develop Pilani as a tourist spot in the Fourth Plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). It is proposed to improve tourist facilities in Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Bharatpur-Deeg complex and in the Bharatpur and Sariska Game Sanctuaries. Within the limited resources, it is not possible for the Government of India to take up Pilani for tourist development.

Overtime Paid to Staff of Indian Airlines Corporation

4613. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Overtime Allowances paid to the staff including pilots by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the basis of payment of the Overtime Allowances:

(c) whether it is a fact that the payment of Overtime Allowances tends to take more work with reduced efficiency; and

(d) if so, the reasons why extra persons are not employed to cope with the work?

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

Year	Amount
1966-67	Rs. 92.07 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 138.95 lakhs

(b) to (d). In aviation, with its peak demand phenomenon, staff are required to be put on overtime keeping in view the exigencies of work, including delays in flights, rectification of engineering snags, etc. To meet unpredictable and temporary increases in work-load, payment of overtime is considered more economical and conducive to orderly work than increasing staff strength.

Merchant Navy Academy in Goa

4614. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOWDHURI:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a Merchant Navy Academy is to be established at Dona Paula in Goa;

(b) if so, the reasons for setting up of the Academy; and

(c) the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided in principle to set up a Merchant Navy Training Academy at Dona Paula in Goa.

(b) The Academy is intended to foster esprit-de-corps between the navigational and engineering branches of the Merchant Navy by providing one year's combined pre-sea training in navigation and marine engineering to candidates intending to join later the Training Ship 'Dufferin' and the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training.

(c) On the basis of preliminary estimates prepared in 1965, the estimated capital expenditure on the proposed Academy will be Rs. 1 crore initially, exclusive of the cost of land, and the annual recurring expenditure will be Rs. 5 lakhs.

मौसम सम्बन्धी उपग्रह

4615. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा छोड़े गये मौसम उपग्रह की उपलब्धियों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) मौसम उपग्रह की सफलता के पश्चात् उपग्रहों तथा राकेटों के निर्माण के लिये आगे और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). भारत द्वारा कोई मौसम उपग्रह नहीं छोड़ा गया है और निकट भविष्य में मौसम उपग्रहों के निर्माण अथवा उनको छोड़ने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

लेकिन, भारत के ऊपर चक्कर लगा रहे अमरीकी मौसम उपग्रहों द्वारा पारेषित किये गये बादलों के टेलीविजन चित्र प्राप्त करने के लिये भाग्य मौसम विज्ञान विभाग का बम्बई में एक ग्रहण केन्द्र है। इनका नियमित रूप से संग्रहण किया जाता है और मौसम पूर्वानुमानों के प्रयोजन के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। रूसी मौसम उपग्रहों द्वारा एकत्रित सूचना मास्को से भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा नई दिल्ली में कूट रूप (कोडेड फॉर्म) में संग्रहित की जाती है और अन्य स्टेशनों को पारेषित की जाती है।

Permanent Commission on Communal Incidents in the Country

4616. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent Commission of

inquiry to go into the causes of communal incidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when such a Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

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

Case Registered by C.B.I. Against Shri V. B. K. Murty, Former Chief-Engineer N.C.D.C. Ranchi and Others

4617. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a case on the charge of criminal conspiracy and corruption against Shri V. B. K. Murty, formerly Chief-Engineer (E & M), National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi (at present) Managing Director of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur and others; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the case and bring the culprits to book?

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

(b) The case was registered on 24th February, 1969 and the investigation is nearing completion.

भारतीय दंड संहिता के विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किये गये मामले

4618. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 409, 420, 467, 468, 477क, 120ख के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में अलग अलग उनके मंत्रालय में, विभागवार, कितने दर्ज किये गये तथा उनमें से कितने मामले मही निकले थे; और

(ख) उनके सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1793/69]

शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किये गये मामले

4619. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत भारतीय दंड संहिता की धाराओं 409, 420, 467, 468, 477-क और 120ख के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने मामले दायर किये गये और उनमें से कितने मामलों में दोष सिद्ध हुए; और

(ख) इन मामलों का व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) विभिन्न अदालतों में नौ मामले दायर किये गये हैं :—

(i) 1967-68 में चार;

(ii) 1968-69 में तीन; और

(iii) 1969-70 (30-6-1969) तक दो।

इनमें से एक मामला सिद्ध हो गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अभियुक्त को सजा दी गई थी किन्तु अभियुक्त ने अपील कर दी है जो उच्च न्यायालय में निलंबित है।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एन० टी० 1794/69]

भारत में विदेशी राष्ट्रजन

4620. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, रूस और चीन के कितने राष्ट्रजन भारत में रह रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : 1-1-1968 को भारत में निम्न राष्ट्रकृता के पंजीकृत विदेशियों की संख्या इस प्रकार हैं :-

अमेरिकन	4,666
रूसी	2,489
चीनी	7,530

1-1-1968 को ब्रिटिश मिशनरियों की संख्या 1017 थी। मिशनरियों के अलावा ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रकों का पंजीकरण करना आवश्यक नहीं है। अतः उनके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सराय नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) की खुदाई

4621. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1969 में उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतापगढ़ कस्बे में लगभग 27 किलोमीटर दूर सराय नगर गांव की खुदाई करने पर मानव कंकाल तथा

पाषाण युग की अन्य वस्तुएं पाई गई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार अथवा पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार पाई गई वस्तुओं का व्योरा क्या है और उनकी पुरातनता के बारे में विशेषज्ञों के क्या विचार हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (श्रीमती जहा आरा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है, आगामी जांच तक परिणाम केवल अस्थायी है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग ने जिला प्रतापगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) के सराय नाहर राय गांव के अक्षांश 25°, 40°, उत्तर देशान्तर 81°. 51' पूर्व में एक पुराने स्थान की खोज की, यह गंगा नदी से कोई 25 मील उत्तर में स्थित है, यहां अनगिनत पाषाण युग के बने हुए ज्योमिति तथा अज्योमिति आकार के हथियारों जैसी वस्तुएं फंसी हुई हैं। कोई ताम्र युग को दिखाने वाला टेढ़े-मेढ़े किस्म के पाषाण युग के हथियारों में नहीं मिला। मैदान पर पुराने कुछ मानव ढांचे स्पष्ट दिखाई देते हैं। वे उतने ही पुराने हो सकते हैं जितना कि पाषाणयुग। कुछ िट्टी के बर्तन के टुकड़े तल पर दिखाई देते हैं परन्तु उनमें से कोई भी कब्रों में पड़े प्रतीत नहीं होते, गंगा नदी की घाटी में यह सब सामान पहली बार पाया गया तथा यह हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता तथा भूले वंशों पर प्रकाश डाल सकता है।

अब तक केवल तल पर पाई गई वस्तुएं ही एकत्रित की गई हैं। ऊपर कही गई सभी वस्तुएं तल पर मिली हैं।

Reference to America in interview by Nirad Chaudhuri

4622. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published by "Times of India", Delhi Edition, in its Sunday issue, dated the 4th May, 1969, containing the text of an interview given by Shri Nirad Chaudhuri to a Correspondent of the said daily paper;

(b) if so, whether Government consider a part of the statement of Shri Nirad Chaudhuri (as reported in the said paper) containing reference to America, to be objectionable; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, is proposed to be taken by Government on the report of the said interview as published in the "Times of India"?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government do not agree with Shri Chaudhuri's views, which, however, are not actionable under law.

Tours made by late President

4623. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the late President's last tour programme in Assam and Nagaland with particulars reference to the following:

(i) how many times the late President had to travel by plane;

(ii) how many miles were covered;

(iii) the altitude he had to climb; and

(iv) how many times the plane could not land due to bad weather;

(b) whether the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and

Company Affairs recently stated that the late President had heart trouble; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this statement?

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

(a) The details are given seriatim:—

(i) Six times.

(ii) 4487 air kilometers.

(iii) The altitudes he had to climb during the flights are given below:—

Route	Flying altitude	Cabin altitude
Palam—Tezpur	29000 ft.	7000 ft.
Tezpur—Passighat	6000 f.	—
Passighat—Tezpur	6000 ft.	—
Tezpur—Jorhat	7000 ft.	3000 ft.
Jorhat—Dimapur	6000 ft.	3000 ft.
Dimapur—Gauhati	8000 ft.	3000ft.
Gauhati—Palam.	31000 ft.	7000 ft

(iv) Only once the plane could not land due to bad weather.

(b) The Minister has been consulted. He does not remember having made any such statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Financing by U.S. Ford Foundation

4624. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in Lok Sabha on the 14th May, 1969 in regard to the report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign money in the last General Elections and for other purposes and state:

(a) whether the U.S. Ford Foundation has been financing the activities of educational institutions and organisations working in academic and research fields;

(b) if so, the names of institutions and organisations which have received financial assistance from the Ford Foundation and the nature of such assistance in each case;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a booklet entitled "U.S.—Facts about AID & Education" published by "Front against U.S. imperialist penetration, Delhi University";

(d) whether on page 22 of this booklet, it has been alleged that the present President of the Ford Foundation became in 1961, overall Director of the National Security Council, which guides the activities of the American C.I.A.; and

(e) if so, what action, if any, is proposed to be taken against Ford Foundation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of a document giving the relevant information will be placed in the Library of the House.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Government have no adverse information about the Ford Foundation.

Central Industrial Security Force Headquarters at Durgapur

4625. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHOLA NATH
MASTER:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOW-
DURY:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH:

SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur (West Bengal) is going to be the Headquarters of the Central Industrial Security Force;

(b) if so, whether the details about the administrative control, division of responsibility, recruitment and functions of the Force have been finalised; and

(c) whether the Headquarters of the Force is being set up at Durgapur against the wishes of the West Bengal Government?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Headquarter of the Central Industrial Security Force is located at Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

बाल पुस्तक न्यास, नई दिल्ली को अनुदान

4626. श्री मोलह प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में बाल पुस्तक न्यास, नई दिल्ली को कितनी राशि के अनुदान और ऋण दिये गये तथा उसे वे किन प्रयोजनों के लिये दिये गये थे;

(ख) इस न्यास में 2,000 रुपये मासिक वेतन पाने वाले कितने अधिकारी हैं;

(ग) इस न्यास की कुल पूंजी कितनी है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) बाल पुस्तक

न्यास को 1967-68 वर्ष के दौरान कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया था। 2.1 स को 1,50,000 रुपये का अनुदान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल कला प्रतियोगिता, बाल कला प्रदर्शनी तथा स्थान पर ही प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने और बाल कला अंक के प्रकाशन और पुरस्कार वितरण के लिये दिया गया था।

(ख) इस समय न्यास में विभिन्न (लगभग 11) श्रेणियों में 217 कर्मचारी हैं जिनमें से केवल एक ही 1200 रुपये (समेकित) प्रति माह पा रहा है। दूसरे सभी कर्मचारी इस राशि में कम पा रहे हैं।

(ग) 31-3-67 तक:—

(1) मूलधन लेखा: 1,60,603.00 रुपये।

(2) विकार के लिये आरक्षित: 1,92,875.00 रुपये।

(3) ऋण योजना के लिये आरक्षित: 12,99,920.31 रुपये।

बाल पुस्तक न्यास, दिल्ली द्वारा चलाये जाने वाला 'डाल्स म्यूजियम'

4627. श्री मोलह प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बाल पुस्तक न्यास, दिल्ली के स्वामित्व में चलाये जा रहे 'डाल्स म्यूजियम' को वर्ष 1967-68 में प्रवेश-शुल्क की प्राप्ति से कुल कितनी आय हुई;

(ख) इस 'डाल्स म्यूजियम' की कुल लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने वर्ष 1968 में सांस्कृतिक गुड़िया बनाने के लिये न्यास को कितनी राशि की सहायता अथवा ऋण दिये?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (प्रो० ब० कं० ६.१० बी० राब): 4,972.00 (रु०)।

(ख) 4,67,663.58 रुपये।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

संसद् सदस्यों तथा मंत्रियों की विदेश यात्रा

4628. श्री मोलह प्रसाद: क्या संसद् कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी लोक-सभा के किन-किन मंत्रियों और सदस्यों ने विदेश यात्रा की, वे किन-किन देशों में गये, उनकी यात्रा के प्रयोजन क्या थे, वे कितने-कितने दिन विदेशों में रहे और प्रत्येक ने कितनी बार विदेशों का दौरा किया; और

(ख) प्रत्येक यात्रा पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई?

संसद्-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री० रघु रमैया): (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश) से मूर्तियों की चोरी

4629. श्री गं० ज० दीक्षित: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश) से पुरातत्वीय महत्व की अनेक मूर्तियाँ चुरा ली गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है और क्या चोर का पता लग गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती जहांमारा जयपाल सिंह): (क) में (ग): जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय आरक्षित खजुराहो मन्दिरों के समूह से 1947 से 6 चोरी

के मामले घटित हुये हैं, जिनमें 11 कोष्ठक आकृतियां तथा 4 मूर्तियां चोरी गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरे का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय म रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—1795/69]।

एक मामले में स्मारक परिचर पर मुकदमा चलाया गया था। दूसरे मामले में पर्याप्त सुरागों के अभाव में जांच बंद कर दी गई। शेष चार मामलों की अभी जांच हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खुदाई कार्य

4630. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कोई खुदाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह खुदाई किन स्थानों में की जा रही है और अब तक वहां पर ऐतिहासिक महत्व की कौन सी वस्तुएं मिली हैं ;

(ग) क्या पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य संस्था अथवा एजेंसी भी खुदाई कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा उप मंत्री (श्रीमती जहांमारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां। 1967-68 के दौरान खुदाई का कार्य (i) सागर विश्व-विद्यालय, त्रिपुरी, जिला जबलपुर तथा (ii) विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, क्याथा जिला उज्जैन, द्वारा किया गया।

1968-69 के दौरान भी सागर विश्व-विद्यालय ने त्रिपुरी में खुदाई का कार्य किया। यह वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में भी चालू रहेगा। इसमें 1965-66 से लगातार खुदाई की जा रही है।

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय वर्तमान वर्ष में उज्जैन में खुदाई का काम करना चाहता है। खुदाई का कार्य 1964-65 में शुरू किया गया था तथा दो वर्ष के लिये निलम्बित कर दिया गया था। त्रिपुरी की खुदाई में चार सांस्कृतिक युगों की उपजीविका, सरका चौथी शताब्दी ई० पू० से 400 ई० पू० तक चार सांस्कृतिक युगों को प्रकट किया जब कि क्या था में सरका 2200 ई० पू० से छठी शताब्दी ई० पू० तक पांच वंशों के युगों का दर्शन हुआ।

मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मुकदमें

4631. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मुकदमों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त न्यायालय में 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को अनिर्णीत मुकदमों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(घ) इनमें से कितने मुकदमे गत पांच अथवा इससे अधिक वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और उन्हें निपटाने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि उच्च न्यायालय के मुकदमे शीघ्र निपटाये जायें, क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) दायर मुकदमों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है । यद्यपि मुकदमों के निपटान में भी वृद्धि हुई है किन्तु ये दायर मुकदमों की संख्या के बराबर नहीं हो सके ।

(ग) 12,739 ।

(घ) 241 । लम्बित रहने के वादी-प्रतिवादी की मृत्यु अभियुक्तों की मुक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकारी अपीलों में अभियुक्तों का लापता होना, कम्पनियों के कई वर्षों से संबंधित मुकदमों और न्यायाधीशों से जांच आयोगों में काम करने की अपेक्षा करना, कारण है ।

(ङ) राज्य प्राधिकारियों को निम्न उपाय करने की सलाह दी गई है :—

(i) दायर मुकदमों, उनके निपटान तथा बकाया मुकदमों को ध्यान में रखकर उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में यथा-वश्यक वृद्धि की जाय ।

(ii) उच्च न्यायालय में रिक्त पद अविलम्ब भरे जायें ।

(iii) जब कभी कोई सेवारत न्यायाधीश अन्य कार्यों में लगाया जाता है और छः महीने के भीतर उसके न्यायालय में वापस आने की सम्भावना नहीं है तो उसके स्थान पर एक अतिरिक्त अथवा तदर्थ न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया जाय ताकि उच्च न्यायालय के कार्य में रुकावट न हो ।

(iv) उच्च न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े मुकदमों के प्रश्न पर विचार करने तथा अग्रेतर उपचारीय उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए भारत के प्रधान न्यायाधिसि की अध्यक्षता में तीन न्यायाधीशों की एक समिति का शीघ्र गठन करने का विचार है ।

बुरहानपुर में खुदाई कार्य

4632. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 अथवा 15 वर्ष पहले बुरहानपुर के निकट उस स्थान पर जहां अब सहकारी कपड़ा मिल की इमारत बनाई जा रही है, श्री महावीर स्वामी (पांचवें तीर्थंकर) की एक मूर्ति पाई गई थी, जो अब नागपुर संग्रहालय में रखी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इरादा पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा इस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण कराने पर विचार करने का है क्योंकि जैनियों का प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान सोन गिरि इस स्थान के निकट होना बताये जाने के कारण इस स्थान की खुदाई से ऐतिहासिक महत्व की अनेक अन्य वस्तुएं मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती जहांमारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां । जन तीर्थंकर की एक टूटी हुई मूर्ति सहकारी टेक्सटाइल मिल के स्थान पर पाई गई थी और उसे बुरहानपुर के तहसीलदार द्वारा नागपुर संग्रहालय को सौंप दिया गया था ।

(ख) भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण की खुदाई शाखा फिलहाल एक अन्य स्थल की खुदाई करने में लगी हुई है, जो सम्भवतः कुछ वर्षों तक जारी रहेगी । इसलिये, बुरहानपुर के निकट स्थान की निकट भविष्य में खुदाई करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Communal clashes in Darbhanga (Bihar)

4633. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were large scale lootings, arson, assaults and murders on the 10th May,

1969 in the Jamipur area of Darbhanga district of Bihar which look a serious communal form;

(b) if so, the actual data about the severe action taken against the organisers and leaders of lootings, riot, arson and murder;

(c) whether innocent persons also were arrested on a large scale; and

(d) if so, action taken thereabout?

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

(a) According to information received from the State Government, in the riots that broke out in Village Jami-pur, police station Benipatti, District Darbhanga, 2 persons were killed, 43 thatched houses were burnt and some property was looted.

(b) In the two cases registered on the incidents 139 persons were arrested. On completion of investigation of the two cases charge-sheets have been submitted to the court against 83 persons. The cases are subjudice.

(c) The Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Shipping freight rates

4634. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:**
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

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

(a) whether the All India Shippers' Council is opposed to the 12 per cent increase in the freight rates proposed by the India-Pakistan-Ceylon and Burma/USA Outward Freight Conference;

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether it is proposed to raise the issue at the Conference in New York?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India lodged a strong protest against the freight increase announced by the India, Pakistan, Ceylon & Burma Outward Freight Conference who thereupon expressed their readiness to discuss the issue. A Government delegation led by the Chief Controller of Chartering was accordingly sent to New York and London (where the Conference had their final meeting) in July, 1969 to hold negotiations with the Conference. As a result the increase of 12 per cent originally announced as effective from the 1st August, 1969, has been reduced to 5 per cent on the average and made effective from the 1st October, 1969.

Radar warning system in Coastal Areas

4635. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for the establishment of a radar warning system in coastal Andhra Pradesh and other coastal areas for ensuring extra protection to the regions prone to cyclones;

(b) if so, when the radar system will be installed at what cost and at which places;

(c) whether the equipment will be indigenous or imported; the details thereof; and

(d) whether the entire expenses will be borne by the centre or shared by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A cyclone warning radar is expected to be installed at Visakhapatnam by the end of this year. There is a scheme for installation of seven more radars along the coastline during the Fourth Plan period. The places tentatively

selected for the location of the radars are Calcutta/Haldia, Bhubaneswar/Paradeep, Madras and Nagapattinam on the east coast and Goa, Bombay and Kandla on the west coast. The total cost of the scheme during the Fourth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 218 lakhs.

(c) The radar to be installed at Visakhapatnam has been imported from Japan. The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, have agreed to manufacture the remaining seven radars.

(d) The entire expenditure will be borne by the Central Government.

Introduction of N.S.C. for University/College students

4636. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Commission had recommended the introduction of the National Service Corps for University/College students;

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that finances were sanctioned for managing these Camps for Colleges and University students; and

(d) if so, how and the reason why Delhi school students have been allowed to participate in the National Service Corps Camps at Raj Ghat as reported in the Indian Express dated the 6th June, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Education Commission Report recommended *inter alia* that a programme of National Service should be developed as an alternative to the N.C.C. It also recommended that the programme of Games and Sports should be promoted. Following the acceptance of the above recommendations, the Government propose to introduce on a selective and voluntary basis the NSC/NSO programmes in selected colleges and Universities in the country. Details of the scheme are being worked out and are expected to be finaliz-

ed shortly. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for 1969-70.

Under the National Service Corps Programme, two National Service Camps have been held at Sevagram Wardha and Rajghat, Delhi from 12th February to 21st February, 1969 and from 15th May to 6th June, 1969. These camps were organised with cent per cent Central assistance for reorientation of students and teachers. The camp at Sevagram, Wardha was attended by 123 teachers and 372 college students. The camp at Raj Ghat was held in co-operation with Delhi Teachers Association with a view to acquainting teachers and students with the problem of National Service Programme and to prepare a comprehensive Plan of National Service Corps for Delhi State. Most of the school students who were selected by the Teachers' Association for this camp were potential college students and they were awaiting results of their Higher Secondary Examination.

अंग्रेजी को जारी रखना

4637. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना से निकलने वाले 'सर्च-लाइट' समाचार पत्र के 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के अंक में डा० राव एडवोकेट्स रिटिशन आफ 'इंगलिश' (डा० राव द्वारा अंग्रेजी जारी करने की वकालत) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने कहा है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को जर्मन तथा रूसी भाषाओं के समकक्ष आने में 30 वर्ष लगेगे और फिर भी वे अंग्रेजी के बराबर समृद्ध नहीं होगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी 30 वर्षों में भी भारतीय भाषाओं को समृद्ध बनाने में अरुचित रखने का है जैसे कि वे गत 22 वर्षों में करते रहे हैं ; और

(घ) भारतीय भाषाओं की प्रगति में सहायता करने में सरकार की नीति क्या है और

उनकी प्रगति में वह किस प्रकार सहायता करेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। ऐसा कोई समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है। तथापि दिनांक 22-4-1969 के 'सर्चलाइट' में 'नो अबोलिशन ऑफ इंग्लिश फॉर यूनिवर्सिटीज' नामक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत एक समाचार छपा है जिसमें यह रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि 21 अप्रैल, 1969 को हुए कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन में शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बदलने का अर्थ विश्वविद्यालयों से अंग्रेजी की समाप्ति नहीं है। उन्होंने बताया कि अंग्रेजी समाप्त करने की बजाए विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को भविष्य में अपनी रुचि के विषयों में अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें पढ़ने और समझने के लिए तथा अंग्रेजी को अपनी पुस्तकालय भाषा के रूप में प्रयुक्त करने के लिए अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान प्राप्त करना होगा। तदनुसार, शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर प्रादेशिक भाषाएँ बदलने की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ यह देखने के लिए कदम उठाने होंगे कि विश्वविद्यालय का प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी का आवश्यक ज्ञान प्राप्त करे क्योंकि अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान प्राप्त करके ही कोई विद्यार्थी विश्व के बढ़ते हुए ज्ञान तक सीधे पहुंच सकता है और स्तर बनाए रखने में मदद दे सकता है। 21 अप्रैल, 1969 को हुए कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन में शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए भाषण की प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ) विवरण संलग्न है, जिसमें सरकार द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास को सहायक बनाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

विवरण

भारतीय भाषाओं के समन्वित विकास के लिये प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने के लिये सरकार

पर जोर देने के लिये 1968 वर्ष के संसदीय संकल्प के बाद तथा शिक्षा संबंधी राष्ट्रीय नीति, 1968 की घोषणा के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास की सहायता के लिये बहुत सी योजनाएँ आरंभ की हैं।

2. उनमें से, भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम उस प्रत्येक राज्य को एक करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता देना है जिनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में राज्य विश्वविद्यालय हों। यह सहायता 1968-69 से आरंभ होकर 6 वर्ष की अवधि तक दी जायेगी। राज्य सरकारों ने यह कार्यक्रम अपने विश्वविद्यालयों के सहयोग से आरंभ किया है और 1968-69 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को 34,47,828 रुपये दिये गये थे और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को चार लाख रुपये की रकम दी जा चुकी है। उनसे कहा गया है कि यदि और अधिक धन की जरूरत हो तो प्रार्थना किये जाने पर वह दे दिया जायेगा।

3. राज्य स्तर पर पुस्तकों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अलावा भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी 'कोर' पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन नामक एक कार्यक्रम आरंभ किया है। ये पुस्तकें भारतीय भाषाओं अथवा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जायेंगी और फिर सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में अनूदित की जायेंगी और ये भारत के किसी भी भाग के प्रमुख लेखकों द्वारा विभिन्न विषयों में लिखी जायेंगी। इन पुस्तकों का चयन इस आधार पर किया जायेगा कि वे ऐमे स्तर तथा प्रामाणिकता वाली होंगी कि आम तौर पर सभी विश्वविद्यालय उन्हें पाठ्य पुस्तकों के रूप में अथवा मंदर्भ साहित्य के रूप में स्वीकार कर लें। ऐसी पुस्तकें संभवतः 5-10 वर्ष की न्यूनतम अवधि तक प्रचलित रहेंगी।

4. विदेशी भाषाओं में लिखी पुस्तकों की अनूदित कृतियों की पर्याप्तता की कठिनाइयाँ

को देखते हुए, भारत सरकार इस वर्ष से एक योजना प्रारम्भ कर रही है जिसके अधीन चौथी योजना के दौरान पांच वर्ष तक प्रत्येक वर्ष उन प्रथम श्रेणी के उत्तमनातक विद्यार्थियों को 100 अधिछात्रवृत्तियां दी जा सकती हैं जो अनुवाद कार्य, अनुवाद में प्रशिक्षण के लिए निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम के पश्चात् प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में मूल पुस्तक लेखन का कार्य प्रारंभ करेंगे। इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रत्येक अनुवादक के लिए तीन प्रकार की सक्षमता, विषय की सक्षमता, उस विदेशी भाषा की सक्षमता जिससे पुस्तकों का अनुवाद किया जाएगा और, उस भाषा की सक्षमता जिसमें पुस्तक का अनुवाद किया जाएगा, सुनिश्चित करना है।

5. क्योंकि उर्दू एक महत्वपूर्ण गैर-राज्यीय भाषा है, उर्दू में शैक्षिक साहित्य के निर्माण में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने स्वयं एक तरक्की-ए-बोर्ड की स्थापना की है।

6. उस क्षेत्र की भाषा के अलावा अन्य भाषाओं के शिक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने की मंत्रालय की योजना, किसी भी क्षेत्र के उन लोगों को गैर-क्षेत्रीय भाषा के शिक्षण के लिए 75% तक खर्च स्वेच्छिक एजेन्सियों को देने की है जो स्वेच्छा से ऐसी भाषा सीखना चाहें। इसके अन्तर्गत अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी तथा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में अहिन्दी भाषाएं आती हैं।

7. अहिन्दी भाषी लेखकों द्वारा हिन्दी में तथा गैर-क्षेत्रीय भाषा लेखकों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय भाषा में लेखन को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में चुने हुए प्रकाशनों के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष पुरस्कार प्रदान करने की एक योजना प्रायोजित की है।

8. भाषा शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में मनुष्यों और सामग्री की कमी को देखते हुए, शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय ने देश के चार क्षेत्रों में चार प्रादेशिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया था। उपलब्ध सर्वोत्तम पद्धति के अनुसार

इन केन्द्रों में विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में अल्प और व्यापक तथा साथ ही पूर्णकालिक पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था होगी। प्रारंभ में ये हिन्दी अध्यापकों को उनकी इच्छा की अहिन्दी भाषा में प्रशिक्षण देने तक सीमित रहेंगे किन्तु अहिन्दी भाषी अध्यापकों के लिए अपनी मातृ भाषा के अलावा अहिन्दी भाषा सीखने की भी व्यवस्था होगी।

9. सरकार ने हाल ही में एक केन्द्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान स्थापित किया है और इस संस्थान का प्रमुख कार्य, विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच ऐतिहासिक शब्दावली संकरण उर्वरीकरण, व्याकरण, भाषाई ढांचा और साहित्यिक तथा सांस्कृतिक विचारों और विषय वस्तु की निकटता का पता लगाना होगा। कबीलों की भाषाओं का अध्ययन करना और उनकी भाषाएं उन व्यक्तियों को सिखाने की भी संस्थान की जिम्मेदारी होगी जो उनके साथ प्रशासनिक अथवा सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क में आए। उर्दू और सिंधी पर भी, जो गैर-राज्यीय भाषाएं हैं, केन्द्रीय भाषा संस्थान में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। संस्थान एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम भी तैयार कर रहा है जिससे अध्यापकों को न केवल प्रादेशिक भाषा में शिक्षण के लिए सामग्री से अवगत कराया जाएगा बल्कि उन्हें सामग्री के प्रयोग की दक्षता से भी अवगत कराया जाएगा।

सलेमगढ़ (राजस्थान) में एक भू-स्वामी द्वारा हरिजनों को भूमि और मकानों पर बलात कब्जा करना

4638. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ हरिजनों ने राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में सलेमगढ़ गांव के एक सामन्त भूस्वामी के विरुद्ध जिसने गरीब हरिजनों की भूमि तथा मकानों को बलात कब्जे में ले लिया था और इस प्रकार

उनके साथ अन्याय किया था, 20 सितम्बर, 1964 को स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री तथा श्री नन्दा को शिकायतें भेजी थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त निःसहाय हरिजनों ने उक्त व्यक्ति के डर से उस गांव में अपने घरों को छोड़ दिया था और चक 34 एस० टी० जी०, तहसील सूरतगढ़, जिला श्रीगंगानगर में पनाह ली थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसी कोई शिकायत का न तो प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय में और न ही गृह मंत्री के कार्यालय में पता लगा है ।

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

Letter from General Secretary, Ganga Steamer Services Restoration Development Committee, Patna

4639. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a registered letter dated the 22nd July, 1976 was received by his Ministry from Shri Fateh Narain Singh, General Secretary, Ganga Steamer Services Restoration Committee, Patna, in reply to a communication dated the 5th May, 1967 from the then Minister of Transport & Shipping;

(b) whether a further communication dated the 1st August, 1967 in the same connection was also received by the Ministry from Shri Singh;

(c) if so, what are the contents of those letters; and

(d) the action that Government have taken or proposed to take in the matter?

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

(c) In the letters referred to the General Secretary, Ganga Steamer Services Restoration Development Committee stressed the need for the restoration of river services on the Ganga.

(d) The Government of Bihar have submitted two schemes for introducing river services on the Ganga, one between Patna and Buxar and the other between Bhagalpur and Karagola. The Inland Water Transport Committee set up by the Government of India during their recent visit to Bihar had discussions on these schemes with the State Government officials and non-officials. The schemes will be processed further after the receipt of the report of the Committee.

Untouchability

4640. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the judgement of Patna Sub-Magistrate in the case of Sankracharya of Puri stating that no person can be convicted for practising untouchability in his personal life as per the law; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to amend the Constitution in view of this judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the judgement of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate,

Patna dated June 4, 1969 dismissing the complaint of Shri Shivanand Tiwari against the Shankracharya of Puri and Shri V. V. Deshpande. He accepted the inquiry report of Shri S. N. Sahay, Magistrate, 1st Class who recommended the dismissal of the complaint because no *prima facie* case had been established against the accused. The judgement of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate did not state that no person can be convicted for practising untouchability in his personal life.

(b) Government are considering amendments in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 in the light of recommendations made by the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes.

राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए कार्य कर रही स्वयं-सेवा संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4641. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है जो देश की एकता एवं अखण्डता के लिए काम कर रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं, उनको कैसी और कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(ग) किस आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 20-21 मार्च, 1969 को हुई अपनी दूसरी बैठक में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की स्थायी समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए 1960 (ai) LS—7

कार्य कर रही स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) शर्तों और प्रतिमान के अभी विचारधीन होने के कारण अभी तक किसी भी संस्था को वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) सहायता देने के लिए आधार मोटे तौर पर इस प्रकार है :—

वे स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएँ जो धर्म, वंश, जाति अथवा भाषा का भेद किये बिना भारत के सभी नागरिकों के लिए खुली हों, विधिवत् पंजीकृत हों, उनका एक विधान हो और जिनके उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् के उद्देश्यों से मिलते-जुलते हों, सहायता पाने की पात्र हैं।

वे कार्य, जिनके लिए अनुदान देने पर विचार किया जा सकता है, इस प्रकार के होने चाहियें जो राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् द्वारा अपनाए गये घोषित उद्देश्यों को कार्यरूप देने वाले हों, अर्थात् :—

(i) साम्प्रदायिक वंश-भाव तथा क्षेत्रीय द्वेष को निरुत्साहित करना और समाज के पथभ्रष्ट तत्वों को हिंसा के मार्गों से हटाना;

(ii) सहनशीलता और मैत्री के सिद्धांतों को जिनका यह राष्ट्र मूल्यतः समर्थन करता है, सक्रिय रूप से शक्तिशाली प्रचार करना;

(iii) राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा अखण्डता के लिए समाज की सृजनात्मक शक्तियों को एकत्रित करना तथा उन्हें नेतृत्व व प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना तथा उन्हें सन्धिबद्ध करना; और

(iv) भ्रातृ भावना जागृत करने के लिए उपयुक्त सामुदायिक कार्यक्रमों तथा कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करना, साधारण नागरिकता के विशेषाधिकारों पर बल देना तथा कुल

मिलाकर राष्ट्रीय जीवन के स्वरूप को ऊंचा उठाना ।

स्वयंसेवी संस्था से यह भी आशा की जाती है कि वह उस विशेष गतिविधि की, जिसके लिए अनुदान दिया जाता है, लागत का एक भाग वहन करे ।

अनुदान प्रस्ताव तथा व्यय के अनुमान और खातों के रख-रखाव की मंवीक्षा ने संबंधित सामान्य शर्तों के अधीन होगा । एक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक से अधिक अनुदान के लिये कोई भी स्थिति पात्र नहीं होगी ।

Central Reserve Police

4642. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Central Reserve Police Force was used during the last one year;

(b) the names of places where it was used;

(c) the circumstances under which it was used in each case; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During the last one year the Central Reserve Police Force was used on 35 occasions,

(b) and (c). The Central Reserve Police Force was used in Kerala and Delhi during the Central Government Servants' agitation, was made available on requisition to the State Governments of Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during the mid-term poll, and in Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizo Hills, Manipur, Tripura etc., for internal security and law and order duties.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Inland waterways in Goa

4643. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inland waterways in Goa constitute an important link between the hinterland and the Mormugao Harbour;

(b) whether the river Mandovi is the principal inland waterway of Goa;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the gradual and steady silting up of this river difficulty is being experienced by the barges to navigate during the low tide period; and

(d) if so, the steps if any, being taken by Government to maintain and improve the navigability of the river Mandovi?

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

(d) in order to maintain and improve the navigability of the river, schemes for carrying out hydrographic surveys and dredging are being executed by the Goa Administration.

Translation of Works Entitled 'Origin and Development of Bengali Language'

4644. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology have decided to get Prof. Suniti Chatterjee's works entitled "Origin and Development of the Bengali Language" translated;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commission have entered into a contract with the author and the translator for the purposes;

(c) if so, whether Government have supplied a copy of the works to the translator; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir

(d) According to the contract, the writer was to supply four copies of the latest edition of his said work, free of cost. But the author could not supply them as copies were neither available with him, nor in the market. The author suggested that a microfilm copy was available with an American firm from whom the same might be procured. Negotiations have been started for purchasing the same from the American firm.

Report on the Working of the National Library Calcutta

4645. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Government of India to investigate into the working of the National Library, Calcutta have submitted their report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) when the report is going to be published?

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

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

Student Unrest in Jadavpur University

4646. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a newsreport in the *States-*

man dated the 10th June, 1969 published from Calcutta that there is serious student unrest in Jadavpur University in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether he has probed into the reasons for this unrest in the said university; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). A news item captioned "Jadavpur University may close down" appeared in the Calcutta city edition of the *Statesman* of June 9, 1969.

According to information received from the University, shortly before the commencement of the examination in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology on April 28, 1969, some students demanded that either the *viva voce* examination scheduled for May 19, be abolished or alternatively all examinees should be given pass marks in that examination. As this demand was not accepted, the agitators attempted to prevent all students from taking the *viva voce*. They did not succeed with the final year students. Students of other classes were prevented by physical obstruction from taking the examination. There were also some cases of walk-outs from the examination hall in which a few students forced the majority to desist from continuing with their examination. From 3rd June, 1969 a sit-down strike was also staged preventing the Vice-Chancellor and other officials from entering their rooms and the office from functioning. The strike was, however, called off on the 13th June, 1969 on the intervention of the teachers.

As the demand of students for a fresh examination was not conceded, all the students subsequently appeared at the supplementary examination in the *viva voce* and the abandoned papers.

वित्तीय तथा प्रशासनिक शक्तियों के प्रत्यायोजन के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

4647. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री बे० कृ० दासबोधरी :

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

(क) क्या वित्तीय तथा प्रशासनिक शक्तियों के प्रत्यायोजन के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियाँ संसद् पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं ।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन विचाराधीन है ।

Surprise check by Central Vigilance Commission in Central Government Offices in Andhra Pradesh

4648. SHRI TULSIDAS DASSAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission team has made any surprise checking to remove the corruption from Central Government Offices in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States during the last two years;

(b) if so, the names and designations of the officials found guilty; and

(c) what steps Central Government propose to take to give healthy impressions in future?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to intensify the drive against corruption, the Central Government have taken a number of measures, e.g., the Central Bureau of Investigation as well as the Vigilance Organisations under the Central Government have been strengthened, anti-corruption laws and Government Servants Conduct Rules amended. An annual programme of vigilance work relating to Central Government departments and public undertakings is implemented. The Central Vigilance Commission is consulted in all cases against Gazetted Officers of the Central Government and officers of comparable status involving charges of corruption or lack of integrity. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill which is presently before the Parliament is yet another measure for combating corruption.

Agitations in Leh

4649. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Buddhists of Leh and Muslims of Kargil on the borders of Kashmir have been agitating for special rights;

(b) whether some pro-Pakistani Organisation like the Plebiscite Front in Kashmir has also been threatening to agitate on the question of conferment of proprietary rights to displaced persons in the evacuee land;

(c) if so, the main demands voiced in each case; and

(d) Government's reaction to such agitations on the vulnerable border areas and the steps so far taken to establishment stable peace in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). Some demands were recently made by a section of Budhists of Leh and Muslims of Kargil. The main demands of Budhists were, a Dharamsala and a temple at Kargil, recognition of Bodhi language as medium of instruction, resettlement of Tibetan refugees, declaration of Ladakh as a Scheduled Tribe area and Central administration of Ladakh. Attention is invited to the replies given in the House to Unstarred Question No. 980, on 25th July, 1969 and Starred Question No. 271 on 1st August, 1969.

The Muslims of Kargil demanded the withholding of permission to construct the building at Kargil for the Budhists and to make Kargil a separate district. Attention is invited to the reply given in the House to Unstarred Question No. 2882, on 8th August, 1969.

(b) Plebiscite Front and some others have voiced strong opposition to State Government's proposed legislation for conferment of proprietary rights on refugees in respect of evacuee lands, and talked of agitation if the legislation was passed.

(d) Government are vigilant in the matter.

Appointment of Deputy Secretary (Welfare)

4650. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one person has continuously been working as Deputy Secretary (Welfare) for the last more than 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for posting one person a post continuously for such a long period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there have been many cases of conflicts regarding different Residents' Welfare Associations in different colonies during the period and that the Deputy Secretary (Welfare) has been unable to settle them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in these cases of conflicts, the said Deputy Secretary (Welfare) has been taking side of one group of persons who have been trying to dominate the Residents' Welfare Associations; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint some other person on that post at an early date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. The present incumbent is holding the office of Deputy Secretary (Welfare) since 17th October, 1962 only.

(b) and (c). The posting of an officer and his continuance in a post is determined in the interest of administration with due regard to the special experience required for a post. It is not considered necessary at present to make a change in the incumbent of this post.

(c) Some complaints have been received against office bearers of a few associations. Mostly these are due to election rivalries. In some cases some office bearers have also made allegations against their own colleagues. As associations are functioning with a democratic set up of elected office bearers there are occasionally some rivalries and at times the defeated candidates try to exaggerate the issues. Out of 9 disputes, 4 have been settled but it may be stated that even when a dispute is settled one of the parties against whom the decision goes feels aggrieved. It is not however correct to say that no dispute has been settled.

(d) No, Sir.

Inadequate Allocation for Education for Rajasthan in 4th Plan

4651. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Rajasthan has resented over the inadequate allocation for education for that State under the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for education under the Fourth Plan as compared to the Third Plan; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to ask the Planning Commission to enhance the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir, It is essentially the responsibility of the State Government itself to allocate resources to education in view of the resources available. The present allocation to education in the Rajasthan Plan is inadequate no doubt. But it was decided upon by the State Government itself.

(b) The allocation to education in the Third Plan was Rs. 21.10 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 20.15 crores was incurred. In the Fourth Plan, the allocation to Education stood at Rs. 16.25 crores when the total Plan was Rs. 313 crores. When the Plan was reduced to Rs. 239 crores, the allocation to education was reduced to Rs. 14.45 crores.

(c) In view of the backwardness of education in Rajasthan, especially in primary education, it is proposed to request the State Government to reconsider the allocation and to supplement it, to the extent possible, through voluntary contributions and local education cesses.

गारो पहाड़ी जिले के गजेरा गांव में पाकिस्तानी रेंजरों की गतिविधियां

4652. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी रेंजरों ने 10 जून, 1969 को गारों पहाड़ी जिले के गव गजेरा पर आक्रमण किया था और वे वहाँ से पशुओं को भगा ले गये थे ;

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानी रेंजर कितने पशुओं और व्यक्तियों को उठाकर ले गये थे ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जो नहीं, श्रीमान् । किन्तु 10/11 जून, 1969 की रात को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के मेनेरसिंह जिले के श्री वार्दी पुलिस थाने के "बबेलापारी" के दो पाकिस्तानी नाटिक गारों पहाड़ियां जिले के महेन्द्रगंज पुलिस थाने के गुंजंगपारा स्थिति स्तम्भ संख्या 1089/17-टी के निकट भारतीय क्षेत्र में अवैध रूप से घुस आये और गुंजंगपारा के श्री द्वन मारवा का लगभग 800 रुपये के मूल्य को दो बैलों को उसके गोशाले में चुराकर पाकिस्तान को निाल भागे ।

(ख) और (ग). विरोध पत्र भेजा गया है और इस क्षेत्र में गश्त बढ़ी कर दी गई है । चुराये गये पशुओं की बचाओ के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Inter-State Transfer of High Court Judges

4653. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had sought the opinion of the State Governments in regard to the Inter-State transfer of High Court Judges;

(b) whether the Orissa Government has accepted this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa agreed that the proposal was sound in principle. They, however, pointed out some inherent difficulties in implementing the suggestion.

मनीपुर में चीनी पुस्तिकाएँ

4654. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनीपुर के साम्रो उपमंडल के कुछ गावों में एक विमान से 21 जून, 1969 को चीनी भाषा में छपी कुछ पुस्तिकाएँ केंपी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पुस्तिकाओं में क्या लिखा था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि वह विमान किस देश का था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) में (घ). मनीपुर प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार एक गुब्बारा, जिसमें रेडियो उपकरण

बैटरियां तथा चीनी पुस्तिकाएँ थीं. 1-6-69 को नगरी-खुल्लन ग्राम में पकड़ा गया था। पुस्तिका में अध्यक्ष चांग कार्ड शेक का चीन लोक गणतंत्र के लिये नये वर्ष का मन्देश था।

Manipur Revenue Department Official beaten up by Underground Nagas

4655. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an officer of the Revenue Department of the Manipur Government was severely beaten up recently by a gang of Underground Nagas at Naggal, a tribal village in the Suder Hills area while the said official was on duty in connection with the collection of the Land Revenue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

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

(a) and (b). On the 19th June, 1969 six persons suspected to be Nagas reportedly robbed one person, who is an official of revenue department of Bishenpur sub-division of Manipur, of his personal belongings and some official documents. The Police have registered a case and investigation is in progress.

Hippi Movement among Indian Youth

4656. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hippi Movement has caught up the imagination of Indian Youth also;

(b) whether Government of India regard this movement as a potentially dangerous phenomenon with the concept of unprincipledness, extreme egocentrism, free love and causing private family tragedies; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb this tendency among the younger generation of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Presumably the question regarding Hippie Movement refers to vagrant foreign nationals who do not conform to the normally accepted standards of dress, etc. According to the information made available by the various State Governments, such Hippie Movement has not caught up the imagination of Indian youth.

No anti-Indian activities on the part of such foreigners have been reported but some of them have come to notice for certain unlawful activities for illicit possession of drugs, unlicensed arms etc. Information available indicates that vigilance has been intensified and suitable action under the appropriate law is taken whenever there are signs of undesirable activities on their part. From such report it is not possible to draw any conclusion that the Hippie Movement is a potentially dangerous phenomenon and not a manifestation of what can be called the crisis of confidence and disillusionment among the youth.

Government of India is alive to this crisis of confidence and various schemes relating to the youth services are under consideration of the Government which may have some beneficial effect in this connection.

Organisations of Foreign Nationals Functioning in Assam and Nagaland

4657. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of economic, social and other types of organisations of foreign nationals which are functioning in the States of Assam and Nagaland;

(b) the details of their activities;

(c) whether Government have received any report regarding their anti-Indian activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government?

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.

Visits Abroad by Ministers

4658. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6038 on the 11th April, 1969 regarding visits abroad by Ministers and state:

(a) whether the information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names and designations of officials who accompanied the Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers on tour; and

(d) total foreign exchange expenditure incurred on them separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Complete information has not become available so far.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anti-Corruption Drive by Central Vigilance Commission in M.P., U.P. and Andhra Pradesh

4659. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-corruption drive has been launched during the year 1968 in the selected Departments of the Government of India located in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

desh by the Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) if so; the names of officials who were held, the names of those who were suspended and are facing charges of corruption as a result of the drive; and

(c) whether new measures have been taken to spend up the drive and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation in consultation with various Departments draw up and implement an annual programme of anti-corruption and vigilance work in selected Central Government offices and organisations as well as public undertakings.

Cases pending against ICS/IAS Officers

4660. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ICS/IAS officers against whom cases for corrupt practices are pending as on 30th June, 1969 with various Anti-corruption Departments;

(b) the number of such officers suspended, discharged from service during the last three years on this account; and

(c) the number of such officers who have filed cases in the Courts of Law and the number of cases decided so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1796/69].

Scientific Cooperation with Yugoslavia

4661. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research agreed upon a programme of scientific cooperation for the years 1969 and 1970;

(b) if so, the details of agreement;

(c) whether any progress was made during the period 1st January, 1969 to 30th June, 1969 in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A plan of operation for the years 1969 and 1970 for Scientific Cooperation between CSIR and the Federal Council for the Coordination of Scientific Activities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed on 17th October, 1968.

(b) The details of the programme are broadly as under:—

- (1) Exchange of scientists to ensure scientific researches, consultations, exchange of experience, scientific improvement, participation in scientific meetings, delivery of lectures, assistance in organisational and scientific matters.
- (2) Provide necessary assistance to solve specific scientific problems of mutual interest.
- (3) Establish direct links and exchange of experience among corresponding scientific institutions and individual scientists.
- (4) Train junior scientists.

- (5) Invite scientists and professors to give lectures, hold consultations and carry out surveys as visiting scientists and professors for short periods.
- (6) Exchange information on organisation of scientific research work, data about scientific institutions and scientists as well as information and materials of interest.
- (7) Assist in publication of scientific papers and the results and development of scientific work.
- (8) Support the acquisition of scientific equipment, literature, microfilms, photo-copies etc.
- (9) Encourage cooperation among scientific libraries and scientific institutions in the exchange of books, periodicals and bibliographies.
- (10) The programme shall be signed for a 2 year period alternatively in New Delhi and Belgrade by representatives of both countries.

(c) and (d). The Yugoslav Federal Council have forwarded a list of Yugoslav Research Institutions along with the respective fields on which they would like to establish contacts with the corresponding institutions in India. Information has been obtained from the National Laboratories/Institutes and other research institutes in India and proposals for deputing Indian Scientists to Yugoslavia and for exchange of scientific information with Yugoslav Institutions have been sent to the Embassy of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in New Delhi.

Similarly proposals from the Yugoslav Federal Council have been received and forwarded to the National Laboratories/Institutes for their views.

Godse's Statement on Gandhi Murder

4662. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the statement of Nathuram Godse, submitted during his trial, giving precise reasons why he murdered Mahatma Gandhi, whom he otherwise revered, is banned and not allowed to be published even 21 years after the trial;

(b) whether Government propose to lift the ban on Nathuram Godse's statement in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The then provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners and the States were advised in 1948 to take action under the appropriate law to prohibit the printing and publication of the statement of Nathuram V. Godse, taking into account its nature and scope.

(b) and (c). It is not proposed to issue any fresh advice on the subject.

Construction of Hotels by Air India in Bombay

4663. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has decided to build two hotels in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 4 crores;

(b) whether there is a provision in Air India's Constitution for this hotel business;

(c) whether there is a real necessity for these hotels considering that the average annual occupancy in Bombay's first class hotels is only 39 per cent and 45 per cent in peak months; and

(d) the names of other Air Companies in the world who own their own hotels and the names and towns of such hotels?

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

(b) The legal advisers of Air-India have advised that under the Air Corporations Act, Air-India is competent to enter into hotel business. This is being further examined.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is real need for these hotels. The occupancy figures in respect of various hotels in Bombay are not available. Due to its being an international carrier, Air-India is likely to get good business for the hotels.

(d) A list indicating the details as are available with Air-India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1797/69].

Places of Tourists interest in Darbhanga District

4664. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that (i) Goutam Kund and Ahalyasthan (Jaley Bloc), the historic place of heritage of Maharshi Goutam and his wife Ahalya, Bisoul (ii) Girijasthan (Harlakhi Bloc), the place where Maharshi Vishwamitra had stayed with Rama and Lakshmana and Rama and Sita had for the first time seen each other, (iii) Jaghan (Bisfi Bloc), the historic place where Maharshi Yagnavalkya resided, and (iv) Bisfi (Bisfi Bloc) the birth place of the 14th century Maithili poet Vid-yapati, all falling in the district of Darbhanga, Bihar, are places of pilgrimage for several lakhs of pilgrims every year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop these places as tourist centre; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to limited resources which necessitate the adoption of a strict order of priorities, it is not possible for the Government of India at present to take up the development of these places as tourist centres.

Cultural and Scientific Exchange Programme with USSR for 1969-70

4665. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Education had recently visited Moscow and held talks with Soviet Government for a new cultural and scientific exchange programme between India and Soviet Union for 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

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

(b) The two Governments have signed a Cultural Exchange Programme for 1969-70 and have approved a tentative Programme for 1970-71.

The Programme for 1969-70 envisages exchanges and co-operation extending to 107 items in the fields of Education, Science and Technology, Art and Culture, Films, Press, Radio, Television, Sports, Health, etc.

Murder of Saudi Arabian Attache in Delhi

4666. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH:

SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Saudi Arabian diplomat and his servant were found murdered at the diplomatic flat in Delhi recently;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into this murder; and

(c) whether the culprits have been arrested in this case?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The person alleged to be the culprit has been arrested in Bombay on 3rd July, 1969 during the investigation of the case registered by Delhi Police in this connection.

Modernisation of International Airports in India

4667. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign Engineering firms backed by their Governments have approached the Government of India with the offer to help in the modernisation of International Airports in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The International Airports Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata, recommended that a firm of internationally-reputed Architects/Engineers with good experience of airport designing should be engaged as consultants to develop the basic concepts of the new terminal buildings and ancillary facilities in association with

Indian architects and engineers. Accordingly, a proposal to secure the services of such a consultant under the auspices of United Nations Development Programme is being processed.

A number of foreign firms have evinced interest in taking up this work and some of them have indicated the possibility of the expenditure on consultancy services being financed by their Governments. These offers have not yet been fully processed.

सरिसका (अलवर जिला) में चीतों की संख्या में कमी होने के कारण वहाँ कम पर्यटकों का आगमन

4668. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरिसका (अलवर जिला) के आखेट स्थल में बिना लाइसेंस वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा चीतों मारे जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ चीतों की संख्या में कमी हो रही है और इस आखेट स्थल का आकर्षण कम हो रहा है तथा वहाँ पर्यटक कम संख्या में जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या कोई राजकुमार (भूतपूर्व नरेश का पुत्र) इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाया गया ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) जी नहीं वन्ना, जन्तु शरण स्थान होने के कारण इसकी सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत गोली चलाना पूर्णतया निषिद्ध है। सरिसका के आखेट स्थल आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है।

(ख) सरकार को इस प्रकार की किसी घटना की जानकारी नहीं है।

Grants to Udaipur University

4669. SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants being given by the University Grants Commission to the Udaipur University are so inadequate that the research work in this University has practically come to a standstill; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire grant is spent in the disbursement of pay only?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) As in the case of other universities, development grants to the Udaipur University for the Fourth Plan period have been determined by the U.G.C. on the basis of the assessment of requirements of the University with the help of a Visiting Committee of experts. Taking into consideration the University's own priorities and the funds available with the Commission, the Visiting Committee has recommended a grant of Rs. 42.03 lakhs for the Fourth Plan to the Udaipur University; the Commission has accepted this recommendation and made the allocation. In addition to this, the Commission has agreed to provide assistance to two research projects of the University and two more schemes are under consideration of the Commission.

The University of Udaipur also receives grants from the Indian Council for Agricultural Research for development of agricultural education and research.

(b) The University has reported that the grants received by it from the University Grants Commission, the State Government and other sources for research are not being utilised by it for disbursement of salaries of staff, but are being used for research programmes only.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुछ संगठनों की गतिविधियों में भाग लेने पर प्रतिबन्ध

4670. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों पर इस वर्ष यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि वे कुछ संगठनों की गतिविधियों में भाग नहीं ले सकने ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने 8 मई, 1969 को अनुदेश जारी किये थे जिनमें स्पष्ट किया गया था कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा आनन्द मार्ग नाम से ज्ञान आन्दोलन अथवा इसकी किसी संस्थाओं की सदस्यता अथवा गतिविधियों में भाग लेने से केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (आचरण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 5 के उप नियम (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा सकती है जिनके अन्तर्गत कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी भी राजनैतिक दल अथवा किसी संस्था, जो राजनीति में भाग लेती है, का सदस्य नहीं होगा अथवा किसी अन्य प्रकार से उनसे सम्बद्ध नहीं होगा और वह किसी राजनैतिक आन्दोलन अथवा गतिविधि में न भाग लेगा, न उसकी सहायतार्थ चन्दा देगा अथवा न किसी अन्य तरीके से सहायता देगा ।

तथापि, उच्चतम न्यायालय ने इसके सामने दायर की गई एक लेख्य याचिका तथा स्वयं के लिए उपस्ताव के एक नोटिस पर सरकार को स्पष्टीकरण करने वाले परिपत्र के उपबन्धों को, लेख्य याचिका के अन्तिम रूप से निपटाये जाने तक, लागू करने से रोकने के आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं । तदनुसार,

सरकार ने मंत्रालयों/विभागों को उस परिपत्र पर अगले आदेशों तक कार्यवाही न करने की हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं।

Ban on Participation by Government Servants in Anand Marg, R.S.S. and Jamait-e-Islami Activities

4671. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put a ban on the participation of its employees in the activities of Anand Marg;

(b) whether similar restrictions were also placed on the participation of Government employees in R.S.S. and Jamiat-e-Islami;

(c) if so, how many complaints have come to the notice of Government during the last two years in regard to participation of Government employees in the activities of R.S.S. and Jamiat-e-Islami; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Government had issued instructions on 8th May, 1969, clarifying that membership of, or participation in, the activities of the movement known as the Anand Marg or any of its organisation by a Government servant would attract the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, under which no Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity.

However, on a writ petition and a notice of motion for stay filed before it, the Supreme Court have issued orders restraining the Government from giving effect to the provisions of the clarificatory circular until the dis-

posal of the writ petition. Government have accordingly issued instructions to the Ministries/Departments not to act on the circular until further orders.

(b) Instructions were issued in 1966 clarifying that membership of, or participation in the activities of the R.S.S. and Jamiat-e-Islami would attract the provisions of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Assistance by University Grants Commission to the Bhagalpur University

4672. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the University Grants Commission to the State of Bihar and specially to the Bhagalpur University for Science Laboratory and other equipment;

(b) whether it is a fact that the assistance is quite inadequate;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the amount of assistance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A statement showing the allocation of funds made by the University Grants Commission for Universities in Bihar for the period 1966-67 to 1973-74 and the grants released so far for buildings and equipment of Science Departments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-179/69].

(b) Grants to Universities are made on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of the Uni-

versities for different purposes, subject to availability of funds.

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

Proposed Mass Demonstration of Secondary School Teachers before Parliament House

4673. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Secondary Teachers' Federation decided to hold a mass demonstration of Secondary School Teachers of India at Delhi before Parliament House on the 18th August, 1969;

(b) if so, whether the Federation has submitted a charter of their demands to Government; and

(c) the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Feeding Programme by C.A.R.E.

4674. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Co-operation for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) have announced to undertake feeding programme in different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The CARE organisation has not made any recent announcement to this effect. Programmes to provide free meals to school children with the assistance provided by CARE are already operating in 14 States. Under this programme food commodities like corn flour, bulgar wheat, rolled wheat, milk

powder, and soyabean oil are supplied free of cost to State Governments. The States bear the transportation and administrative costs. This comes to about Rs. 5 per child per year. Last year CARE supplied 160 million kilograms of food for feeding 12 million children. Statewise information on the number of children covered by the programme is given below:

State	No. of children fed (in lakhs)	Year programme commenced
1. Andhra Pradesh .	7.84	1962
2. Bihar .	4.00	1966
3. Gujarat .	3.65	1965
4. Haryana .	3.25	1967
5. Kerala .	19.20	1961
6. Madhya Pradesh .	6.00	1965
7. Maharashtra .	5.90	1963
8. Mysore .	12.16	1963
9. Orissa .	7.00	1965
10. Punjab	3.80	1962
11. Rajasthan	2.00	1962
12. Tamil Nadu .	19.00	1961
13. Uttar Pradesh .	6.50	1965
14. West Bengal .	21.00	1964
TOTAL	121.30	

Shifting of Safdarjung Airport at New Delhi

4675. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some delay in shifting the Safdarjung Airport at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Master Plan, land under the Safdarjang Airport is to be utilised for recreational purposes. The proposal to shift aircraft operations from Safdarjang Airport in this context is under consideration. Alternative sites have been surveyed but no decision has been taken yet.

Demonstration by Unemployed Youth in Delhi

4676. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there was a demonstration by unemployed youth in Delhi and in various parts of the country on the 15th May, 1969 under the auspices of the All India Students Federation, and a deputation met the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to their demands;

(c) whether hundreds of demonstrators were arrested near the Parliament House on the 15th May, 1969 and treated like ordinary criminals without taking into account their education etc.; and

(d) if so, justification therefor?

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

(b) Matters raised in the Memorandum form part of the economic and social policy of the Government and are under their constant consideration.

(c) and (d). According to the Report received from Delhi Administration 202 persons were arrested and all possible courtesy was shown to them. They were arrested for violation of Section 188 I.P.C.

Ghalib, Gandhi and Dr. Bhagwan Das Centenary Celebrations

4677. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total expenditure incurred on Ghalib Centenary, the Gandhi Centenary, so far and what has been the Government contributions for the same;

(b) whether Government are aware that a Committee was formed for celebrating the birth centenary of Dr. Bhagwan Das who was honoured by the Government of India by the award of 'Bharat Ratna' and who worked all his life for inter-religious harmony; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend similar assistance to the Bhagwan Das Centenary Committee for the project of completing Bhagwan Das Sewa Sadan and for publishing Dr. Bhagwan Das's great works in all the Indian languages on this occasion?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): The information regarding the total expenditure incurred is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. As regards Government contributions, the following amounts have been sanctioned as grants-in-aid:

(i) Ghalib Centenary	Rs. 20,00,000/- (out of which Rs. 15 lakhs has been released so far.
(ii) Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.	Rs. 1,22,00,000/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) If a specific proposal is received, it will be considered on merits.

Section Officers' Examination, 1959

4678. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court of India in its judge-

ment (1967) has remarked that examination of the Section Officers, 1959 was qualifying and not a competitive one;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Assistants working in Central Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence Bureau who had passed the examination of 1959 have not been promoted so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) action proposed to be taken in respect of their promotion?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Assistants working in the Intelligence Bureau were not eligible for admission to the Assistant Superintendents (R.T.E.) Examination, 1959, because that Organisation does not participate in the Central Secretariat Services. There is no Assistant working in the Central Bureau of Investigation who was approved by the Union Public Service Commission for promotion to Section Officers' Grade on the basis of the Assistant Superintendent (R.T.E.) Examination 1959 and has not been promoted.

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

चण्डीगढ़ के लिये दावा

4679. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब तथा हरियाणा सरकारें चण्डीगढ़ पर अपना दावा कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजाब तथा हरियाणा का सीमांकन करने के लिये शाह आयोग गठित किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस आयोग ने यह मत दिया था कि चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा का आन्तरिक अंग है तथा सिफारिश की थी कि इसे हरियाणा में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले को पुनः उठाने की अनुमति देने में क्या औचित्य है ?

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

(ख) उक्त आयोग ने पंजाब के संयुक्त राज्य के हिन्दी और पंजाबी क्षेत्रों की तत्कालीन सीमा की जांच करने की तथा पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों की भाषा एकरूपता प्राप्त करने के लिए उस सीमा में आवश्यक समायोजनों यदि कोई हो, के लिए सिफारिश करने की अपेक्षा की गई थी । उससे हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ लगे संयुक्त पंजाब के उन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की सीमाएं बताने की भी अपेक्षा की गई थी जिनका उस संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के साथ सांस्कृतिक तथा भाषाई सादृश्य है ।

(ग) और (घ). आयोग के अधिकांश सदस्यों ने सिफारिश की थी कि सम्पूर्ण खरार तहसील (चण्डीगढ़ समेत) हरियाणा में मिलनी चाहिये और एक सदस्य ने इसके एक भाग को (चण्डीगढ़ समेत) पंजाब को तथा एक भाग को हिमाचल प्रदेश को आवंटित करने का सुझाव दिया था । इन विरोधी दावों को देखते हुए चण्डीगढ़ को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बनाने का निर्णय किया गया ताकि उसका नये राज्यों की एक संयुक्त राजधानी के रूप में उपयोग हो सके ।

दिल्ली में सिकन्दरिया मस्जिद को गिराने का समाचार

4680. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस बात का खंडन किया है कि

सिकंदरिया मस्जिद का पहले अस्तित्व था और उनके अभिलेख के अनुसार ऐसी कोई मस्जिद पहले विद्यमान नहीं थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सिकन्दरिया मस्जिद से संबंधित मामले न्यायाधीन हैं ।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

4681. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) भविष्य में इन स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने की क्या योजना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने जो योजना का संचालन करता है, सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को 1967-68 सत्र से कक्षा 1 से 5 तक समाज विज्ञान की पढ़ाई हिन्दी में शुरू करने के लिये तथा केवल समाज विज्ञान में ही हर साल एक और कक्षा में इस माध्यम को चालू रखने के लिये कहा था । तदनुसार, विद्यालयों को वर्तमान सत्र में कक्षा 7 को ये विषय हिन्दी में पढ़ाने हैं । इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने का अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन, भत्ते और अन्य सुविधायें

4682. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री अदिचन :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी सभी समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन तथा भत्ते और अन्य सुविधाएं पाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन असंगतियों का व्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे जैसे वाणिज्यिक विभागों के कर्मचारी अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में अधिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन सुविधाएं का व्यौरा क्या है और अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों को रेलवे विभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों के बराबर करने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों का क्या व्यौरा है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वेतनमान द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है जिसने विभिन्न पदों के कार्यों तथा उत्तरदायित्वों पर विचार किया था । अतः जहां तक इन कर्मचारियों का संबंध है यह कहा जा सकता है कि "समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन" की धारणा पहले ही प्रचलन में है । इन कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता भी एक समान आधार पर मिलता है अर्थात् एक निश्चित वेतन पाने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की एक ही राशि मिलती है । जहां तक प्रतिकार भत्तों का संबंध है ये उन विशेष क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित स्थायी स्थितियों से संबंधित है, जहां सरकारी काम

कर रहे हैं, किन्तु, एक ही क्षेत्र के भीतर एक ही वेतनक्रम के कर्मचारियों को एक ही दर पर भत्ते मिलते हैं। सेवा की अन्य शर्तों और सुविधाओं के बारे में, विभिन्न विभागों के बीच अथवा कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों तथा वर्गों के बीच पूर्ण एकरूपता नहीं है। इस संदर्भ में द्वितीय वेतन आयोग का वह कथन जो इससे संबद्ध है नीचे दिया जाता है :—

“हमने देखा है कि कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों तथा वर्गों के बीच इन विषयों में पूर्ण एकरूपता नहीं है और न वह व्यवहार्य है। मोटे तौर से यह कहना सही होगा कि कर्मचारियों के अधिकांश समूह दूसरे समूहों की नौकरी की सभी अधिक हितकर परिस्थितियों को पाने की इच्छा करते हैं और साथ ही ऐसी किन्हीं विशेष हितकर परिस्थितियों को भी रखे रहना चाहते हैं जिनका वे स्वयं उपयोग कर रहे हों। उदाहरणार्थ, दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारीगण चाहेंगे कि उनके काम करने के थोड़े घण्टे, 5½ दिन के सप्ताह तथा 23 दिन की सार्वजनिक छुट्टियां हों और साथ ही समयोपरि काम के लिये अतिरिक्त भुगतान मिले। इसी प्रकार, औद्योगिक कर्मचारीवर्ग दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारीगण की तरह उतनी ही सार्वजनिक छुट्टियां पाना चाहेंगे किन्तु समयोपरि कार्य के लिए अतिरिक्त भुगतान के अधिकार को भी रखे रहना चाहेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त, लगभग सभी गैर-रेल कर्मचारी रेल कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त कतिपय “विशेष सुविधाओं” को अपने पर भी लागू करवाना चाहते हैं, किन्तु हमारा अनुमान है कि उनमें से कोई भी इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं मानेगा कि वह रेलवे के परिचालन कर्मचारीगण की भांति बिना सार्वजनिक छुट्टियों के काम करें। इस परिस्थिति में, कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए नौकरी की अनेक परिस्थितियों में से प्रत्येक परिस्थिति में एकरूपता के किसी

अनुचित पालन का परिणाम दो प्रत्यक्ष अवांछनीय परिणामों में कोई एक हो सकता है : नौकरी की शर्तों का व्यापक तथा अनुचित अनूदारीकरण, अथवा उतना ही व्यापक तथा अत्यधिक उदारीकरण।”

Murder of a Travel Agent in New Delhi

4683. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delhi Travel Agent was found murdered in his house in Old Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi on the 1st July, 1969:

(b) if so, the reason for increase in the number of murders in Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. A case has been registered by Delhi police in this connection and is under investigation. The domestic servant of the deceased was suspected in the case and has been arrested in Uttar Pradesh. Some stolen property is reported to have been recovered from him.

(b) and (c). During the period 1st January, 1969 to the 31st July, 1969, 58 cases of murder were reported to Delhi police as against 52 cases of murder during the corresponding period in the previous year. Whenever any previous enmity or dispute between parties comes to notice, action is taken by Delhi police in accordance with the law to prevent the likelihood of the occurrence of such crime.

Ministers' Visits Abroad

4684. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) How many Ministers went abroad since the termination of the Seventh Session of Lok Sabha;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each visit; and

(c) the benefits which accrued from each visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wild Life Hunt for Foreign Dignitaries

4685. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hunts of wild animals are organised by the Department of Tourism for the purpose of entertaining high foreign dignitaries;

(b) whether any reciprocal arrangement is made by other foreign countries for the entertainment of External Affairs Minister or other high Indian dignitaries visiting those countries in a similar way;

(c) whether any protest has been received by Government from the general public requesting them to desist from such entertainment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Hunts for foreign dignitaries are occasionally organised by this Department at the request of our Missions abroad and

after consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Certain Societies connected with animal welfare have urged that shooting for sport should not be included in the programmes of visiting dignitaries, but Government's view is that selective and carefully controlled shikar need not be discouraged.

Development of Paradeep Port

4686. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

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

(a) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for the development of Paradeep Port which were under formulation in consultation with the Planning Commission have since been finalized;

(b) if so, the details of the development plans; and

(c) the further measures that have been taken for development of Paradeep Port and the township in the year 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year plan programme for Paradeep has not yet been finalized. Meanwhile, certain works, such as contract dredging to enable the Port to handle ships of upto 60,000 DWT and construction of additional residential buildings, are being executed.

The construction of a general cargo berth at the Port estimated to cost Rs. 2.29 crores has also been approved.

The State Government of Orissa have also set up a Paradip Area Development Advisory Committee for all-round development of Paradip area including the development of a township.

Subsidy and Subvention given to Orissa Flying Club

4687. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy and subvention given to the Orissa Flying Club during the years 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69; and

(b) the amount allotted for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The following amounts were paid to the Orissa Flying Club during these three years by way of Subsidy and Subvention:

1966-67	Rs. 27,257.60
1967-68	Rs. 95,938.90
1968-68	Rs. 91,426.15

(b) A Budget provision of Rs. 87,000/- has been made for the year 1969-70.

Code of Conduct for Students

4688. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Discipline Committee has been set up for drafting a code of conduct for students;

(b) if so, the personnel of the committee; and

(c) whether any guiding principles have been laid down for the Committee for preparing such a code of conduct?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Government of India have not set up any Discipline Committee. However, the recent Conference of Students' Representatives, convened jointly by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the University Grants Commission, while considering the question of discipline, recommended that a discipline committee, with equal representation of teachers and students, be set up for dealing with cases of breach of discipline by students within the University/College campus. The recommendations of the Conference, including the one above, have been circulated by the University Grants Commission to the Universities/State Governments for eliciting their views.

Murder of a Former Ruler at Jabalpur

4689. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a news report dated the 7th June, 1969 from Jabalpur which runs as follows:

"Mr. Chandra Mohan Singh, a ruler of the former Vijairaghogarh State in Katni Tehsil about 80 miles from here was shot dead yesterday by some unknown persons. The 65 year old former ruler was inside his house when the shots were fired at him"; and

(b) if so, the action taken to get the criminals traced out?

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

(b) The required information is being obtained from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Improvement in Standard of Playing Football in India

4690. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state?

(a) what steps have been taken by the All India Council of Sports to improve the standard of football in India; and

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the standard of football?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) It is primarily for the All India Football Federation to take steps to improve the standard of football in India. It is understood that the Federation has introduced annual junior National Championships for boys upto 19 years of age and have organised Coaching and Referring Seminars. The Federation have also introduced 90 minutes game in all major tournaments conforming to the International standard.

The National Sports Organisation Programme, being introduced from this year, will also help raising the standard of football and other games.

(b) It is too early to assess yet the improvement. It is however hoped that steps that have been taken or are being taken will help improving the standard of Football.

Printing of Text-Books under Indo-American Text-Book Organisation

4691. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) how many copies of American University Text Books have been reprinted so far in India under the Indo-American text book programme;

(b) how do the prices of these reprinted texts compare with the prices of the original American texts;

(c) how the Indo-American text book programme is financed; and

(d) what is the impact of this programme on the publishing industry in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Approximately 40,00,000 copies of 750 approved titles.

(b) The price of the Indian edition is approximately 1/5 of the original American edition.

(c) From PL 480 Rupee Funds.

(d) Since the selected U.S. works are reprinted in India, the participating Indian publishers have secured larger business and the corresponding financial benefits.

मुंगेर बिहार में गन फैक्टरी का बन्द होना

4692. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार में मुंगेर स्थित गन फैक्ट्री को बन्द करने के आदेश दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त कारखाने के बन्द हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिक बेकार हो जायेंगे और उनसे लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) क्या बिहार सरकार ने कारखाने के बन्द किये जाने का विरोध किया ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पटना विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रावास की सुविधाएं

4693. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना विश्व-विद्यालय आवासीय विश्वविद्यालय है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कितने लड़के तथा लड़कियां अध्ययन कर रहे हैं;

(ग) कितने लड़के तथा लड़कियों को छात्रावास की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के सभी बड़े शहरों, तथा पटना में अनेक विद्यार्थी गैर-सरकारी निवास स्थानों में ऊंचे किराये दे कर रह रहे हैं, जिनमें सुविधाएं बिल्कुल भी नहीं हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यह कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) पटना विश्व-विद्यालय अधिनियम 1951 के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय एक शिक्षण तथा रिहायशी विश्वविद्यालय है ।

(ख) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार में गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बड़े हुए वेतनमानों की प्रदायगी

4694. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को बड़े हुए वेतनमान देने में होने वाले व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान देने के रूप में सरकार के आश्वासनों को अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है जैसा कि वर्ष 1957 तथा 1966 के वेतन-संशोधन अधिसूचनाओं में कहा गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनों को कार्यान्वित न करने से अध्यापकों में गहरा असंतोष व्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार के प्राथमिक तथा उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतन का अनुगतान

4695. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में नगरपालिकाओं के अधीन चल रहे प्राथमिक

तथा माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को अप्रैल, 1965 से जून 1966 तक अर्थात् 15 महीनों में बढ़ी हुई वेतन दर पर वेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार के कुछ अन्य स्कूलों में भी अध्यापकों को उनके वेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया गया, यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या आगे यह भी सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में पटना नगर निगम के अध्यापकों के वेतन में से की गई भविष्य निधि की कटौती को अभी तक भविष्य निधि के लेखे में जमा नहीं किया गया ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में नगर पालिकाओं के अवकाश प्राप्त अध्यापकों को उनकी पेंशन की राशि भी नहीं दी गई, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) वेतन तथा पेंशन की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कब तक कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ङ). बिहार राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Statement of Mirza Afzal Beg and Sheikh Abdullah

4696. SHRI D. N. TIWARI:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the plebiscite Front President Mirza Afzal Beg made at a Press Conference in Kashmir on the 5th and 6th July, 1969 that Kashmir is not an integral part of India and Article 370

which links it to India can be abrogated;

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

(c) whether Sheikh Abdullah who was also participating spoke in the same vein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have intimated that at a tea party given by Sheikh Abdullah to the members of the Kashmir Press Club at Nagin, Srinagar, on 6th July, 1969, Mirza Afzal Beg was present, but did not speak, Sheikh Abdullah replied to questions put to him by Pressmen and said that the Kashmir issue was unsettled and the Instrument of Accession was signed within the limits of article 370, that the issue concerned three parties who had to co-operate to decide it, that if India, apart from a plebiscite, offered another solution that also could be acceptable to him, that India could at least have direct talks with him and that he was not an enemy of India and only wanted a solution of the issue.

चौथी योजना में अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलों का निर्माण

4697. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलाने वाली नदियों पर चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनाये जाने वाले अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक पुल के लिये कितना धन नियत किया गया है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल

सिंह) : (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य उन नये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुलों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जो चौथी योजना में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्माणार्थ स्वीकृत किये जाने को हैं। ऐसी परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, चूंकि ऐसी सब परियोजनाओं पर चौथी योजना में ऐसी नई योजनाओं के सहायताार्थ वास्तविक धन उपलब्धि की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रख कर विचार किया जाना है। धन उपलब्धि के इस पहलू पर जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजकोट जिले में एक कुएं में राकेटों का पाया जाना

4698. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजकोट जिले में आजी नदी के किनारे बोहरा जाति के एक व्यक्ति को जून, 1969 में एक कुएं में जिसे गहरा किया जा रहा था से छः राकेट मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राकेटों पर सी० 1.3 एम० ओ० आर०, डब्लू० डब्लू० आर० टी० 52-5-58 और टी० वाई० 70/029-458 अंक अंकित थे ;

(ग) क्या इन संख्याओं से यह पता चलता है कि वे राकेट विदेशों में निमित्त थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे राकेट भारत में किस प्रकार लगे गये और वे किन देशों के आयात कारखानों में बने थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : गुजरात सरकार ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :

(क) राजकोट में आजी नदी के किनारे बोहरा जाति के समाधिसेवा (कब्रिस्तान) में एक कुएं को गहरा करते समय हथगोलों के समान आकार की आठ पुरानी तथा जंग लगी हुई वस्तुएं मिली थीं।

(ख) जी हां, आमान।

(ग) और (घ). मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.
Q. No. 6743 RE. FLYING CLUBS

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Sir, on the 18th April, 1969 in reply to parts (b) and (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 6743 by Sarvashri Baburao Patel, R. K. Birla and Manubhai Patel regarding Flying Clubs, I gave information about the number of pilots trained by the Flying Clubs during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and the number of pilots absorbed in commercial flying during the last two years, in columns 4 and 5 respectively of Appendix 'C' to the reply. In some cases employment position was not known to the Civil Aviation Department e.g., against Andhra Pradesh Flying Club, the total number of commercial pilot licence holders turned out during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 was shown as 9. Out of those, 7 were shown as absorbed in commercial flying during the last two years. The employment position in respect of the remaining 2 was not known to the Civil Aviation Department. The position in respect of some other Clubs is similar. In order to make the position quite clear, suitable remarks have been added at end of the table. The revised table, now laid on the Table of the House may be substituted for the Appendix 'C' to the reply to Question No. 6743 answered in the Lok Sabha on 18th April, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1799/69.]

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ
4591 RE RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE
IN BOMBAY SCHOOL**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI
BHAKT DARSHAN):**

In reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4591 by Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Abdul Ghani Dar in the Sabha on 5-7-1967, my predecessor, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad had given a negative reply implying that no teacher had been suspended for protesting in that case. On further enquiry, it has now been reported by the State Government that one teacher had been suspended; and the reply should therefore, be in the affirmative. I regret the inconvenience to the House.

12.28 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Letter reported to have been written
by Director General of Technical De-
velopment to M/s. Asian Cables Ltd.
Bombay**

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU
(Chittor): Sir, I Call the attention of the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Letter reported to have been written by Shri B. D. Kalelkar, Director-General of Technical Development to the General Manager of M/s. Asian Cables Limited, Bombay on 15-3-69 demanding Rs. 4 lakhs for the issue of diversification permission to manufacture polythene pipes."

श्री शश भूषण (खारगोन): आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस आफिसर का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, उस गुप्ता के खिलाफ कोई सी बी आई की

एन्क्वायरी चल रही है या नहीं। वह उन के रिश्तेदार भी हैं। (गवर्नर) मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस आफिसर ने यह लैटर फॉर्ज किया है, क्या उसके खिलाफ सी बी आई की एन्क्वायरी चल रही है या नहीं। (गवर्नर)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रवचन क्यों दे रहे हैं? मेरे दो व्यवस्था के प्रश्न हैं। (गवर्नर)

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज): इस मामले के बैकग्राउंड में जो बातें हैं, उ की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। बताया जाता है कि वह गुप्ता के कुछ अजीब होते हैं। (गवर्नर)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): मेरा कोई रिश्तेदार नहीं है। मैं किसी को नहीं जानता हूँ। यह बिलकुल झूठ बात है। (गवर्नर) और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में एन्क्वायरी हो जानी चाहिए कि वह मेरा रिश्तेदार है या नहीं। इस की एन्क्वायरी आप कर लें और होम मिनिस्टर कर लें, अगर मेरा रिश्तेदार निकले तो मुझे सजा मिलनी चाहिए और नहीं तो इन दोनों को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर एन्क्वायरी करें। . . . (गवर्नर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप लोग सब शांत रहिए। सभी बोल रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। श्री मधु लिमये किस बात पर बोल रहे हैं? प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर किस बात पर उठा रहे हैं? Reply has not yet come. Let the reply come from the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह पहले आना चाहिए, इसी मजमून के बारे में है। पहले मुझे सुन लीजिए, फिर रोशनी पड़ेगी।

श्री शश भूषण: मैं पहले प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज कर रहा था तो नहीं रेज करने दिया। यह कैसे रेज कर रहे हैं? . . . (गवर्नर)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह पक्के रिस्वत खाने वालों के एजेंट हैं.... (अवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पहले सुन लें फिर मंत्री महोदय बोलें ।

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar):
The reply has to come from the Minister. Then it can be discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिलिमिनरी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं ?

अधक्ष होर : मेरे दो व्यवस्था के प्रश्न हैं । पहला मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि मैंने अपना ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित करके दिया था । तो इस का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री क्यों नहीं दे रही हैं ? इसका जवाब औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री क्यों दे रहे हैं ? जिनके मंत्रालय के उच्च-स्तरीय अष्टाचार का मामला है ? पहला मेरा व्यवस्था का यह प्रश्न है आप इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस बात का निर्णय दीजिए कि जब मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन किया था, बिनती की थी कि वह जवाब दें तो यह जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं ?

दूसरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि मैंने जो ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस दिया था उस में से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कुछ हिस्सा हटा दिया गया है । जब कई नोटिसेज आ जाती हैं तो दफ्तर हमेशा यह करता है, यह सिलसिला रहा है कि एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव कार्लिंग अटेंशन वह बना देते हैं । तो इस वक्त वह क्यों नहीं किया गया ? क्योंकि इसमें केवल एक ही सवाल आया—

The issue of diversification permission to manufacture polythene pipes.

मैंने जो दिया था उस में था :

Illegal loaning and selling of raw materials imported against users' license. (Interruptions).

एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल रहा है, उस पर वह कैसे बोलने लग गए ?

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड़) : यह आप इस में क्यों लाना चाहते हैं.....

श्री मधु लिमये : बूटा सिंह जी, आप हमारे विरुद्ध हैं, लेकिन बीच में दखल मत दीजिए ।

मुझे दूसरा निवेदन यह करना है कि लोक सभा सचिवालय का हमेशा यह दस्तूर रहा है कि एक विषय के बारे में एक से अधिक नोटिसेज आती हैं तो एक ही विषय को 'अग्रर' है तो वह सब को मिला कर एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बनाकर दे देते हैं । हो सकता है कि इसमें कुछ अनवधानता से हुआ हो, इनएडवर्टेंस से हुआ हो । लेकिन मेरे मुद्दे यह थे :

Illegal loaning and selling of raw materials imported against users' license.

केवल डाइवर्सिफिकेशन का नहीं था । एशियन केबल्स के बारे में ही मेरा एक आरोप नहीं था । मेरे तीन आरोप थे । एक आरोप था कि यूजर लाइसेंस को ले कर उन्होंने जो कच्चा माल बनवाया वह उन्होंने नियमों को तोड़ कर किया और दूसरा आरोप मेरा था कि यूजर लाइसेंस के खिलाफ जो उन्होंने माल मंगवाया वह वहां बाजार में बेचा और तीसरा मेरा आरोप था कि इसको छिपाने के लिए अन्त में जा कर डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए उन्होंने बिनती की । तो वह पूरा आना चाहिए और सप्लीमेंट्री पूछते समय मैंने उस के लिए मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, आप हिंदी में बोलते हैं तो मैं हिन्दी में जवाब देता हूँ । जहां तक इस कार्लिंग अटेंशन का सवाल है सब से पहले यह श्री सी० पी० ए० नायडू की तरफ से आया । उस को उन्होंने दे दिया जो रहले आया था और उसमें यह ऐंजेंड है मिनिस्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज को । वैसे भी अगर आपने प्राइम-मिनिस्टर को भेजा है तो आखीर में मिनिस्टर के पास जायगा जिसका यह डिपार्टमेंट है । यह तो बात जानी पहचानी है ।.....

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में ताली बजाने की क्या बात है ? प्रधान मंत्री जवाब देने से भागने लगीं और आप ताली बजा रहे हैं । वह इतनी बड़ी नेता हैं तो उनको जवाब देना चाहिए (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत सा झगड़ा इस तरफ से शुरू हो कर के फिर उधर से हो जाता और ख्वामख्वाह परेशानी चेयर को हो जाती है । तो मेरे पर भी थोड़ा रहम किया करें ।

जो दूसरी बात आप ने कही वह इस में आ जाती है । बाकी आपको पता ही है कि आफिस में यह चीज आती है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, मैं दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ । मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूँ (व्यवधान) . . . मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । प्रश्न पूछते समय आप इसका ब्याल रखें . . (व्यवधान) . . . बूटा सिंह जी, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है तो आप यहां आ जाइए । अगर रूलिंग आपको ही देनी है तो आप यहां आ जाइए ।

श्री मधु लिमये से मैं कह रहा था कि अगर ऐसा था तो वह मेरे पास पहले आ जाते, इस के प्रिन्ट में जाने से पहले आ जाते तो यह ठीक हो जाता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई बात नहीं । प्रश्न पूछते समय आप ब्याल रखें ।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A AHMED): The Calling Attention Notice relates to a letter alleged to have been written by the Director-General of Technical Development to the representative of a private firm in Bombay. Immediately this matter was brought to my notice, I had it looked into. The Officer, who is alleged to have sent the letter, was away in Bangkok till the 16th August, but has since returned and has submitted a statement saying categorically that the

document in question is forged and has been fabricated. The photostat copy shows that the entire letter is type-written and only the last paragraph consisting of two lines and the initials and date are in hand-writing. The last paragraph reads as follows:—

"I would like to finalise this decision before the 31st March. Please come with the data for discussion before 30th.

B. D. K.
15-3-69"

On seeing this hand-written portion, the Officer concerned recollected that he had written a note in an official file on a completely different subject, which contained the above mentioned short paragraph at the end. He has stated that, above his hand-written lines, someone had put some other typed material containing a whole lot of false allegations and then taken a photostat of the same so as to make it appear that the entire letter was a genuine one. The relevant file containing the aforesaid handwritten lines was called for. It was found that certain pages from this file, including the page containing the aforesaid portion, had been removed. However, an authentic copy of the relevant noting was maintained officially by another officer and is available.

The photostat copy was also forwarded to the Central Bureau of Investigation for examining its genuineness or otherwise. The CBI referred the document to the Director, Central Forensic Laboratory. I quote his opinion regarding the photostat copy: from the report of 19th august,

"The letter in question on visual and microscopic examination, indicates that there is a clear straight line between the typewritten text and the hand-written bottom portion of the letter. The presence of this line in the photostat copy makes it possible that perhaps the handwritten portion has been added on to the typewritten portion by pasting etc. The photostat copy, therefore,

may be of doubtful origin although the final opinion in the matter can only be given after examination of the original letter of which this document is alleged to be a true photograph."

Subsequent to the report of the 19th August, I have received another report from the C.B.I. about an hour ago. The C.B.I. have stated that it appears (I quote their words)

"(a) The photo-copy is probably a forgery. It has perhaps

(श्री रवि राय : कटेगोरिकल नहीं है, परहेक्स है।)

been fabricated by cutting out the last para of the letter, which is in the hand-writing of Dr. Kalelkar, from one of his notes in an office file and pasting it below the typewritten script of the letter and then making a photo-copy of it.

(b) The note portion of the file from which the above hand-written para has been cut out is now missing.

(c) The above file, according to the evidence of officers who handled this file, and contemporaneous notes in the movement diary was submitted to Shri R. K. Gupta on 30-7-69 and from it relevant note-sheets were missing when it was returned by Shri Gupta on 4-8-69. This fact was immediately brought to the notice of Shri R. K. Gupta and nothing was made by the clerk concerned in the movement diary.

In view of the above facts and the strong animosity that Shri R. K. Gupta bears to Shri Kalelkar, there is reasonable suspicion that the photo-copy in question was probably prepared or was brought into being with the assistance of Shri Gupta. A definite finding can, however, be given only after the completion of the investigation."

I categorically repudiate any allegation or insinuation against any of the persons mentioned in the apparently

fraudulent photostat document, including the alleged writer of the letter. I would also earnestly request the Hon'ble Members to exercise the utmost care in allowing publicity to such matters, particularly when there is serious doubt regarding the genuineness of the document in question. To assist the completion of enquiry of the CBI, however, I hope the Hon'ble Members concerned will make available the original letter also and otherwise co-operate with Government in bringing the real culprits to book.

As regards the issue of the diversification permission, I would like to state categorically that neither I nor any of the two Secretariat Officers referred to in the photostat document had dealt with this subject or issued any instructions or held any discussions with the Director-General in this regard. The Director-General had dealt with the proposal himself in consultation with one of his senior officers, and gave the permission sought, in accordance with the rules. Nor had the visit of the Secretary of the Ministry on a deputation abroad on the 21st April any bearing on the diversification case which was decided by the Director-General himself on the 31st March.

The House is aware that attempts at character assassination are on the increase and only some months ago I had to repudiate in the House a wild and malicious rumour that had been set afoot by interested parties. I would again request the Hon'ble Members to Exercise the greatest circumspection in such matters, not only when it relates to Members of the House, but particularly where officials of Government, who cannot defend themselves in the House, are sought to be involved. Unless we give our Officers adequate protection in such matters, the entire administrative machinery is likely to be seriously affected.

On completion of the CBI enquiry, which is now going on, I assure the House that such action as is called for

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

would be taken against the persons involved.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Shri R. K. Gupta should be hauled up. He should be prosecuted.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): आपने यह नहीं बताया कि श्री गुप्ता के खिलाफ जिन्होंने उसको चिपकाया है, आपने क्या कार्य-वाही की है। आपने इसके बारे में पढ़कर क्यों नहीं बताया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I would suggest that let there be no further questions on this.

When the hon. Member came before me and he came to my Chamber, I told him that unless I had some proof or near-about proof about the authenticity of the document, I could not admit the calling-attention-notice. So, he came forward with the photostat copy. After having heard the hon. Minister's statement, I think that we should be very cautious in such matters . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why are you giving your final judgment ? I strongly object.

अभी तक सी०बी०आई० ने डेफिनेट ओपीनियन नहीं दी है। उसकी डेफिनेट ओपीनियन आने के बाद कहिये, उसके पहले आपको कहने का अधिकार नहीं है
(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He cannot dictate to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I think for the time being, we may postpone this calling-attention-notice and wait for the report of the CBI. I shall keep it pending.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके आने के बाद कहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member was very impatient. I was just going to say that myself.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि सी०बी०आई० एन्क्वायरी कर रही है, लेकिन इस के अलावा और भी बहुत से गोलमाल हैं, वे सारी चीजें आनी चाहियें।

MR. SPEAKER: He can send it to the hon. Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I cannot send it to him. He himself is the culprit, and how can I send it to him? His name is there. So, how can I send it to him?

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, I think we will postpone this to some other date till the inquiry is complete and the report is available.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Minister has charged me with relying on a fraudulent document. I have got to explain.

MR. SPEAKER: Preliminary inquiries show that it is probably forged. Pending the receipt of the final report, we should postpone this to some other day.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No, Sir.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: No, I do not agree. The Minister has charged me. You cannot deny me my right to reply to that. You must give me a chance to make a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the inquiry be completed and let their report come.

श्री मधु लिमये : सी०बी०आई० की डेफिनेट ओपीनियन नहीं है, उसके आने के बाद आप कुछ कहिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह तो सारा गैंग है, कांस्पिरेसी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री के कहने से अगर आप पोस्टपोन करेंगे तो यह गलत प्रेसिडेंस होगा। आप हमको इसके बारे में सवाल पूछने दीजिये।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I have got the right to explain.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): The CBI report says that there is a definite indication that it is false. Therefore, it should not be entertained any further.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I do not know why this socialist is coming in the way of the truth being known. I am sorry for him.

The Minister says it is a fraudulent document. That means there is a charge against me and I have to clear myself.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not yet.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I am placing a copy of the letter on the Table. This must be given to the members and they have a right to know what is contained in this letter—I am handing over the copy at the Table.*

MR. SPEAKER: It is already there.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I can prove that it is a genuine letter. It is not fraudulent. (Interruption).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरे पास फोटो-स्टेट थापे है, इनके दस्तखत है, सेक्रेटरी के दस्तखत है. . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We need not wait for the CBI report. I can say one thing to show that it is not fraudulent. By mistake, in my sincerity, I sent a photostat copy to the Prime Minister for inquiry. The Prime Minister has passed it on to the Industrial Development Minister. The Minister has given it to the people involved in this. So what they have done is.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Collusion.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I suspect that they might have incorporated a line on that photostat copy and sent it to the police for getting a report saying that it is not genuine.

I have got another copy. I can give it, not to these people, because I do not trust them, but to a judicial inquiry body so that they can even send it to Scotland Yard at my cost for examination and report. I am prepared to pay the cost involved. I can give it only to a judicial authority.

There is circumstantial evidence to show one thing. The Minister has said that the words in the last paragraph are not part of the noting on the file of the DG Technical Development. I am glad they have agreed. Will any man with any common sense write on the file as if he is writing to any person?

In this letter he has written:

"I would like to finalise this decision before the 31st March. Please come with the data for discussion before 30th.

Signed B.D.K. 15-3-69"

I have read the portion which the Minister said was correct. He has written; it is written in handwriting. Can anybody write on a file like this? Can anyone with some common sense not understand it? This is the correct document. I can prove it..... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I thought the House should have another opportunity when everything can be discussed. If they do not want to take another opportunity, let them go on.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We want a judicial enquiry. Is it a fact that after I wrote to the Prime Minister with a photostat copy on the 13th of this month, Shri R. P. Goenka of Asian Cables and, Mr. K. B. Singh, General Manager were called to Delhi at the instance of some officers or the Ministers. I do not know; I cannot

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

say—and consultations were held with them by Mr. Wanchoo, Mr. Kalelkar and Mr. K. D. N. Singh? Does this not confirm that there is complete collusion between the officers and the firm? I further understand that the officers had consultations with handwriting experts with a view to declare that the handwriting of Kalelkar on the letter was fake but when that was not possible, they decided to declare this letter as fake and pass on the blame to some junior officer to make him a scapegoat?

I ask the Minister how those very same persons who are involved in the letter can declare it a fake document? Why has not the Minister suspended those officials involved in this case? Will the Minister entrust this matter to a judicial enquiry? Is there not sufficient circumstantial evidence? Is it not a fact that the Industrial Adviser Mr. Menon brought to the notice of the Secretary and the Director General of Technical Development the black marketing indulged in by the Asian Cables and Somayya and Co. in the matter of polythene? Is it not a fact that they applied for diversification of the licence to manufacture polythene pipes to cover their black marketing activities? Is it not a fact that permission for diversification was issued on 31st March? Is it not a fact that Mr. Gupta a junior officer mentioned in that letter was transferred to another section in the same Ministry? Things are very clear and there is clear circumstantial evidence to prove that the letter was true.

In that letter they had written that Mr. Gupta would be transferred and they need not worry. They said: you pay us the money and give us the data; we shall issue diversification licence by the 31st March. What is the usual procedure? Papers go from the clerk, to the superintendent, to the higher ups. In this case the Director General of Technical Development called the file without any clerk or

assistant putting it up. He issued orders giving permission for diversification. How do you say that there is nothing wrong in this? There is sufficient justification now for handing the matter over to a judicial enquiry.

I do not believe they are entangling the Minister but by their entangling the Minister by mentioning his name, these officers are trying to get out of it. Therefore, to get out of the muddle, I want the Minister to entrust this to a judicial body. This is a most important thing, and to get out of this muddle, the Minister, in his own interest, has to do this. These officers must be kept under suspension immediately.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Sir, I rise to a point of order. My point of order arises out of this. The Minister has made a statement with reference to a Call Attention Motion, and the hon. Member of this House, in his right to have a personal explanation, has challenged that statement and has said that the statement made by the Minister is untrue. In the circumstances, what remains in the hands of this House to do is to refer the entire matter to the Privileges Committee, because a judicial commission can only be ordered by the Government. If the Government is not prepared to have a judicial commission, this House can refer the matter to the Privileges Committee and let the Committee go into the matter and submit its report to the House. (*Interruption*).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: There is a question of privilege involved in this. (*Interruption*).

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main allegation is that the photostat copy was handed over to me and that I handed it over to my officers and it is they who have given

this reply. May I tell the hon. Member that neither the hon. Member nor anyone handed over the photostat copy to me. The copy was given by the hon. Member to the Prime Minister.

AN. HON. MEMBER: He said so.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: From her office, it has gone to the CBI. It has nothing to do so far as my Ministry is concerned. It has gone direct to the CBI. It has not come to my Ministry at all. On that basis, the CBI has been making an enquiry. I have said that the hon. Member should co-operate with the CBI in order to place all the material which is at his disposal before the CBI, and on the basis of those things, the enquiry may proceed. Now, whatever action is called for against anyone involved, that action will be taken. That is what I am saying. We do not want to conceal anyone. So, I would appeal to the hon. Member that he should place the original letter before the CBI.

The only thing that strikes me is that no one would be so foolish as to write in a letter saying "Give me Rs. 4 lakhs for doing this work." (Interruption). No one will write like that and say "I will take it." (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस पत्र का और चार लाख का सवाल है, उस पर मैं इस वक्त अपनी कोई राय नहीं देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि यह मामला सी०बी०आई० के विचाराधीन है और सी०बी०आई० ने कोई निश्चित राय नहीं दी है। इसलिए मैं अभी इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं आपके सामने ऐसे सबूत रखना चाहता हूँ जिससे आपको पता चलेगा कि एशियन केबिल कम्पनी और औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के बड़े अफसर किस तरह कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं और इसमें कैसे भ्रष्टाचार की गुंजाइश है। यह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

1960 (ai) LS—9

आप लोगों के दिल में इतनी घबड़ाहट और घड़कन क्यों होने लगी है ?

13 hrs.

मैं आपके सामने एशियन केबिल्स कार्पोरेशन लि० की रपट और एकाउंट्स, 1966-67 रख रहा हूँ। यह तो फीजेंरी नहीं हो सकती है ? इसमें दो आइटम्स हैं जो मैं पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ। एक है पेज 13 पर :

"RAW MATERIALS GIVEN ON LOAN

(Partly secured by deposit of Rs. 8,94,500) Rs. 841,625."

तो इनके पास जो कच्चा माल यूसर्ज लाइमेंस के ऊपर आया था यह इन्होंने लोन दिया है और कम्पनी के अकाउंट्स में दिखाया गया है कि कच्चा माल कर्ज के तौर पर दिया गया है।

अब दूसरा आइटम है 7 पेज पर। वह है बिक्री के बारे में, कुछ माल बेच दिया गया। कुछ कर्ज में दिया, कुछ बेच दिया गया

"Sales include sales of raw materials amounting to Rs. 25,23,585. These include sales of imported raw materials of Rs. 16,75,752 being surplus and/or defective. Application for clearance and/or permission of Government in respect of these sales has been made by the Company."

यह तो एकदम डोक्यूमेंटरी एबीडेंस है। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से इम्पोर्टेड रीड बुक से दो पैराग्राफ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"Conditions of Actual User Licences

"This licence is issued subject to the condition that all items of goods imported under it shall be used only in the licence holder's factory at the address shown in the application against which the licence is issued and for the purpose for which the licence is

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

issued, or may be processed in the factory of another manufacturing unit but no portion thereof shall be sold to any other party or utilised or permitted to be used in any other manner. The goods so processed in another factory shall, however, be utilised in the manufacturing processes undertaken by the licensee. The licensee shall maintain a proper account of consumption and utilisation of the goods imported against the licence in the prescribed manner."

आगे आप यह देखिये—मिसयूज आफ एक्चुअल यूजर्स आफ लाइसेंसेज

"It has been noticed that in some cases, the actual users divert to other channels/uses the raw materials or components etc. licensed to them for use in their factories. Attention of the actual users is drawn to the condition applicable to A.U. licences, to the effect that the goods shall be utilised in the licence holder's factory only for the purpose for which they are imported, and no portion thereof shall be sold to or permitted to be utilised by any other party. Steps are taken to ensure that this condition is strictly complied with. If any licensee infringes the aforesaid condition no further assistance will be given to him for the import of goods in the category of actual users, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken against him under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पोलिथीन के बारे में यह सवाल पूछा गया है, इसके बारे में जब औद्योगिक मंत्रालय में शिकायतें आयीं कि कम्पनी इम्पोर्ट रूल्स का उल्लंघन करके यह कच्चा माल ज्यादा मंगवाती है, ज़रूरत से ज्यादा, और ज़रूरत से ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट

लाइसेंस कैसे मिलता है? क्या मुफ्त में मिलता है? बात साफ है कि जिसमें लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा है, इस तरह के लाइसेंस जो दिये जाते हैं तो इसके पीछे ज़रूर भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसने कितना लिया इसमें मैं नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जो पोलिथीन मंगवाया गया, जिसकी ज़रूरत 50 टन से ज्यादा नहीं थी, लेकिन मंगवाया गया 1,000 टन से अधिक और बाकी सारा माल बाज़ार में बेच दिया गया, या कर्ज पर दे दिया गया, और इसमें कम से कम 50 लाख, और हो सकता है कि एक करोड़ ६० तक बनाये गये हैं।

यूजर्स लाइसेंसेज पर जो माल है उसके दूसरे इस्तेमाल के बारे में, डाइवर्सिफिकेशन की परमीशन दी जाती है। लेकिन उस बारे में कुछ नियम बने हैं, जो मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। एक तो नियम यह है कि इसमें विदेशी मुद्रा का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये। यानी ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिनसे विदेशी मुद्रा खत्म हो जाय। इन्होंने एक हजार टन तक मंगवाकर विदेशी मुद्रा बरबाद की।

दूसरा नियम यह है कि अगर प्रायरेट्री इंडस्ट्री के लिए डाइवर्सिफिकेशन की मांग की जाती है तब तो इजाजत दे सकते हैं। लेकिन पोलिथीन पाइप्स कोई प्रायरेट्री लिस्ट में नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की इजाजत किसने दी और क्यों दी गयी? इन्होंने कंटेंटगैर-कली कहा है कि मैंने नहीं दी है, डायरेक्टर जनरल ने दी। मान लीजिये कि यह बात सही है कि इसमें इनका हाथ नहीं है, जिस के बारे में मुझे शक है, वह बाद में साबित होगा। मान लीजिये कि डायरेक्टर जनरल ने ही तो डायरेक्टर जनरल ने नियम के अनुसार दी है, ऐसा इनक

कहना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गम्भीरता से और जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने डिफेन्सिव टायर्स का मामला उठाया, माननीय मसानी साहब जानते हैं, पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी जानती है, मैंने सल्फर डील का मामला पी०ए०सी० में उठाया, बूल टैप्स का मामला ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने गया और उम समिति ने मेरी बात की पुष्टि की। इसी तरह से बैरल और ड्रम का मामला उठाया, ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने मेरी बात की तारीफ की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री जी जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय यह पूरा मामला हमारे सदन की ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के पास या और किसी स्पेशल कमेटी के पास भेजेंगे? एक एक बात को मैं माबित करूंगा।

मैं आज मंत्री महोदय को, सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि क्या के० पी० गोयनका यु० के पापों पर चादर बिछाने की आपने कोशिश नहीं की? चाहे बिड़ला हों, शान्ति प्रसाद जैन हों, तालुकदार हों, टाटा हों, मफ़तलाल हों, हम संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य एक-एक का मामला खोलने की कोशिश करते रहेंगे जब तक कि इस देश से पूँजीवाद का खात्मा नहीं होता है। हम चुप हो कर बैठने वाले नहीं हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय और सरकार जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी के लिए तैयार हैं पूरे मामले की। और अगर तैयार नहीं है तो जिस तरह से माननीय संजीव रेड्डी ने हमारे पांच, छः मामले सदन की समितियों को भेजे थे, और एक एक मामले की वहाँ पुष्टि हो गयी, और इस मामले की भी पुष्टि करने के लिये मैं तैयार हूँ, उसी तरह से इस मामले को भी सदन की

किसी समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाय। अगर दोनों में से एक भी काम नहीं होगा तो दुनिया समझ जायेगी कि इसमें पापी कौन है, गलत कौन है? हम हैं या सरकार है। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have listened with rapt attention to the hon. Member for all the general wild allegations which he has made.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Wild?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Sometimes people think of others as they themselves are. When I have made a statement.... (Interruption).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यही जवाब है आपका।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हां, हां, यही जवाब है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिये। जब उन्होंने आपको सुना तो आप भी उनकी बात सुनिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री जी अगर शुद्ध हैं तो एक वाक्य में जवाब दे सकते हैं कि इनक्वायरी के लिये तैयार हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: When I have made a statement that so far as this particular matter is concerned, it was not referred to me at any stage, if the hon. Member has any evidence, I challenge him to produce that evidence.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आपके स्टेटमेंट के आधार पर कहा है कि मान लीजिये डायरेक्टर जनरल ने यह किया। तो इनक्वायरी के लिये तैयार हो जाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन लीजिये।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: You said that you doubt that.

Then, not only from what he has read from the report of the Estimates Committee but even from their balance sheet report itself, it is evident that Messrs Asian Cables have been selling some of the imported articles. Therefore what the DGTD has done is—that is my information—that they have reported this matter to the Controller of Imports and Exports and the matter is under inquiry. They have reported the matter and you cannot blame the DGTD and say that when this matter was brought to their notice they had not taken any action; on the other hand, they have said that in selling it they have not taken permission from the DGTD.

श्री मधु लिमये : डाइवर्सिफिकेशन की परमीशन क्यों दी ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: They have not given permission for the purpose of selling.

For the purpose of diversification may I point out that the general orders do not restrict it to the priority industry list at all. So far as the first 25 per cent of the diversification is concerned, the officer can give that permission provided for the purpose of diversification no material or component is imported and so on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is polythene indigenous material?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That is within the jurisdiction of the officer concerned. For that purpose, they need not refer either to the Secretary or to me. But even then if there is any allegation, I am prepared to look into it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about you?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Even about me, if you have any material against me, I challenge it . . . (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय निष्पक्ष न्यायिक जांच के लिये तैयार हैं ? इन की जांच से मेरा मतलब नहीं है । हां या न कहें ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have said that. If any material about any irregularity, any illegality, is brought to my notice, the proper action will be taken.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया । मेरा साफ़ प्रश्न था । वह हां या न कहें ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कसूरवार हो उस को सजा मिले । मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सीधा करप्शन का सवाल है । इस में कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं है । इस के अन्दर एक साजिश है सेक्रेटरी की, जॉइंट सेक्रेटरी की, कालेलकर की और मिनिस्टर साहब की . . .

श्री बूटा सिंह : श्रीर गुप्ता जी की ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जहां तक मेरे रिलेशन का सवाल है मैं स्पीकर साहब, आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उस की इनक्वायरी करें, होम मिनिस्टर करें, सी बी आई करें । अगर मेरा रिलेशन कैसा ही टेढ़ा मेढ़ा सबित हो और मैं कसूरवार हूं तो मैं सजा लेने को तैयार हूं लेकिन उन सदस्यों को भी सजा मिलनी चाहिए । उन्होंने अपने लैटर में यह कहा है :

"My understanding with you for Rs. 4 lakhs may be confirmed and your side will take care of any payment to others direct. For my purpose, you are only to ensure that the support of Secretary and Minister is there whenever needed . . ."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि जब इतना सीरियस मामला है तो छोटे लेवल पर इसे नहीं होना चाहिए । मैं दुहराना नहीं चाहता हूं जोकि मधु लिमये जी ने कहा है कि चाहे यह लैटर मान लिया जाय कि

हो तो भी सरकारमस्टेंशियल एविडेंस सारी ऐसी है जिस से लगता है कि यह लैटर बिल्कुल जैनुइन है। मेरा कहना है कि मैसर्स एशियन कबल्स लिमिटेड के साथ यह बड़े बड़े लोग मिले हुए हैं। उस के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर श्री के पी गोडनका को अभी दम विभूषण दिलाया गया है। यह जो तीनों अफसर हैं उन के खिलाफ इसी एक केस में नहीं पहले से ही सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी हो रही है। राज नारायण ने राज्य सभा में जो आरोप लगाये थे उस के बारे में काफी दिनों से सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी हो रही है। इस फर्म के रशियन कोलंबरेशन के बारे में जब चीफ़ कंट्रोलर इम्पोर्ट्स ने यह लिखा कि उसे सस्पेंड कर दिया जाय तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आप के सेक्रेटरी बांचू साहब ने कहा कि उस का लाइसेंस सस्पेंड मत करो उस को चलने दो और उस के साथ साथ और लाइसेंस देने दो? इस में मेरा कहना यह है कि कालेलकर साहब के टोटल ऐसैट्स 30 लाख रुपये के हैं जोकि उन के और उन के रिश्तेदारों के नाम से प्रापरटी के हैं।

दूसरी चीज मैं आप की आज्ञा से केवल यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आखिर यह जो डाइवर्सिफिकेशन हुआ वह डाइवर्सिफिकेशन हुआ क्यों? यह डाइवर्सिफिकेशन ब्लैकमार्केटिंग को छिपाने के लिए हुआ। मेरे पास उन ओरिजनल लैटर की फोटोस्टैट कौपी है जिस में उन्होंने ब्लैकमार्केटिंग की हुई है..

MR. SPEAKER: You may send it to them, whatever material you have got.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : केबिल्स ही उन्होंने नहीं बेचे। उन्हें यहां पर 500 टन टीटैनियम मिला जबकि रिक्वायरमेंट केवल 50 टन की ही थी। बाकी सारा ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा गया। इसी तरह से अल्यूमीनियम में भी किया गया (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: All sorts of allegations are being made. As the hon.

Minister said, you may send it to the C.B.I.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे क्वेश्चन तो कर लेने दीजिये। आप ने अभी कहा कि उसे मंत्री महोदय के पास भेजें। मेरा कहना है कि जब एक प्राइमाफेसी केस है और यह कोई एक केस नहीं है और भी केसेज हैं और मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मेरे पास भी कई केसेज हैं जिन में कि इन अफसरान ने गड़बड़ की है जैसे हिन्दुस्तान इलेक्ट्रिकल कम्पनी वालों को एक दिन में ही फौरेन कोलंबरेशन मिला। ऐसी ही चीज ज्योति लिमिटेड के सिलसिले में भी की गई। इन सब केसेज को जल्दी फौलो अप करने के लिए लिखा हुआ है। मेरे पास फोटोस्टैट कौपी है। जहां शुबहा मंत्री के ऊपर है, जहां शुबहा सेक्रेटरी के ऊपर है अथवा जहां शुबहा ज्वाएंट सेक्रेटरी के ऊपर हो कालेलकर के ऊपर हो तो इस तरह से इस में न्याय नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं अपने इंटरैस्ट में, हमारे इंटरैस्ट में नहीं, इस मामले की जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी करायें। अगर वह वाकई चाहते हैं कि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाय तो या तो मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी करायें या इसे फिर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को सौंप दें और इस बीच में मैं चाहूंगा कि जो यह अफसरान हैं उन को सस्पेंड कर दिया जाय। यह मुहकमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं मंत्री महोदय से ले कर अपने हाथ में सम्हाल लें अन्यथा न्याय संभव नहीं हो पायेगा और यह जाहिर हो जायेगा कि मंत्री महोदय द्वारा इस पर परदा डाला जा रहा है क्योंकि आज वह विशेष राजनैतिक पावर में है (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: When allegations are to be made against a Minister, there is a procedure for that..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I wrote to you a letter that I wanted to raise it...

MR. SPEAKER: Not that.

[Mr. Speaker]

अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई आरोप लगाना चाहें तो उस के लिए एक अलहदा प्रोसीज्योर है जिसको कि वह ऐडाप्ट कर सकते हैं लेकिन इस तरह से वह इनबोल्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं और कॉल अटेंशन नोटिस के दौरान वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। उस के लिए एक अलहदा प्रोसीज्योर है।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The only thing which Mr. Gupta has said is in reference to a letter. The genuineness of the letter is also challenged. As I pointed out, there is a typed portion and also a hand-written portion. I have not been able to understand why there should be a type-written as well as a hand-written portion. In that type-written portion it has been stated by the person against whom the allegation has been made that he wants Rs. 4 lakhs and he says, 'You look after so far as Secretary or the Minister is concerned'. I do not know how that can be regarded as a proof that I have taken something in this deal. I have not been able to appreciate that. I again challenge Mr. Gupta that if he has any material before him, he may place it before the C.B.I. which is making an investigation. (*Interruption*) Regarding the other allegations, if he has specific allegations let him come forward with those allegations. What is the use of talking like this? (*Interruption*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have got photostat copies here.

MR. SPEAKER: We pass on to the next item.

13.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the C.S.I.R. for 1967, etc.

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

- (1) (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1967 along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1966-67.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1968 along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1967-68.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for the delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1773/69.]

Review by Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): On behalf of Dr. Karan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi

for the year 1967-68 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1774/69.]

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1967-68

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI P. C. SETHI):

I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your letter. I will refer it to the newspaper concerned and then let you know later on. Before that I cannot send to the Privileges Committee.

13.20 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) In accordance with provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1969."

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Ninety-Third and Ninety-Fourth Reports

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table the following reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Ninety-third Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fortieth Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—(i) Deep Sea Fishing Organisation, Bombay; and (ii) Landing and Berthing Facilities.
- (2) Ninety-fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of

Agriculture)— Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp.

The Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1969.

The Foreign Marriage Bill, 1969.

The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

The Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(6) The consideration of motions regarding reference of:—

1. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969 to a Select Committee.

2. The Central Excise Bill, 1969 to a Select Committee.

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1969 to Joint Committee.

(7) Further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 16th May, 1969 regarding subversive and violent activities in the country.

(8) Discussion regarding sugar policy.

(9) Discussion regarding floods and drought conditions.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai):

An important item has been left out. A responsible legislature of this country, namely, the Punjab Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution demanding that the Upper Council in Punjab be abolished and the Government in Punjab as well as the legislature are seriously interested in seeing that that Bill comes up before this House during this very session. I understand that in Punjab certain Jan Sangh people are interested in delaying it as far as possible. But this House should not succumb to that. Some of the Ministers are also involved. So, it is very important to give

13.22 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 25th August, 1969, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of Statutory Resolution by Shri Yashpal Singh and others regarding disapproval of the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 and consideration and passing of the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(2) Consideration of Statutory Resolution by Shri Shri Chand Goyal and others regarding disapproval of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969, and consideration and passing of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs seeking approval of the Proclamation dated the 4th July, 1969 in relation to the State of Bihar.

(4) Further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1969-70.

(5) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

due respect to the Legislature and due respect to the State Government. When they are insisting upon the abolition of the Upper Council in this session itself, it should be brought before the end of the session and passed in this session itself.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhe-pura): I want to move an amendment under Rule 90.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you sent this amendment to me?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: It was not possible to give notice of this amendment. It has been tabled today. I am within my right.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have sent it to me before reading.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को फिर से विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को लौटा दिया जाय, निम्नलिखित बातों पर विचार करने के लिये।

शुगर के साथ साथ जूट के विषय पर भी...

MR. SPEAKER: This is just a statement. The motion comes next. You should have just cared to see the agenda. He has just stated the business. The motion is coming in the next item. You are speaking something which you should speak even the next item. You are speaking on item No. 10.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee I was assured that a discussion on the Central Government Employees' Strike which was postponed on account of Prof. Humayun Kabir's death will be taken up next week. I would like to know whether it has been accepted.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the motion be moved. After that you can say.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-Ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st August, 1969."

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Now my point arises. We must know whether he has accepted that Punjab Abolition of Upper Council Bill will be taken up in this session and passed.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I refute the allegation that in this or any other matter we are in any conspiracy with the Jan Sangh or any other party. He made that statement. That is number one. Number two is this. (Interruption) I fully appreciate the sentiments but he will appreciate the difficulty of the Government also in finding out the priorities.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि जूट से ही हिन्दुस्तान को फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज मिलता है और अभी जो जूट प्रोपर्स....

MR. SPEAKER: You need not read the whole lot. You may suggest that it should be referred back.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I will speak for just five minutes only. I will take actually even less than five minutes.

[Shri B. P. Mandal]

Sir, I move:

"That the Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee (for including time for debate on jute)"

MR. SPEAKER: You need not read the whole lot.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: . . . (for including time for debate on jute together with sugar, for including discussion on Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and to drop recommendation regarding sitting on Saturday)."

शनिवार को बैठने की बात के ऊपर भी मैं आन्जकट करता हूँ। वह बे मतलब है। मैं एक और बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर ज्यादा समय लेजिस्लेटिव मेटर्स के लिये न देकर मोशन के डिस्कशन पर दिया जाता है। जो कि एक सेट आफ मेम्बरस के ही अधिकतर मोशन होते हैं। इस लिये इस को बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को फिर से भेजा जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: You are moving that it should be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I will take one minute only. The Business Advisory Committee has decided for giving one hour. You have very kindly agreed on the question of Central Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER: After hearing everything in the Business Advisory Committee you come here again and say this. (Interruption). In the Business Advisory Committee you could say something.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want this from the hon. Minister, 'because . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister was also there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 26th it should come. He wanted to consult the Minister. I wanted to know whether he agreed to. It is a very urgent matter, Sir. Otherwise I would not have raised it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात साफ है कि अगले सप्ताह के लिये बिजिनेस की जो लिस्ट दी जाती थी उस में पटना की खुदाबख्श ओरियन्टल लाइब्रेरी बिल की चर्चा रहा करती थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार उस को क्यों समाप्त कर दिया गया? हो सकता है कि बहुत से सदस्यों को उस से रुचि न हो, लेकिन वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लाइब्रेरी है। इस को गवर्नमेंट खुद ममझती है और इसीलिये उस ने बिल पेश किया। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से हर बार इस को टाला न जाय। इस लाइब्रेरी के बारे में पिछले दो सालों से बराबर आ रहा है। अगर आप इस को छोड़ देते हैं तो यह एक अजीब बात है। या तो आप इस को बिल्कुल छोड़ दें और कह दें कि बिल लाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन अगर आर्डर पेपर पर लाया जाता है तो उस पर बहस जरूर होनी चाहिये। पिछले अधिवेशन में नहीं हुई। इस बार भी जब हम लोगों ने इस मामले को उठाया तब दो हफ्ते से इस को लाया जाने लगा। लेकिन इस बार भी इस को छोड़ देना किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : हम को मंत्री महोदय द्वारा केटागोरिकली बतलाया जाय कि यह आयेगा या नहीं?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to bring to the attention of hon. Members that we are already finding time for the discussion regarding sugar policy, which I had already announced. Now, there are so many other things. The Business Advisory

Committee goes into all these things and they have to apportion the time, because time is very limited. And, about Subash Chandra Bose, the hon. Speaker has said, he would consider the matter on Monday. As regards Khudabaksh Oriental Library, that is also a question of time. I would like to appeal for the co-operation of the hon. Members in this regard. After all, within the next one week we have to rush through urgent, emergent, most necessary, most important legislation; so, it is just a question of priorities.

श्री मोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। इसको मैं पहले भी उठा चुका हूँ। पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट दस अप्रैल, 1969 को सभा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है। तब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उस पर इस सदन में विचार हो, इस पर विचार करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, this matter was raised last time and I understand, copies of the report of this Committee are still awaited. And, as soon as they come, we shall attend to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am now putting the amendment of Shri B. P. Mandal to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion moved by Shri Raghu Ramaiah to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st August, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2.30 P.M.

13.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair.]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 3 Bill*, 1969

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1969-70 for the purposes of railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1969-70 for the purposes of railways."

The motion was adopted.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-8-69.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the Chief Justice discharging the functions of the President.

**RE. REPORT OF INQUIRY INTO
DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM
ON 26th JANUARY, 1968**

SHRI VENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka): Sir, I have to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member written to the Speaker?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Yes, Sir. I had written to the Speaker and he had allowed me to raise the point in the House, after Question time.

You know, Sir, that there were widespread disturbances the town of Gauhati in Assam on the 26th January, 1968 when hundreds of houses were burnt and properties worth—lakhs of rupees were looted and destroyed. At that time under, I should not say, under the direction of, but at the suggestion of the hon. Home Minister, a judicial inquiry was ordered into the affairs by the State Government. I understand that since then the commission has submitted its report to the Assam Government in January, 1969.

I may be permitted to quote what the Home Minister had stated at that time in reply to a calling-attention-notice on the 13th February, 1968..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He cannot go into the details of all that.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:
I shall just read only two lines from what he stated. He had stated:

"So far as the inquiry is concerned, if the inquiry produces any results throwing any doubt against anybody, including, of course, Ministers, naturally we will have to take action."

The report was submitted to the Assam Government in January, 1969. I do not know whether the Home Minister has got the report by now. Sir, I would request the Home Minister

to see that the report is sent to him and it is laid on the Table of the House as early as possible. So far as the question of taking action is concerned, of course, it is left to the Home Minister to take whatever action he deems fit and proper. But we should at least have the benefit of the findings of the commission. What is the use of having a commission if we are not going to have its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): The only thing that I can say is that the report has been submitted to the Assam Government and we are told that the Assam Government has yet to consider the report. Unless they consider it, I do not think I can ask them to give me the copy and lay it on the Table of the House. That is just not possible.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
It was submitted in January, 1969. How long will they take to consider it?

14.34 hrs.

**MOTION RE. AGITATION FOR
SEPARATE STATE OF
TELENGANA—contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 18th August, 1969, namely:—

"That this House takes, serious note of the agitation for separate State of Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

The hon. Home Minister.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANJ (Gonda): You are not allowing anybody else to speak now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; the time for Members was exhausted yesterday. I am sorry.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): It was a very important matter that was discussed for nearly five hours though it was meant to be discussed only for two and a half hours. I think it is good that this national and sovereign House should consider one of the difficult problems in our country today. It is difficult and also important. It is important in the sense that the feelings of millions of people have been roused. It is important from that point of view.

I would like to begin with the statement that it is not true that the Government of India are indifferent to the problem. It is not true. In the beginning when the whole trouble started in the month of January, I know that many Members of Parliament came to us and tried to keep us acquainted with what was happening. We ourselves were constantly in touch with the affairs in Andhra through contacts with the local people there and the local government. We did not intervene immediately because we thought that possibly this was a matter which could be solved by mutual consultation in the State itself. For when the problem started, it started over the question of guarantees for the local employees. It is a fact that the students there converted the demand for guarantees to civil servants into the demand for a separate State.

As we all know, regarding the problem of the guarantees to the local employees, the Chief Minister there called a meeting of the local leaders of all the political parties, and he came to certain conclusions and gave certain assurances. It was thought and expected that possibly this might solve the problem. But as it happens in the case of these movements, one thing leading to the other,

it has come to the present situation.

Later on, in the month of February and March, when these things went on developing into a serious problem, and when this House was in session, the Prime Minister invited the local leaders, the leaders of Government and leaders of the parties and we had some discussions here. Some people say now that it is a fashion with Government to go on appointing committees, because it has become very fashionable to say that the appointment of committees is a very convenient way of delaying matters. But in administration and in matters of this nature, naturally we have to function through committees and commissions, especially when certain complex problems are raised. For example, what is the surplus of the Telengana area? That was a problem where it was just not possible for anybody to sit in judgment and say that such and such was the surplus, because certain commitments, certain accounts etc. have to be looked into.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): That was done by the Lalit Committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know it was done by the Lalit Committee, but that was not acceptable. That is the difficulty. A certain committee was asked to look into it. But certain doubts were raised about it. Even now, when we appointed a committee, some people had raised the problem of the terms of reference etc. When such problems were raised, it was necessary that instead of somebody here at the governmental level sitting and taking any decision which possibly might be termed as arbitrary, some independent persons might be asked to go into it, who have some knowledge about the problems, who have got the aptitude to study the problems and who have the capacity to look at the problems objectively. They were asked to look into the problems.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Basically, the problem, of Telengana—though I quite agree it has become a political problem today—is the problem of the expression of the regional personality in the administration of Andhra. Part of it is also the problem of development of the region.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Second-grade treatment given to Telengana.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is the expression of the regional personality in the entire work of the State. It means everything. I would request this hon. House to look at the problem more objectively.

I quite agree that every problem of this type has got two facets, one national and the other local. Let us look at the national facet. Regional development is not a problem of Telengana alone. It is a national problem. In every State there are areas supposed to be backward and forward.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: But there are no gentlemen's agreements elsewhere.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Wherever there are gentlemen, there are always gentlemen's agreements.

Nobody is denying the existence of the agreement. When I say it is a national problem what do I mean? Take any typically advanced State. Even there are problems of certain areas which consider themselves to be undeveloped.

From the point of view of the budget the State from which I come, Maharashtra, is supposed to be a very highly developed State.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): You make a distinction between regional expression and non-development.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are two different things. If we merely go

by development and prosperity of the City of Bombay, it will be misleading. There are bound to be certain areas where development is lacking. Suppose Telengana were to be formed into a State can Shri Reddy or any other member from there say that from that moment, every tehsil, every district, of Telengana is going to be equally developed?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Over-simplification.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then again the problem of regional development will arise.

The point is that the problem of regional development has to be tackled as a problem of development. It cannot be made a problem of the reorganisation of a State. Somebody can certainly ask: why not reorganise Telengana again because there is art 3 of the Constitution under which this House is entitled to go on multiplying the number of States? Then every mistake in the administration can become a good enough reason for a separate State. Suppose there is no good government, part of a State can say 'We are not getting good government; let us partition the State'. To have a good government, a representative government where you can express your own personality, change the government by the given methods, and for development, try to find out and remove the backlogs of development.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Rayalaseema is more backward; it is not asking for a separate State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If I accept his logic, possibly they should.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I do not say that is the reason.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): Once Telengana was a State. They are asking for it again.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): No, Hyderabad was a State.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If we go by historical precedents once this country as one country was never sovereign; it had 2,000 sovereign States. So let us not go by that. I am not speaking for or against anything. I am trying to put before the House an analysis of the problem. When you look at the national facet of a problem, you have to look at it more rationally.

I agree there is the local problem, the problem of local employment. Even according to the previous agreement or understanding, the guarantee of local employment was supposed to be given for 5 years. Am I right?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Yes.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then we by Act of Parliament went on extending it to 10 and then 15 years

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Because it was not implemented.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Whether it was not implemented or called more efforts towards implementation. I am advancing an argument and they should not get angry about it. During all these 10 or 15 years, all the leaders of the present agitation were partners in the Government of Andhra.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: That is not an argument; they were all Congressmen very honest Congressmen in those days.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You cannot help it. I do not want to use the expression: running with the hare and hunting with the hound.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I was a Minister in the Mysore Cabinet and I protested at a very stage.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What is the use of it? You protested privately. Now you are agitating publicly. It is right and fair to yourself?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Certainly when the need arises we have to come to the open.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You have every right to do that. But it is not consistent with the responsibilities that we are expected to discharge. When things were not going well you privately protested but now you are making it a public problem; you are creating a national problem, not a local problem. You owe a responsibility to the nation as well. Most of the leaders who were there ought to have seen that the employment problem was tackled, that the development problem was tackled. Suddenly when people who were not associated with the Government came up, they also say: the problem was there. It is politically suitable. I know. In the game of politics everything is fair but if it is a game for people's interests, this is not fair.

AN HON. MEMBER: You did the same thing in Maharashtra.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did it publicly; not privately. You do not know history; I shall have to give another big lecture. From the beginning, I was for a separate Maharashtra. When this House decided to have a bilingual State, it was my duty to make an experiment of it in obedience to the wishes of the national body here. There was nothing wrong. It took a decision. But when I found that it was not working, I had also the courage of my conviction to come out and say: this is not working properly. Then again the problems of Maharashtra and Gujarat were of a different type. It was not a question of breaking a unilingual State into two; it was a question of bifurcating a bilingual area which was put into one State.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: You were also living together for centuries.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is the same with Marathwada area, Karnataka area; they were also living together for centuries. You are arguing

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

against yourself. My point is that Telengana has problems. I do not deny it. The problem of employment is there. When this problem was being agitated before the High Court, it took a certain view of the matter. When we moved a Bill to continue the concessions for a further period, the Supreme Court declared the whole thing *ultra vires*. A Committee of jurists was appointed consisting of men like Setalvad, ex Chief Justice Wanchoo and the Attorney General and they have come with a recommendation that there is no way of amending the Constitution. At the same time they suggested a solution. You cannot solve the problem by amending the Constitution; they have suggested an administrative way and suggested a change in the method of recruitment. Instead of having the recruitment done at the State level, it can be done at the regional level; it can be done at the Head of the department level; it can be done even at the district level, so that the local people can find their own place in the employment.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Can you prevent the Andhra people from applying at the district level and the local level? That is the question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: For that matter, I cannot even bar a Bengali from going to Andhra for getting a job. So the people of Tenengana would not be barred from going and asking for employment, say, in Mysore or in other States. Therefore, the point is, for solving the problem of employment, you will have to find out practical ways. Merely by having a Telengana State; even then you would not be able to bar Andhra people coming to Telengana.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want to go there. (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Then, you are not asking for a State to solve the problems but you want to have a

State and then create problems. (*Interruption*). So, my point is, the Government of India has recognised that there are Telengana problem which require careful attention, which require early attention, urgent attention. I have no doubt about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Eight months are over.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I note also that the feeling of Telengana people is strong. I do not ignore that fact, because what is happening in Telengana, it has the support of the people. Whatever is a fact, is a fact.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: If you have understood the feeling, then we will wait.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Also, we have to sublimate the feelings and direct them in proper channels. The point is, there are problems, development problems are there.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Feelings were created. (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well do not try to reply to her. I am arguing my case in my own way.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: How long would it take to put a drop of poison in a pot of milk?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Why don't you release the Wanchoo Committee's report?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no difficulty. There is nothing secret there. If you want that report, certainly I can make that report available. There is nothing wrong. I thought I was giving to the House the conclusions of that report. You can certainly get the report. I can certainly make the report available. There is nothing secret about it

So, the basic statement that I am trying to make is that the Government has accepted the position that there are problems of regional development, backwardness, employment and such other problems, psychological problems. They have a feeling of being a junior partner in State affairs.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Second class citizens.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No; if once you start the feeling of second-class and third-class citizens, I do not know how far we are going to bifurcate ourselves and into how many hundreds of States.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: That is the feeling in Mysore.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We will deal with it when we come to the question of Mysore.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Old Mysore State people now feel that they are second-class people after the formation of Karnataka.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So, as far as Telengana is concerned, Government have accepted this position, that Telengana people have got a feeling of grievance, that is a psychological problem; it has to be handled with understanding, with that type of understanding which will help us to find constructive solutions to those problems. I have no doubt about it.

Coming back to the agitational aspects, I know that certain repressive steps have had to be taken. Nobody likes repression. I do not like it, nobody likes repressive measures. But the point is, why is the Government also forced to take repressive measures. I am very sad that a large number of people had to be imprisoned; that lathi charges had to be resorted to; preventive detention also had to be made. I am very sad that some innocent people also had to lose

1960 (ai) LS—10.

their lives. I share their suffering; and my heart goes out in sympathy for them. But, at the same time, as Shri Hanumanthaiya has very rightly stated, there is another side of the picture—how many railway stations and police stations were attacked how many policemen were involved and what other incidents have happened. A sort of fear complex was created among the Andhra population of Telengana area and there was an exodus of Andhra people from Telengana as such.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Let us find out the extent or porportion of it by appointing a committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not saying that it was deliberately done by the Telengana people. I am not making any allegation. An exodus of this type starts when there is a feeling of terrorisation. When there is a fear complex lurking in the atmosphere, naturally the peace-loving people do not feel safe, and for the sake of protection of their family their children and womenfolk, they naturally like to rush to a place where they feel safe. This has happened. Whether 10 lakhs people went or 10,000 people went, the feeling is the same and the facts are the same.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :

चव्हाण साहब, आपने सारी बातें बतलाई, लेकिन इस के लिये कंस्ट्रक्टिव उपाय क्या बतला रहे हैं। बीमारी बर्तला रहे हैं, लेकिन इस की दवा तो बतलाइये ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : विभूति मिश्र जी ने ठीक कहा है, दवा बतानी चाहिये। दवा मैं बताऊंगा, लेकिन मैं यहां सब डाक्टरों के बीच बैठा हूं, आपको भी मेरी मदद करनी चाहिये। आप यह न सोचिये कि मैं दवा देने वाला एक डाक्टर बैठा हूं और आप लोग दवा लेने वाले बैठे हैं। यह हाउस दवा देने वाली चीज है। Therefore, these

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

things had to be done. I went there myself personally, and the Prime Minister herself went there, and we had discussions with the local people there. I made a sincere effort to see that the whole thing was brought to the discussion stage so that we could have negotiations. Because, I thought, here is a problem where the feelings of the people are involved. Instead of talking at each other through public meetings and public statements, it is much better for leaders of Andhra and Telengana and the leaders of the Andhra Government and the leaders of the Central Government to sit at a table, go to the roots of the problem and try to solve it.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: That can be done only when they are released from prison, from detention.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am talking of an earlier stage, when I was trying to bring them to the negotiating table. When I was in Hyderabad I made one request and that was to suspend the movement. Because all of us have the experience that when such constructive efforts for solving the problem through discussion have to be made, they can be made only in a given situation, in a given atmosphere. If there is such an atmosphere then the questions can be looked into with that degree of objectivity, which is essential for its solution. So, I made a request to them, not to withdraw their movement—because I know it is not easy for the leaders to withdraw the movement; I have in my own way led many movements and I know the difficulties—I merely made a request to them that they agree to suspend the movement. I said to them: let us sit together and discuss it. If we had done that, I am sure by this time we would have succeeded in finding a solution to the problem. But, I know, in the circumstances of this type, wiser counsels never prevail and naturally, I came back disappointed.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सस्पेंशन के बाद मूवमेन्ट नहीं चलता है, आप को इस की जानकारी है, पुराना अनुभव है । सस्पेंशन करा दो, मामला खत्म ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आपको पता नहीं है । आपको जनसंघ के आन्दोलनों का ही पता है । गांधी जी ने बहुत से आन्दोलन किये, सस्पेंशन भी किये और उन से काम भी लिया ।

If you see the history of the civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji had many times suspended it and withdrawn it and, during that period, he had pushed forward his cause. It is a technique of the movement. You cannot lead a movement continuously for all the time in the same tempo. Even those who fight with arms, those who lead armies, have many times to withdraw their forces for a certain time. It is the wisdom of the General, the wisdom of the leadership.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur): Everybody should learn the technique from you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am prepared to start a school for you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): He comes from the land of Shivaji. So, he knows the technique.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Unfortunately, I did not succeed in that effort for negotiations. Even then, Shri Chenna Reddy came to Delhi and had some discussions. Yet, unfortunately, that call for *bandh* was given again and, naturally, the State Government, for its own reasons, resorted to preventive detention.

15 hrs.

When the matter has reached such a stage, what is to be done? In this connection, two suggestions have been made here—one is the appointment of

a Parliamentary Committee and the other is holding discussions with the leaders of Telengana and Andhra to find a solution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): And releasing all of them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I understand that. No discussions can be held with people in jail. It is the presumption.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When elections are held in that condition, why not discussion?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: These are the problems before us and I will give my answers to them. Try to understand why I am giving them. Firstly, coming to a Parliamentary Committee, in such matters a Parliamentary Committee cannot help find a solution, because it possibly precipitates matters.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Not in all cases.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In all matters. In the matter of reorganisation our experience is that the appointment of a parliamentary committee precipitates matters. Take the case of Haryana and Punjab. If I remember aright, the intention of those who wanted to have a Committee of the House was to see whether partition could be avoided. But as a member said from some other bench here, as soon as the Committee was announced I had told myself that bifurcation had taken place.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Is it the same fear which is now preventing you from appointing a committee?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes. My fear is that these committees do not look at the problems as they should be looked into. Parliament as such can look at the problem. It is a sovereign body and it has every right to look into any problem. But if you ask a

Committee to go there and then make recommendations, it cannot give any solution.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: It is a reflection on the Committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Therefore, I am sorry, I cannot accept the suggestion for appointment of such a Committee.

Then I come to the question of discussion. Here I would make an appeal to the Telengana people to create conditions where discussions can be held. The Government of India is willing to have discussions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do you promise to release them?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am making the point, let some favourable conditions be created for that. Then, certainly, we will take up the matter. Then, we will have to take up the matter with the Andhra Government for the release of these people also. In the mean while if they are released by the Supreme Court, I cannot say anything; it is a matter between the Supreme Court and the State Government. But after all, favourable conditions have to be created and there must be a feeling of normalcy and peace in the State before discussions could take place.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): The release of those who are in detention is the condition precedent for normalcy and peace. Unless you release them it is difficult to restore normal condition.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is also a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: For very serious consideration.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My point is that peace should return if these discussions are to be useful. The Government of India is not averse to discussions. How can we refuse to have

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

discussion when we say we are a democratic State? When we know that the problem raised are such that millions of people are involved, how can we say that we will not hold discussions? It is our duty to see that discussions are held. We will try for that. But, in order to make the discussions successful, you must help the Government of India and the Government of Andhra to create conditions of peace and normalcy there. Then we will see what we can do in this matter.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: It is other way round. Peace and normalcy will follow the discussions.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एक समय आपने कबूल किया था कमेटी जाने के लिए लेकिन श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने कहा था कि नहीं आनी चाहिए । लेकिन आपने तो कबूल ही किया था ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Committee that was asked at that time was to go and see what was happening about law and order problem. That was a different type of committee. The Chief Minister had taken objection to such a committee. The Committee you are now asking is for a completely different purpose.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not 'No' but, as I understand it, that is the purpose.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: You can prescribe the terms of reference of the committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to make a lengthy statement or lengthy speech. You have raised certain points and I am very glad you have raised them so that we could put our own point of view before the House. I think I have answered all the points.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: The Home Minister has not dealt with one point. What about the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question of smaller States throughout India, including Telengana? What about appointing a commission to inquire into the formation of smaller States including Telengana?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is again raising a general question. My answer is that the Government of India's policy is not to go on bifurcating States.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: The hon. Home Minister's speech does not throw any new light on the issue. These very solutions and formulas were placed before the country by the Central Government as well as by the State Government. During the last eight months, several talks have been held. The result is that today the administration is going on there by sheer brutal repression. Fifty thousand people have been arrested and two thousand people are in jail. In a democracy, for how long are we going to tolerate it? Some new solution has to be found. Some new administrative set-up has to be declared....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is her question?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: MY question is this. Is the present arrangement to continue or has the time not come now after eight months of struggle and repression that some new formula should be devised and some new administrative set-up should be set up there?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot answer questions like that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think that there is any point in pursuing

[Mr. Chairman]

the matter with further questions. I do not know what purpose will be served by asking further questions. As far as I understand, the hon. Minister has exhaustively dealt with the important points raised during the debate.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: He has evaded replies to my points.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: He has avoided my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if questions are asked now, I think he will have to repeat what he has already said. Already, it is time for Private Members' business . . .

SHRI M. N. REDDY: We shall have it on Monday then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already time for the non-official business to be taken up. I would like to know whether we should continue with this item and finish it or take up Private Members' business now and take up this item on the next day.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): We should finish this item today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I have to reply also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that he has the right of reply.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): How can you encroach upon Private Members' time in this manner?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): We re-assembled after lunch only at 2.30 P.M. So, Private Members' business has to start only at 3.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a half-an-hour discussion also. So, it has to start at 3 P.M.

The time for Private Members' business will not be curtailed. The only thing is that we may have to sit

for another 15 or 20 minutes more. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta may reply to the debate. If one Member from the Telengana region wants to put a question, I shall allow him.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): May I know whether it was the Telenganites that created trouble with regard to the *inter se* seniority of those 13,000 employees, which has not been solved at all, whether it was the Telenganites that diverted the money from Andhra to Telengana or from Telengana to Andhra, whether it was the Telenganites that have created trouble with regard to the lack of employment potential and whether it is we who have grabbed any of the Andhra services? Who is responsible for the trouble? The speech that the hon. Home Minister has made seems to go almost entirely against us without mentioning all the difficulties that others have created. It was Parliament that brought together the Telengana and the Andhra regions. At that time the majority of Telenganites did agree to it. Now, it is said that the Andhra's majority has got to come in. At that time, it was said that if after five years we did not want it we could go back. Now, the trouble is being created by somebody else, and instead of giving a conciliatory reply, he is adding fuel to the fire. Would he reply to some of these questions so that we know who are responsible for these things.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not adding fuel to the fire at all, because I am trying to understand the problems of the friends here. I am trying to console them, and I am trying to see if I can help them. I am trying to be constructive in my approach. Does he consider it to be constructive only when I completely agree with him? Is that the way? I cannot accept this position. I do understand Dr Melkote's feelings. Let him not suppose that I am indifferent to his views. I did say that I did understand the feelings of friends here. But at the same time, I must be truthful to myself and truthful to

the Government's policy. The hon. Member has asked me who was at fault. I say that in these matters of employment and development the people of Telengana have got a justifiable grievance. I have said that. I did not say that the problem had been created by the Telengana people

DR. MELKOTE: Are we to be conciliatory or is the Government of India to be conciliatory?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I just want to ask one small question because my points have not been answered. You will appreciate it when you hear my question . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request hon. Members to co-operate with the Chair. If I were to allow Shri M. N. Reddy, then I would have to allow other Members also.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: We are most concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot discriminate between one Member and another. I said that I would permit one Member from the Telengana region to put a question. If all Members from Telengana are going to stand and put questions, I do not know where it will end. We have already had a full-dress debate for hours together

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I just want to ask one small question only. I have moved an amendment and I must get a reply to that

SHRIMATI LAXMI BAI (Medak): I also want to put one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. lady Member wants to insist on asking a question, I cannot help it.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि तेलंगाना वालों को दिल्ली

में बुलाया, तीन चार दिन बातचीत हुई तो क्या यहीं प्लान बना लिया था कि लोगों को जेल में बन्द किया जाये। जेल में 400 बच्चों को आन्ध्रा प्रिजनर्स से मरवाने की कोशिश की गयी, जिस की वजह से 200 लोग जख्मी हुए और चार लोग मर गये। लीडर्स दिल्ली से हैदराबाद जाते हैं और उसी रात को हैदराबाद में गिरफ्तारी शुरू हो जाती है पी०डी० एक्ट में। मैं कहती हूँ कि ऐसे ऐक्ट को जला दीजिये। हैदराबाद से 25 बहनें आप की स्पीच सुनने के लिये आयी हैं जो जेल गयी थीं। सफ़र करने वाले हम, जेल जाने वाले हम और आप हम पर दया नहीं करते। यह मैं आज आप से कह देना चाहती हूँ कि अगर सरकार हमारी मांग को नहीं मानती है तो हम तेलंगाना ले कर रहेंगे, अगर आप नहीं देते तो। आप कोई कमेटी बना दीजिये जो इस मामले को देखे। आज 20 लाख बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा रहे हैं, आप कैसे आशा करते हैं कि शान्ति का वातावरण वहाँ बनेगा। उन बच्चों का एक साल खराब हो गया . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member had made the same points during her speech in the course of the debate. I request her to conclude now.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखिये कि वहाँ जेल में पुलिस किस तरह का बरताव हम लोगों के साथ कर रही है। हम लोक कब तक जेल में रहेंगे, कब तक स्कूल नहीं जायेंगे। आप यह निश्चित समझ लीजिये कि 1972 में जो हमारी मांग है उस को मनवा कर छोड़ेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have nothing to answer. I understand her feelings in the matter, and I share her feelings. But at the same time, we shall have to be very accurate about the facts. Nobody wants to murder anybody. Unfortunately, the police

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

had to resort to firing on some occasions and they had to use lathi charge etc. Some people are in jail. I have myself said about it. I am not very happy about these matters. But the administration has to act in certain matters.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I will not take much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. All hon. Members will resume their seats. I will now leave it to the House. I think, I was fair. So many Members were allowed to ask supplementaries. I have no difficulty in allowing Shri Narayana Reddy if he is the last Member to ask a supplementary; but there are so many other Members who want to ask supplementaries. Professor Ranga wanted to ask a supplementary. He is the leader of the main Opposition party. He also is from Andhra Pradesh. There are some other Members sitting behind Shri Reddy who want to ask a supplementary each. How can I discriminate between one Member and another and how long can it continue? After all, he made a speech. Almost all Members from the Telengana region participated in the debate. This is not going to be the last word on the matter. We will have other opportunities. I request him not to press for it now. Shri Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बहुत ही अच्छे पार्लियामेंटरियन हैं और इस नाते उन्होंने अपने शब्दों के जाड़ में तो शायद लोगों को जीत लिया होगा लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनके भाषण से तेलंगाना के लोगों के मनों को नहीं जीता गया है। उन में एक निराशा आयेगी। मैंने जो डिस्कशन शुरू किया था मुझे आशा थी कि जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि आबजेक्टिव असेसमेंट इस प्रोबलम का किया जायेगा, वैसा असेसमेंट करके शीघ्र ही ऐसा कोई रास्ता निकाला

जाएगा जिससे उन लोगों के साथ जो ज्यादाती हुई है आज तक, उससे उनको कुछ राहत मिलेगी, आराम मिलेगा। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनके साथ ज्यादाती हुई है, वह यह भी कहते हैं कि वहां पर इकोनोमिक रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज हैं। और 15 साल तक आप क्या करते रहे, सिवाय इसके कि यह पार्लियामेंट हर पांच साल के बाद उसको रिन्यू करे। आपने आन्ध्र सरकार से क्यों नहीं पूछा कि यह रीजनल इम्बैलेस क्यों दूर नहीं हो रहा है। हो सकता है, जैसा आपने कहा कि हमने एक एक्सपेरीमेंट किया महाराष्ट्र में कि मामला ठीक तरह से चले, लेकिन वह एक्सपेरीमेंट फेल हुआ, तो यही बात वह भी कह सकते हैं कि हम ने 10, 12 साल मिल कर रहने का एक्सपेरीमेंट किया लेकिन जब देखा कि एक्सपेरीमेंट ठीक नहीं हो रहा है तो वह अलग रहना चाहते हैं। मान लीजिये कि वहां के लीडर्स से गलती हो गयी, लेकिन आंध्रा और तेलंगाना की जनता क्यों सफ़र करे। तेलंगाना के लोगों में ऐम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या है, वहां के डेवलपमेंट की समस्या है, इर्रिगेशन फ़ेमिलिटिज़ की समस्या है। यह कोई लीडरों की समस्या नहीं है या जो चुने हुए 10, 5 मंत्री थे जो आज जेल में हैं उनकी समस्या नहीं है। यह समस्या तेलंगाना में रहने वाले हर एक किसान, मजदूर और कर्मचारी की समस्या है जिसको कि आंखों से ओझल नहीं कर सकते। उस के लिये क्या सौल्यूशन है? आपने कहा हम क्या करते रहे

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण आपका क्या सौल्यूशन है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं बता रहा हूँ। सब से ज्यादा आपने रिप्रेजेशन किया जैसा कि मेरी बहुत ने अभी बताया था कि गुंडों को हायर किया गया था। मैं कहना चाहता कि वहां वेस्टेड और कैपिटलिस्ट इंटररेस्ट काम कर रहा है।

सभापति जी, मैं अभी कुछ दिन वहां रहा हूं, मैं सरकार की एक कमेटी में आंध्र गया था, हमारे पास एक सरकारी बाहन था, एक टैक्सी थी। तो जब हम चलने लगे तो ड्राइवर ने कहा बाबू जी, इस पं० जो आंध्रा गवर्नमेंट लिखा हुआ है इस पर कागज चिपका देना चाहिये, वरना आंध्रा गवर्नमेंट लिखा होने से गड़बड़ हो सकती है। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम तेलंगाना अलग चाहते हो या साथ रहना चाहते हो? उसने कहा कि मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाये तो मैं तो अलग रहना चाहूंगा। हमने कितने ही लोगों से वहां बातचीत की। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि मैं अलग होने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं। लेकिन इस बात से इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि अगर वहां पर पोल हो तो इस के पक्ष में लोग ज्यादा होंगे कि तेलंगाना अलग होना चाहिये। यह कहना ज्यादाती होगी, बिल्कुल ब्रिटिश ऐप्रोच होगा, कि कुछ गुंडे उपद्रव करवा रहे हैं। 1942 के मूवमेंट के समय में छोटा था और जब हम तोड़ फोड़ करते थे तो यही कहा जाता था कि यह लोग क्या कर रहे हैं।

एक भावनीय सदस्य : क्या जनसंघ ने किया था ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जन संघ तो उस समय था ही नहीं। पहले जन संघ का इतिहास पढ़ कर देखिये। उस समय अंग्रेज लोग भी कहते थे कि यह जिम्मेदार आदमी नहीं है। जो ऐलिंगेशन आज लगाये जाते हैं वही ऐलिंगेशन उस समय भी लगाए जाते थे। मेरा कहना यह है कि डिमाक्रेसी के जमाने में आप जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं, कम से कम आज कल की मुझे मालूम नहीं है, उस में आप को आब्जेक्टिव असेसमेंट करना चाहिये। पुलिस वहां पर रिप्रेशन कर रही है, पुलिस ने सैकड़ों को मारा है, सैकड़ों को डिटन किया है। उस के बाद भी आप कहें कि वह लोग ऐसा नहीं कहते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। आप

कहें कि वह ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करे जिस से सरकार कुछ विचार कर सके। आज तो आपकी तरफ से इनिशिएटिव आना चाहिए। अगर मिचुएशन को इम्प्रूव करना है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इनिशिएटिव लेकर ऐसा कदम उठाये कि वहां कुछ साइकोलोजिकल ट्रीटमेंट हो। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि साइकोलोजिकल ट्रीटमेंट की बहुत जरूरत है। वहां पर क्राइसिस आफ कांशिअंस है। लोगों में आपके प्रति विश्वास तो आये।

इस लिये अगर आप सीरियस हैं तो मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पहला तो यह है कि वहां जितने भी बन्दी हैं उन को बिल्कुल छोड़ दें। अगर आप केन्द्र के कुछ मंत्रियों और मुख्य मंत्री की एं० पालियामेंटी कमेटी नहीं बनाना चाहते तो जो चार, पांच या सात पार्टियां हैं यहां पर, उन के लीडर्स को ले लीजिये और उनको साथ लेकर वहां के लोगों को विश्वास दिलाइये कि हम आप के साथ न्याय करेंगे। मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि चन्ना रेड्डी हो या और कोई हों उन में राष्ट्रीय भावना नहीं है उन में उतनी ही राष्ट्रीय भावना है जितनी मुश् में और आप में है। हम तेलंगाना के लोगों को समझा सकते हैं, विश्वास दिला सकते हैं, लेकिन पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा कि उन में विश्वास आये।

इस सब के लिये जैसा मैंने कहा, पहले आप उन बन्दी लोगों को छोड़िये और जितने लीडर्स हों इस पार्टी की सरकार के, उनको साथ लेकर विश्वास दिलाइये। और आखिरी बात यह कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब से आप कहें कि वह इस्तीफा दें। क्योंकि उसके बाद ही उनको विश्वास आयेगा। मैं कहता हूं कि मेरा यह विश्वास है कि अगर हम सब लोग मिल कर प्रार्थना करेंगे तो इतना कुछ होने के बाद कि इस मूवमेंट को सस्पेंड कर दिया जाये तो वह जरूर सम्पेंड कर देंगे। लेकिन जिस तरह से पहले अंग्रेज सरकार कहती थी कि

पहले मस्येंड करो फिर हम बात करेंगे, अगर वैसा ही आप करते हैं तो फिर यह आटोकेटिक अप्रोच है, अनडिमाक्रेटिक अप्रोच है, ब्रिटिश अप्रोच है, जिसकी आप निन्दा करने थे । आज श्री चव्हाण गृह मंत्री हैं । हो सकता है कि कल वही बात उनको करनी पड़े । शायद वह दिन दूर भी नहीं है क्योंकि आजकल कांशिपंस का राज्य है । हो सकता है कि कल उनको भी एजिडेशन करना पड़े और उनसे कहा जाये कि पहले आप विवड़ा कीजिये, घुटने टेकिये, हाथ जोड़िये, और उसके बाद बात कीजिये ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप प्रस्ताव लाइये ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र में इस तरह की अप्रोच के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है । वह हमारे भाई हैं और भाई की तरह से उनको ट्रीट करना चाहिये ।

आज जो हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं उनसे मैं यह विश्वास चाहूंगा कि क्या वह सब बातों को वापस लेने को तैयार हैं, क्या जो प्रिजनर्स हैं उनको वह अनकंडिशनली छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय आंध्र वालों को ऐडवाइस करने के लिये तैयार हैं कि अगर वह एजिडेशन विघड़ा कर लें तो आप उनसे बात करने को तैयार हैं ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Sir, my amendment is there

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; I am putting that to vote.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I want to raise a procedural point. My amendment relates to the appointment of a Committee by the Speaker. Shall I take it that you will exercise that discretion while you are in the Chair or is it necessary that the Speaker should come. My amendment is that the House requests the Speaker to appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament to study the problem and

examine the whole issue. Such a Committee was agreed to by the hon. Minister last time—I have the record—and I quote:

“But if you, Sir, in your judgment feel that such a Committee should be appointed, we shall give you every co-operation.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is very clear to me. If the House decides, the Speaker will definitely do that.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I want to know whether the Speaker has to take a decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is quite obvious. The motion is before the House. It is for the House to decide. If the House decides, the Speaker have to appoint a Committee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I put a question to the Minister. Is he replying?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not replying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House?

SHRI M. N. REDDY: How can that be done? They are different; they are not similar.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): My amendment may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to the vote of the House . . .

DR. MELKOTE: We walk out in protest against the Home Minister's reply which is not satisfactory, which is unjust and irritating.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY (Siddipet): We are not satisfied with the Home Minister's reply.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: He has gone back on the commitment which he made last time and he has reduced this Parliament to a talking shop and a hypocritic circus . . . (Interruptions).

DR. MELKOTE: We walk out in protest.

(Dr. Melkote, Shri G. Venkataswamy and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Parliament is not taking up this issue seriously. You appointed six committees in the past and now you refuse to appoint a committee for the people of Telengana! Can Parliament discriminate against the people of Telengana? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point clear.

Now I put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment standing in the name of Shri M. N. Reddy to the vote of the House.....

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Since the Home Minister has not accepted my amendment and has gone back on his previous assurance, I am walking out of the House as a protest. I request the Opposition Members also to walk out in sympathy for the cause of

Telengana. He agreed last time and now he has gone back on his assurance. (Interruptions).

(Shri M. N. Reddy and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Mr. M. N. Reddy's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to the vote of the House.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We want division on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"It further calls upon—

- (a) the leaders and followers of Telengana agitation to eschew all forms of violence;
- (b) the Government of Andhra Pradesh to stop repression;
- (c) the Central Government to expedite the eight point programme and also take steps to give statutory powers to the Telengana Regional Committee in the fields assigned to the."
- (3).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20]

[15.33 hrs.

AYES

Atam Das, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Dipa, Shri A.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Muthusami, Shri C.

Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ranga, Shri
Sanmanta, Shri S. C.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 *Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikramchand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.

Sursingh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 19; Noes: 113.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment standing in the name of Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

I shall now put the amendment standing in the name of Shri M. V. Krishnappa to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

I shall now put the motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to the vote of the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्योंकि किसी भी जायज बात को नहीं माना गया है, इस बार हम भी वाक साउट करते हैं।

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta then left the House.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House takes serious note of the agitation for separate State of Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

The motion was negatived.

SHRI RANGA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I draw your attention to the unfortunate statement made by the members that in the Andhra jails there are 2000 children and they are in danger of being killed or they are being killed? I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Home Minister whether first of all, there is any truth behind it, and that such a thing is not likely to happen at all.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did say that she is making a statement which has no basis. It is not that anybody is being murdered or killed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Private Members' business.

15.35 hrs.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL**

(Amendment of section 13 and the First Schedule.)

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Ranjeet Singh, Piloo Mody, Sharda Nand, and S. S. Kothari.

NOES: Sarvashri Shashi Bhushan and Naval Kishore Sharma.

**Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-8-1969.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I introduce the Bill.

control and regulation of foreign donations and aid".

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाए।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”.

The motion was adopted.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

FOREIGN DONATIONS AND AID
REGULATION BILL*

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि विदेशी दान तथा सहायता पर नियंत्रण तथा उसके विनियमन के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाए।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of First Schedule)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाए।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India”.

The motion was adopted.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुगनी) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। नियम यह है कि गैर-सरकारी विधेयक अगर पेश करना हो तो उसके लिए एक महीने का नोटिस दिया जाए। मैंने पिछले महीने की 21-22 तारीख को एक विधेयक पेश करने के लिए अनुमति मांगी थी। मैं संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश करना चाहता था। मैं फिलिबस्टर शब्द जुड़वाना चाहता था। उस विधेयक के बारे में मेरे पास लिखित रूप में कुछ नहीं आया है। मैंने दफ्तर से मालूम

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

करने की कोशिश की है। स्पीकर साहब ने उसको शायद इस वास्ते नहीं आने दिया है क्योंकि उसके स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में आबस्ट्रक्ट शब्द आता है। यह सुनकर मुझे थोड़ी सी हैरानी हुई है। आप जानते ही हैं जेलर ने नेहरूज के पास डिकलाइन आफ दी वेस्ट पुस्तक नहीं जाने दी क्योंकि उसमें डिकलाइन शब्द था। इसमें चीफ चूकि आबस्टैक्ट शब्द था, इस वास्ते . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no use proceeding with this argument because I cannot do anything in the matter. The notice was disallowed by the Speaker and he will have to take it up with the Speaker. It cannot be decided on a point of order.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप नियम 65 देख लें और स्पीकर साहब को निवेदन कर दें कि वह इस पर फिर से गौर करें और मुझे इस विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, it will be conveyed to the Speaker because it is already on record.

15.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of articles 4, 80, etc.)
by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha on the 8th August, 1969:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

Total time allotted is one hour of which he has already taken 25 minutes.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इस पर आप समय बढ़ाइये। तेलंगाना की बात को आप ने देख लिया है। इसमें भी सेंटर स्टेट रिलेशंस की बात है। इसके लिए आप समय बढ़ाइये।

इस विधेयक में मैंने कहा है कि राज्य सभा में पापुलेशन के आधार पर रिप्रिजेंटेशन का जो अभी तरीका है उसको न रख कर हर राज्य और यूनियन टैरिटरी से आप चार चार रिप्रिजेंटेटिव लें। ऐसा अगर आपने किया तो बराबरी की भावना पैदा होगी और राज्य सभा की बनावट में जो त्रुटियाँ हैं, वे दूर होंगी। यह बात जब कांस्टीट्यूटिंग असेम्बली में इस पर बहस हो रही थी तो प्रोफेसर के० टी० शाह और लोक नाथ मिश्र ने काफी इसकी मुखालिफत की और बराबरी के आधार पर राज्य सभा में नुमाइन्दगी करने की मांग की। प्रोफेसर के० टी० शाह का कहना था कि 4 नुमाइन्दे हर राज्य से लिए जायें और लोक नाथ मिश्र का था कि 3 लिए जायें। लेकिन खैर, आखिर में यूनियन कान्स्टीट्यूशन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी वह टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने पेश की और उन्होंने कहा कि राज्यों का मामला अभी अस्थिर है कि यह कैसा रूप लेगा। राज्यों को नये रूप में बनाना है। अभी इसका फैसला नहीं हो पाया है, इसीलिए राज्यों की नुमाइन्दगी किस तरह से राज्य सभा में हो इस की तफसील में हम नहीं गए। यूनियन कांस्टीट्यूशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से मैं पढ़ कर आप को सुनाता हूँ :

Volume III, page 408:

"The Committee did not go into the details of the revised scheme of allocation of seats in the Council of States prepared by office, as owing to mergers of various types the position of the Indian States is still unsettled. They were of the view that it was advisable to postpone considera-

tion of the detailed allocation of seats to a later date. The Committee while reiterating their previous decision that the representation of units in the Council of States shall be on the scale of one representative for every million of the population upto five million of the population plus one representative for every additional two millions of the population thereof considered it unnecessary to adhere to the other decision that the maximum number of representatives from any one unit shall be limited to 25. It was found that only two States, namely, Madras and Uttar Pradesh would be affected by the imposition of such a limitation and that abrogation of this limit while securing uniformity would involve an increase of seven seats in the total number of seats which would be well within the overall maximum of 250"

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the Chair]

यह यूनियन कांस्टीट्यूशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें और लोगों के अलावा एक आदमी अभी भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, वह भी उसमें थे, श्री जगजीवन राम, आप उनसे पूछ सकते हैं कि इस की तफसील में कमेटी क्यों नहीं गई और क्या क्या बातें हुई थीं। तो कृष्णम-चारी जी ने रिपोर्ट यूनियन कांस्टीट्यूशन कमेटी को पेश की और कहा कि चूंकि राज्यों के निर्माण का जो मामला है उस पर अभी पूरे रूप में फैसला नहीं हो पाया इसीलिए कमेटी इसके तफसील में नहीं गई और पापु-लेशन के आधार पर नुमाइन्दगी की बात उन्होंने रखी। तो अब वह बात कांस्टीट्यूशन में लाई गई।

फिर अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन 1956 की रिपोर्ट थी उसके मुताबिक कांस्टीट्यूशन सेवेन्थ

अमेंडमेंट आया और उससे मोटे तौर से आप कह सकते हैं कि यूनियन टैरीटरीज का ग्रेड छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स को दे दिया गया और उनके भी नुमाइन्दे राज्य सभा में आने लगे। यह परिस्थिति इस प्रकार बनी थी। अब हमको यह देखना है कि दुनिया में कहां कहां पर बराबरी के आधार पर नुमाइन्दगी है। अमेरिका, आस्ट्रेलिया, स्विटजरलैंड और सोवियत यूनियन इन चार जगहों में यह है। अमेरिका में जो बराबरी के आधार पर नुमाइन्दगी हुई उसके बारे में फेडरलिस्ट पेपर को हम पढ़ें तो पता लगेगा। अफसोस की बात है कि फेडरलिस्ट पेपर लाइब्रेरी में है नहीं। उस में हम पढ़ें तो देखेंगे कि मेडीसिन ने कहा कि सिनेट ट्रूथ, जस्टिस और रीजन को अपहोल्ड करने के लिए बनाई जाती है लेकिन उसका एक नेशनल करेक्टर होना चाहिए। तो नेशनल करेक्टर और नेशनल रूप देने के लिए उनको बराबरी के आधार पर नुमाइन्दगी देनी पड़ी। अमेरिका एक राज्य नहीं था। शुरू में अमेरिका को एक राज्य बनाने के लिए और बराबरी का आधार फैलाने के लिए सीनेट का कांस्टीट्यूशन बराबरी के आधार पर हुआ। यही बात मोटे तौर पर आस्ट्रेलिया में भी है और स्विटजरलैंड में है। अब सवाल यह है कि एफेक्टिव रूप में फेडरल गवर्नमेंट जो हो उस के लिए लाजिमी है कि बराबर के आधार पर कांस्टीट्यूट स्टेट्स जो होते हैं उनकी नुमाइन्दगी अपर हाउस में हो। इस के ऊपर प्रोफेसर व्हेरे जो यूनीवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर हैं उन्होंने लिखा है ज्यादा समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उसे पढ़ नहीं रहा हूं। मैंने एक आर्टिकल ही नेशनल हेराल्ड में इसके ऊपर लिख दिया है जो प्रकाशित हो चुका है। प्रोफेसर व्हेरे कहते हैं कि एफेक्टिव फेडरल गवर्नमेंट के लिए लाजिमी है कि कांस्टीट्यूट स्टेट्स का रेप्रेजेंटेशन बराबरी के आधार पर हो। और इसी आधार पर श्री डी०डी० बसु अपनी कमेंट्री आन दि कांस्टीट्यूशन में कान्कलूड करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारा फेडरल

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

स्ट्रक्चर जो है वह स्ट्रक्चली फेडरल नहीं है और जो स्टेट्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आधार होना चाहिए वह ऐबसेंट है। यह पेज 16 पर है:

"From this has resulted a departure from the strict federal principal of several points."

और आगे पेज 17 पर फिर कहते हैं :

"Such being the composition of the upper Chamber in our Constitution, the federal safeguard against the interests of the lesser states being overridden by the interests of the larger or more populated states is absent under our Constitution."

स्ट्रक्चली फेडरल एफेक्टिव गवर्नमेंट के लिए जो स्टेट्स का रेप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए वह हमारे फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में ऐबसेंट है। यह श्री डी०डी० बसु का कान्वलूजन है। अब पवाल यह है कि दुनिया के और आम दर्जन के हिमाव से आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक परिस्थिति आई, हम जानते हैं कि आजादी के बाद हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में गैरबराबरी बढ़ी है। तेलंगाना की समस्या पर अभी बहस हुई है। सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से आज ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। इसी तरह से और भी राज्य हैं। बिहार में मैथिली स्पीकिंग लोग हैं। उनकी समस्या की उपेक्षा हुई है सरकार की ओर से। वह दो करोड़ लोग हैं जब कि तेलंगाना के लोग डेढ़ करोड़ हैं। उन दो करोड़ से भी ज्यादा लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ तो कौन कह सकता है कि वह भी वही रास्ता अक्षय्यार नहीं करेंगे जो तेलंगाना में आज हुआ है? तो यह राज्यों के बीच में जो गैरबराबरी है इसी के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम बराबरी की भावना को फैलाने के लिए उनका रेप्रेजेंटेशन जो है वह राज्य सभा में बराबरी के आधार पर हो। अभी जो रेप्रेजेंटेशन है वह पापुलेशन के आधार पर है। इससे क्या है अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, कि यू० पी० के 14 सदस्य राज्य सभा में हैं

और मणिपुर वगैरह से एक हैं। फोर्थ शिड्यूल में यह चीज है, मैंने संशोधन दिया है कि इस फोर्थ शिड्यूल को हटा दिया जाय। यू० पी० से 14 हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश से 2, मणिपुर से, त्रिपुरा से, पांडीचेरी से एक-एक। तो बराबरी की भावना राज्यों के बीच में फैले, यूनियन टेरीटरीज के बीच में फैले, इसके लिए यह जो तीका है रेप्रेजेंटेशन का पापुलेशन के आधार पर वह हम खत्म करें और हर राज्य और यूनियन टेरीटरी से चार चार रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हमारे राज्य सभा में जायें। ऐसा करने से स्टेट्स और यूनियन टेरीटरीज को मिलाकर 22 जो राज्य हैं उनके 88 रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हो जाएंगे और 12 प्रेसीडेंट के नामिनी होंगे, इस प्रकार कुल 100 सदस्य राज्य सभा के होंगे। इससे खर्चा 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा कम हो जाएगा और एक बराबरी की भावना बढ़े देश में। समाजवाद और जनतंत्र के दृष्टिकोण से भी यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि हम बराबरी की भावना लाएं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है उसके दर्शन और संदर्भ में कार्य करते हुए जो परिस्थितियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, जो गैर-बराबरी की भावनाएँ हैं, उनको सामने लाते हुए, फिजूल-खर्ची की बातें जो हैं उनको सामने रखते हुए एक मात्र रास्ता यही है, यदि आप समाजवाद और जनतंत्र की ओर ईमानदारी से बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो हमारे स्ट्रक्चर में कम से कम जो राज्य सभा की नुमाइन्दगी है उसमें आप बराबरी लाएं। चार चार के आधार पर आप प्रत्येक राज्य और यूनियन टेरीटरी से सदस्य राज्य सभा के लिए लाएं। इससे बराबरी हो जाएगी और आप का खर्चा भी कम हो जाएगा। यही मेरा संशोधन है। इसी के लिए संविधान के आर्टिकल 4 और 80 (बी) तथा चौथे शिड्यूल को हटाने का मेरा संशोधन है और मैं दख्खास्त करूंगा कि सदन मेरे इस विधेयक को पास कर दे।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, this Bill is a good one, because although the mover has talked about the question of expenses, it really involves much more than that. If India has to be a federation, then it must be a true federation and not domination of small States by big States. No federation can remain for all times to come, secessionist movements are bound to come, if the small States are bound together and they are always dominated by the big States, which always look only to their own interests. I do not mind whether it is a good federation or a bad federation, but if Indian unity has to be maintained, if India has to remain as one, then it must be a true federation. And no true federation can exist where the federal units are not considered equal in all respects and where there are big States and small States.

We have to discuss the Centre-State relations in this context. The present-day discussion of the Centre-State relations is a complete misrepresentation of the actual position. The real question is how to protect the Centre against the invasion of a combination of States. If the Centre cannot be protected against the invasion by a combination of States, ruled by the opposition or any other party, then I think the smaller States would be enslaved by that combination of States. When leaders of big States go to the Ratholes of their own and decide on national issues, one feels seriously left out. These things are allowed to happen because our federal structure is absolutely false.

America is a good example of a federation. Senate is the most powerful body there and in that body all the States, whether big or small, powerful or weak, have equal representation. That was the guarantee, civilised promise given to the units by the Centre in the United States that you would be equal, you would be considered equal, you will not be dominated by any other State, because it is real participation in the citizenship of a nation.

Here we come up against the question of breaking up of big States. The argument which is generally given in favour of break up is this. When Manipur and Himachal Pradesh could remain separate States, why not Telengana? The reason why it is opposed is that Telengana means break up of a big State and break up of State autonomy also. The linguistic principle, which has been considered a great principle, is very meaningless, extremely meaningless. Mr. Sally Harrison has described the linguistic principle in one of his books. He has stated that if Indian unity is going to be endangered, it is going to be endangered by the chauvinism of language fanatics.

When some people in Andhra wanted to break it, instead of welcoming it, we have given them bullets. This is the state of affairs which we are witnessing in our country. I do not understand it. I can only imagine the motive behind it, which is quite simple. The Centre has been ruled all along by those people who manage the big States. Therefore, they are not going to allow the big States to be broken up. At the same time, they want to pulverise the small States.

Therefore, from this point of view, this is a constructive suggestion. Unless we do something about it, the way things are happening in India, democracy cannot survive here, because India is not particularly suited to democracy. So far as temperament is concerned, it is dominated by caste, narrowness, regionalism, pettiness and so on. Unless we are able to see that the big States and small States participate in the national citizenship, we cannot maintain our unity. Now people get into the Rathole of their State before deciding whether they have to eat rice or Chapathi. This is the situation which we have to face today. Unless we are able to equalise big and small States, or alternatively break up the big States our unity cannot be maintained. Those of us who have some common-sense,

[Shri Bedabrata Marua]

some intelligence, they will not tolerate this disparity between States and will demand some positive steps to be taken for equality of States.

So, I support this Bill and I would not only say that there should be equal representation but that some way should be found out to break up the bigger States and have States with 30 or 40 lakhs of people. They will not have the same political structure; they may have lesser number of ministers with lesser salaries and they can legislate. We can have small States without more expenditure. But once the linguistic principle breaks down and we have small States, India will not be a loser. I will call upon the parties also to go in for that. I do not know how the Communist Party will think. In 1920 Stalin wrote about the principle of nationalities in India and from that time they continue to support linguistic states. I think, it is an about 40-year old ideological exercise. They should also go in for smaller States.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा): सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री शिव चन्द्र झा के संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने अपने विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, बहुत समय उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूट्स असेम्बली की डिबेट को पढ़ने में बिताया। उनके कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि भारत के बड़े राज्य और छोटे राज्य सब का एक रंग रिप्रेजेंटेशन कान्सिल आफ स्टेट्स में होना चाहिये तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया का हवाला भी दिया। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह नहीं समझता हूँ कि हर बात में हिन्दुस्तान को अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया की देखा-देखी करना क्यों आवश्यक है। यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश जैसा बड़ा राज्य है, बिहार जैसा बड़ा राज्य है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ नागालैंड जैसा बहुत छोटा राज्य भी है, अगर उसको कान्सिल आफ स्टेट में इक्वल रिप्रेजेंटेशन दे दिया

जाता है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई लौजिकल सोल्यूशन होगा। यह तो यही बात हो जायेगी—अन्धेर नगरी, चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा।

माननीय सदस्य ने इसमें समाजवाद का भी जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर एक स्टेट्स को इक्वल रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जाएगा तो वह सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के मुताबिक होगा—मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। इसी मिलमिले में उन्होंने मियला राज्य की बात भी कही और यह भी कहा कि मियला, जो बिहार का एक अंग है, उसमें लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है और वहां के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनका भी अलग राज्य हो। सभापति महोदय, मैं भी उसी इलाके से आता हूँ और कुछ दिन पहले एक माननीय मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट भी मुझे देखने को मिला जो उन्होंने दरभंगा जिले की एक कान्फ्रेंस में दिया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मियला के लोग कभी भी किसी भी हालत में अलग राज्य नहीं चाहते हैं। भले ही किसी खास फिर्के के लोग ऐसा चाहते हों—हमारे यहां बिहार में एक झा-झा-कम्पनी कहलाते वार्ग लोग हैं, भले ही झा-कम्पनी के लोग ऐसा चाहते हों, लेकिन जहां तक मियला के लोगों का ताल्लुक है, मियला के मैजोरिटी लोग अलग राज्य नहीं चाहते हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में अभी जो स्टेट्स का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ है, वह बहुत अन-साइन्टिफिक हुआ है। कहीं पर तो लैंग्वेज को लेकर कर दिया है, लेकिन उस थ्योरी के अनुसार यानी एका भाषा-भाषी स्टेट बने ऐसा सब जगह नहीं कर सकते हैं। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा सब हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी हैं, क्या आप उन सबका एक प्रदेश बना सकेंगे? कभी नहीं बना सकेंगे और दूसरी तरफ आप दूसरी बातों का लेकर अलग राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का रिफॉर्मेनाइजेशन फिर

से होना चाहिये, साइन्टिफिक बेसिज पर फिर से स्टेट्स का बटवारा होना चाहिये।

एटमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इम्पाटेंस के ऊपर स्टेट्स का बटवारा होना चाहिए। उसके बाद अगर यह बिल यहां पर आये तो यह सपोर्ट करने के लायक हो सकता है। मौजूदा परिस्थिति में जहां उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य हैं, बिहार जैसे बड़े राज्य हैं और दूसरी तरफ नागालैंड जैसे छोटे राज्य हैं, राज्य सभा में एक लेविल पर रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं। इससे बजाय माननीय सदस्य यदि यह बिल लाते कि राज्य सभा को भी एवालिश कर दिया जाये, जैसे कि वेस्ट बंगाल और पंजाब ने सेनेट चेम्बर को एवालिश करने की बात की है, तो मैं उस बिल को अपना समर्थन दे सकता था क्योंकि वह एक समझने की बात हो सकती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में यहां पर सेनेट चेम्बर रखने की कोई खास जरूरत नहीं है। वैसे आप जानते हैं यू.एस.० में सेनेट चेम्बर फर्स्ट चेम्बर से भी पावरफुल है और यू.के.० में भी हाउस आफ लार्ड्स के कुछ स्पेसिफाइड फंक्शन्स हैं, वह हेरिडिटी राइट्स को रिप्रेजेंट करता है। वह बहुत बड़ा हाउस है। वैसे रिप्रेजेंटेशन हमारे यहां नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये जिसमें कोई तथ्य न हो। इसमें कोई ऐसा तथ्य नहीं है जिसके आधार पर बड़े राज्य और छोटे राज्य को एक लेविल रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जाये। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय सविधान में जैसा संशोधन करने के लिये यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। ग्राम तौर से जब हमारे देश के राज्यों के एकीकरण का सवाल आया था कि तभी यह आशय माना गया था भाषाई सांस्कृतिक रहन सहन और आचार-विचार के आधार पर हमारे देश के राज्यों की जो स्थिति है

उमका पुनर्विभाजन और समुचित विभाजन किया जावेगा। लेकिन जैसा कि आज हम देख रहे हैं भाषा का आधार समाप्त होता जा रहा है और लोग क्षेत्रीय संतुलन के नाम पर अलग-अलग राज्यों के निर्माण की बात कर रहे हैं। अच्छा होता यदि इस देश में हम इस प्रकार से राज्यों के विभाजन की स्थिति पैदा करते कि जो निछड़े राज्य हैं उनको अलग रखते और जो प्रगतिशील हैं जिनका अधिक आर्थिक विकास हो चुका है उनको अलग रखते। लेकिन कुल मिलाकर विभाजन की समस्या अन्त में हमारी राजनीतिक और राष्ट्रीय चरित्र की समस्या है। इस बड़े देश में यह क्षेत्रीय मनोवृत्तियां और संकुचित मनोवृत्तियों से उत्पन्न नहीं उठ सकते तो हम देश का विकास नहीं कर सकते करोड़ों लोगों को हमने जो बचन दे रखे हैं सुख सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध में उनको हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते। यदि हम लोकतन्त्र में चाहते हैं कि छोटे से छोटे आदमी को भी यह अनुभव हो कि सुव्यवस्थित समाज में और स्वराज्य में हम रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं लोकतन्त्र की जो बुनियादी बात है-समानता इक्वलिटी उस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं हमें लोक सभा में और राज्य विधान सभाओं में जनसंख्या का आधार मानकर जन-निधित्व की पूर्ति कर दी है। इसलिए यदि हम चाहते हैं कि बड़े राज्यों के मुकाबले में छोटे राज्यों का दर्जा और महत्व भी स्वीकार किया जाये तो उसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि राज्य सभा में छोटे राज्यों और बड़े राज्यों को समान दर्जा दिया जाए। यदि हम इस बात का ख्याल करते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा राज्य है, बिहार बहुत बड़ा राज्य है और उसके मुकाबले में केरल, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा छोटे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं इससे लोकतन्त्र का जो आदर्श है वह उसके सामने धूमिल पड़ जाता है। राज्यसभा के अन्दर सभी राज्यों से हम जो प्रतिनिधित्व लेते हैं वह राज्यों की समुचित इकाई के रूप में लेते हैं।

[श्री श्रीकार लाल जोहरा]

वहां पर भी जनसंख्या का आधार मानकर चलना एक प्रकार से रेपिडेशन होगा। लोक सभा में जनसंख्या के आधार पर देश का प्रतिनिधित्व हो जाता है। तो जैसा कि अन्य देशों जैसे अमरीका, स्वीटजरलैंड आस्ट्रेलिया में है मैं समझता हूं यहां पर भी यदि हम लोक तंत्र को परिपुष्ट करना चाहते हैं तो यह एक चेकिंग होगी अगर हम राज्य सभा के अन्दर समान दर्जा राज्यों को देंगे। राज्यों को भावनाओं के आधार पर वहां चेकिंग रहेगी और जनसंख्या का दबाव डालने की जो प्रवृत्ति चल गई है वह भी समाप्त होगी। आज देश के अन्दर जो भी बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं उनका दबाव छोटे राज्यों पर है। मैं इस बात को निश्चित रूप से मानता हूं कि आज देश में बड़े राज्यों की वजह से छोटे राज्यों को तकलीफ हो रही है। जब भी कभी जनसंख्या का सवाल आता है तो बड़े राज्यों की वजह से छोटे राज्य डामिनेशन की स्थिति में आ जाते हैं और उनको दबाव सहसूस करना पड़ता है। जैसे कि आज उद्योगों के विकास का सवाल है मैं मानता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है जहां तक कि डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है एक बड़ा राज्य होते हुए भी उसकी उपेक्षा हुई है लेकिन फिर भी मैं मानता हूं कि यदि हम राज्य सभा में छोटे राज्यों को बड़े राज्यों के समान प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे तो उन पर जनसंख्या का दबाव का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

हमने भाषाई आधार पर राज्यों का वर्गीकरण किया जिसका कड़ा मीठा फल हम चख रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आये तो मैं चाहूंगा न केवल तेलंगाना, विदर्भ और सौराष्ट्र बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में भी छोटे छोटे राज्यों की स्थापना की जाये और उसमें हम ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें कि देश के अन्दर एक ही पार्लिमेंट हो, एक ही राज्य सभा हो और राज्यों में जनपद, विधान सभाये या कोई भी निर्वाचित संस्थाये न हों। इससे देश में राजबूति आयेगी, देश को ताकत मिलेगी और देश के आर्थिक विकास का आप समुचित रूप से निर्वाह कर

सकेंगे। मुझे मालूम है, हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को मानते थे कि छोटे छोटे राज्यों के निर्माण से कठिनाई होगी लेकिन वह कठिनाई तभी होगी जब वहां पर अन-नेसेसरी विधान सभायें, हाईकोर्ट्स और दूसरे सुपरफुलह खर्चें होंगे। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में संगठित हो तो देश के अन्दर एक पार्लिमेंट रहे, एक राज्य सभा रहे और बाकी देश को, जैसी जनता की भावनाएं हो, चाहें तो 50 टुकड़ों में देश को बांट दो। उससे देश का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर करें। यदि वह बना रहेगा तो तेलंगाना, विदर्भ, सौराष्ट्र उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की समस्यायें सामने आयेगी। यह जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन की भावना श्री झा के विल में है उसके पीछे यही भावना है कि राज्य सभा में उसको समानता का दर्जा दिया जाये लेकिन मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि इससे भी समस्या हल नहीं होगी। किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के डेवलपमेंट पर ज्यादा खर्च कर दिया जाता है और अधिकतर क्षेत्र अविकसित रह जाते हैं। यह हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र के लिये बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। राज्य सभा में इक्वल समानता का दर्जा देने की जो बात है उसको तो स्वीकार करें ही लेकिन साथ ही जो यह समस्या है जो कभी तेलंगाना के रूप में, अभी अन्य रूप में विभाजन के लिए हमारे सामने आती है उसके लिये एक कमेटी बनाये जो खास तौर से क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के लिये और पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को उन्नतिशील बनाने में के लिये सुझाव दे। जब आप ऐसी समिति का निर्माण करेंगे तो उससे जनता को अनुभव होगा कि स्वराज्य केवल कुछ लोगों के लिये बड़े राज्य के लिए या कुछ प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों के लिये ही नहीं है देश के समस्त पिछड़ी हुई जनता के लिये है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्र गुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is before the House

seeks to reconstitute the Rajya Sabha. In our Constitution the Rajya Sabha is known as the Council of States. It means that the Upper House will represent the States and not the population. Equality of States in the Upper House is the *sine quo non* of federalism. But nobody has so far been able to prove that our Constitution is federal, and no Constitutional expert has been able to prove that it is unitary. Just like our neutral policy our Constitution also is neutral between unitary and a federal state. Hence constitutional experts and pundits call it quasi-federal. In a quasi-federal State we are neither in a unitary State nor in a federal State. We are not decided on the principle whether equality should be given to all the States in the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States. As a Party, the DMK agrees with the principle of this Bill because we stand for a true federal State. In a federal State all States should be treated equally. But in this set up, in a quasi-federal state, I doubt how far it would be useful if all the States are equally represented. But at the same time, since this Bill has been brought forth here, it is better that it should be referred to a Committee so that it can go into the matter fully and even the States' opinion can be obtained by the Committee.

Previous speakers pointed out that in the United States of America in the Senate all the States are given equal representation. Hawaii has 2 representatives, so also the biggest State of New York. But it is different here. We have difference from 1 to 34. UP has 34 Members in the Rajya Sabha but Tripura and Pondicherry have one only. For example Kerala has only 9 members. Haryana has even less than that—only 5 members whereas UP has 34, Maharashtra—19 and so on and so forth. Tamilnad has only 18. We are fourth of fifth in the rank. To have a federal State it is better to give equal status for all the States. But, at the same time, whether all the States and the Union Territories

should have equal status is a moot point. It is a debatable point and the Committee can go into the matter whether Union Territories and States should be given equal representation or the Union Territories may be given fixed seats and the States can be given fixed seats and the opinion of the States and the Union Territories can be obtained. At the same time, not only this, this must be a first step to make the Constitution a federal one. As a Party our objective is to have a true federal State and this must be the first step and there are many other steps to make our Constitution a federal one. Just as in the United States, the States must be given more powers. In USA the State Governors are elected and I do not know how far it will be effective or useful in our Constitution. Here the Chief Ministers are elected. But these points have to be considered. In principle this Bill must be accepted by the House. It is a first step to make the Constitution a federal one. With this conditional support, I finish my speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमेन महोदय, हमारी राज्य सभा का नाम तो बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन जितनी बड़ी यह राज्य सभा है उतनी उस की कद्र नहीं है। मैं इस लिए नहीं कहता कि मुझे कोई बेइज्जती मकसूद है पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान की। जो लीडर्ज कहलाते हैं, वह हमारे भी लीडर्ज हैं, लेकिन उनकी पोजीशन कुछ नहीं है। हमारे यहां कहा करते थे कि चौधरी तो हो गया लेकिन ढकी छिपी चीज को हाथ लगाना है। मनी बिल भी इसी हाउस से ओरिजिनेट होता है, राज्य सभा का सिर्फ एडवाइजरी फंक्शन है। बिल में जो बात कही गई है वह उनकी कद्र बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है, और मैं समझता हूं कि जैसा अमरीका में है कि हर स्टेट से दो सीनेटर होते हैं जो बहुत बड़े आदमी समझे जाते हैं, उससे बड़ा ओहदा वहां प्रेसीडेंट का ही होता है। सीनेटर बहुत बड़ा ग्रटेनमेंट का

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

आदमी बनता है। यह मैंने माना कि यहां भी कोई आम आदमी को राज्य सभा में नहीं लेते। लेकिन उसको पावर कुछ नहीं। या तो राज्य सभा कतई हो नहीं, और अगर हो तो उसको कुछ ताकत दी जाये ताकि राज्य सभा के मेम्बर होने से लोग समझे कि यह राज्य सभा में गये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अभी जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य सूबों से लिए जाते हैं, जैसे 36 यू० पी० से, 11 केरल से, 18 बंगाल से और 5 हरियाणा से और दिल्ली से शायद एक दो सदस्य लिये जाते हैं, तो यह बड़ी मछली छोटे छली को निगलने की बात हो जाती है। थोड़ी बहुत जो पावर है, जो लोक सभा में इम्बैलेंस होता है तो वहां पूरी करते हैं, वहां मैजोरिटी बन जाती है और वह मैजोरिटी पावर कनसेन्ट्रेशन के बड़े काम आती है। यू० पी० से 80 एम० पी० बन गये, महाराष्ट्र से 50, 55 एम० पी० बन गये, मैसूर के 40 बन गये और इन तीनों का एक जगह गुट बना लीजिये और देश पर राज्य कीजिये। छोटी स्टेट्स को कोई मौका ही नहीं मिलता। ये बड़े राज्य छोटे राज्यों को निकाल सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि कि इंटरनेशनल ला में चाहे कोई कितना ही बड़ा राज्य हो और कोई छोटा राज्य हो, एक तरफ यू० एस० एस० आर० हो और दूसरी तरफ लक्जेंबर्ग हो, वे सब एक यूनिट है — जो इज्जत यू० एस० ए० के प्रेसीडेंट को मिलती है, इंग्लैंड की क्वीन को मिलती है, यू० एस० एस० आर० के प्रेसीडेंट को मिलती है वही क्लेममेबर्ग के हेड आफ दी स्टेट को मिलती है, 31 गन का सैल्यूट सब को दिया जायेगा। प्रोटोकाल की नजर में सब बराबर हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे यहां भी हर स्टेट को समान, बराबर का

हक होना चाहिए। अभी क्या होगा है कि बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स जैसे यू० पी०, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार वगैरह हैं और दूसरी तरफ हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश या पोंडिचेरी हैं। तो हरियाणा और हिमाचल तो टर्नेट हो गये और यू० पी०, महाराष्ट्र बम्बई, गुजरात लैंड लाईज है, तगड़े हैं और राज लाईज हैं, हुकूमत के लाईज हैं। इसलिये माननीय सदस्य जो बिल लाये हैं इसकी मैं ताइद करता हूं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस देश में छोटी छोटी स्टेट बन जायें तो मुझे कतई आपत्ति नहीं है, उसमें मजबूती आयेगी। जनसंघ वाले कहते हैं कि देश डिसइन्टेग्रेट हो जायेगा। मैं उस से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब यू० एस० ए० में नहीं हुआ तो हमारे यहां क्यों हो जाएगा। नम्बर आफ स्टेट्स बढ़े लेकिन छोटी स्टेट हो या बड़ी स्टेट हो, उसका रिप्रजेंटेशन यूनीफार्म हो। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हर स्टेट से चार मेम्बर हों, मेरी राय है कि दो, दो काफी हैं। ज्योग्राफिकल बेसिस पर या लिनिबिटिस्क बेसिस पर 30, 40 स्टेट्स कर दीजिये और राज्य सभा में हर स्टेट से दो, दो मेम्बर लिए जाये तो यह उचित होगा। यह एक माकूल चीज है, और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे, और कनसेन्ट्रेशन आफ पावर जो कुछ हाथों में होता है, जैसे कि एक ही बड़े सूबे से प्राइम मिनिस्टर होते हैं या होते रहेंगे, वह न हो सके। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, मैं उनका पुजारी हूं लेकिन एक ही स्टेट का प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं होना चाहिए इसकी वजह यही है कि एक एक स्टेट से इतने इतने एम० पी० आ जाते हैं और हरियाणा और पोंडिचेरी का कोई भी आदमी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकता क्यों कि वहां से कम लोग ही मेम्बर हो कर आते हैं। उनके दिल में जो बात है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और गवर्नमेंट से चाहूंगा कि वह इसको एग्जामिन करवाये

कि नैशनल लेवल से, लीगल लेवल से या किसी भी दूसरे लेवल से कोई खराब बात तो नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश न्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति : होद, इस बिल में राज्य सभा की ओर संकेत करके कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं। मैं बिल के उद्देश्य का समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु साथ ही यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि इस बिल पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, शीघ्रता में उसको पास करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

राज्य सभा को विशेष रूप से इसलिए खड़ा किया गया था कि चुनाव में इस प्रकार की आशंका है कि योग्यतम व्यक्ति निकलकर नहीं आ पाते। इसमें जाति के आधार पर, भाषा के नाम पर, रीजन के आधार पर, लोग आ जाते हैं। तथा वोट में जो योग्यतम व्यक्ति होते हैं वह रह जाते हैं क्योंकि उन जाति और भाषाभाषियों का सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। देश के संचालन में सही व्यक्ति निकल कर आये इसलिए उनका चुनाव पार्टियों के द्वारा रखा गया है, जिससे योग्यतम व्यक्ति आकर वहाँ बैठें और यहाँ के कार्य में सलाह दें। सुप्रीम बाड़ी लोक सभा है परन्तु सलाह देने का अधिकार उनको है, जैसे बुजुर्ग बच्चे को सलाह देता है कि ऐसा करोगे तो ऐसा होगा, ऐसा करोगे तो ऐसा होगा। उन लोगों के अनुभव से लाभ उठाने की बात राज्य सभा में आती है। जो वर्तमान ढांचा है राज्य सभा का उसमें परिवर्तन आवश्यक है और वह यह कि पार्टियों के आधार को बदला जाए। इस समय रिप्रजेंटेशन पार्टी के आधार पर है। जो लोग चुनावों में यहाँ नहीं आ सके हैं वह लोग पार्टियों के द्वारा राज सभा में आ जाते हैं वहाँ पर प्रतिनिधित्व का आधार इस भावना से होना चाहिये

कि वहाँ हर स्तर के लोग आयें। जितने भी जीवन के स्तर हैं, जैसे व्यापार है, इंजीनियरिंग है, उनमें से हर लाइन के एक्सपर्ट वहाँ आयें। मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बरों में आधा रिप्रजेंटेशन एक्सपर्ट लोगों का होना चाहिए, जहाँ पर हर विषय के एक्सपर्ट हों। उनमें डाक्टर्स इंजीनियर्स आयें, व्यापारी आयें, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स आयें, किसान आयें। जब हर विषय के एक्सपर्ट आयेंगे तो वे अपने विषय पर ठीक राय दे सकेंगे। लेकिन वर्तमान ढांचा इस प्रकार है कि पार्टियों के आधार पर लोग बाग आते हैं।

अब यह चीज रह जाती है कि माननीय सदस्य ने प्रत्येक प्रांत से चार चार प्रतिनिधियों की बात रखी है। अगर चार चार रख दें तो फिर क्या होगा? अगर आप ने चार चार प्रतिनिधि छोटी छोटी रियासतों को दे दिया तो फिर हर क्षेत्र में भाषा और जाति का सवाल आयेगा। दुर्भाग्य से देश आज विघटन की ओर जा रहा है। एकता की ओर से विघटन की ओर। जब हर राज्य को चार चार का प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा तो फिर हर जिला एक स्टेट बनकर खड़ा हो जाएगा। अगर चार चार प्रतिनिधियों का आधार रखा गया और वर्तमान आधार नहीं रहा तो देश को वह बटवारे की ओर ले जाएगा।

इस विषय में सिद्धान्त की वृत्ति है वह यह कि हम प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं और प्रजातंत्र की बात यह है कि बहुमत की भावना का आदर हो देश में। बहुमत की आवाज देश की आवाज मानी जाय। अगर आप ने बहुमत को मान लिया तो उत्तर प्रदेश आकर कह सका है कि यह 8 या 9 करोड़ का इलाका है, उसमें प्रान्तीयता की भावना नहीं है, भाषा की भावना नहीं है फिर भी इतनी बड़ी जन-संख्या के प्रदेश से नागालैंड

[श्री ओ. प्रकाश द्यागी]

जैसा छोटा प्रदेश चार प्रतिनिधि लेकर बराबरी करना चाहता है। यह क्या तमाशा है? फिर क्या यह प्रजातंत्र रह जायेगा? अखिर क्या बनेगा। यह देश खण्ड खण्ड बनकर खड़ा हो जायेगा और इसके पीछे प्रजातंत्र खतरे में आ जायेगा। मैं इस बात का समर्थक हूँ कि इस देश को विघटन की ओर न ले जाकर, इस देश को भाषा आदि की ओर न ले जाकर हर दिशा में सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिये ऐसे समय में इस देश का विभाजन और खण्डन केवल आर्थिक आधार पर होना चाहिये और सभी भाषाओं को उसमें सुरक्षा होनी चाहिये थी। इसके सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी काल में भी कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी। लेकिन हमारे नेताओं ने अलग अलग मिनिस्टर बनने की होड़ में, लीडर बनने की होड़ में अलग अलग नारे निकाल डाले और देश को अलग अलग प्राविन्सेज में बना कर खड़ा कर दिया। आज हर आदमी अपने को अलग सिद्ध करने की कोशिश करता है, भले ही वह दूसरे रूप में हिन्दी हो। हरियाणा में जो बोली जाती है उसको वह कहते हैं कि हरियाणवी भाषा है क्योंकि हमारा अलग प्राविन्स बना। अगर इस तरह का प्रलोभन और दिया गया तो देश में आग लग जायेगी और तमाम देश गड़बड़ा जायेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब इस देश के बटबारे की बात आती है तो उसमें अधिक से अधिक पांच क्षेत्र होने चाहिए। पश्चिम, पूर्व, दक्षिण, उत्तर और मध्य। समूचे देश को पांच यूनिट बना कर चलाया जाये। मैं फेडरल ढांचे की बात में विश्वास नहीं करता। मेरा यूनिटरी फार्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट में विश्वास है। यह समूचा एक देश है। उनका सुख दुःख, उनका सब कुछ एक साथ है। सबको समान अधिकार है, इस प्रकार ही भावना के साथ हमें चलना चाहिये था।

मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। मैं इस बिल की भावना का आदर तो इस लिये करता हूँ कि किसी भी देश में यह महुसूस न हो सके कि चूंकि हमारी थोड़ी सी संख्या है, इसलिए हमारी आवाज नहीं उसकी आवाज को बग मिलाया चाहिए। लेकिन इसका मानव यह नहीं है कि इस पर प्रतिनिधित्व को बान आ जाये। हमारे चौधरी साहब ने अमरीका की बात कही उन्होंने अमरीका का इतिहास पढ़ा होगा कि उनको कोन से नतीजे पर ला कर खड़ा किया है। वह एक साथ मिलने को तैयार नहीं थे। उनको मजबूरन फेडरल ढांचा खन्म करना पड़ रहा है। इस देश में आदि काल से भविष्य एक रहा है, उसकी भावना एक रही है और उसको उसी ओर ले जाने वाला यह बिल है। इस बिल पर विचार करके और वह पूर्ण रूप से देश के हित में हो यह सोचकर निर्णय किया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नाथूराम अहिर्भार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे यह डर लगता है कि उस का पता नहीं क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आप कहेंगे कि नागालैण्ड से चार प्रतिनिधि आयेंगे, उत्तर प्रदेश से चार प्रतिनिधि आयेंगे, मध्य प्रदेश से भी चार आयेंगे। लेकिन जब हमारे नेताओं ने यहां का संविधान बनाया तब उन्होंने उस में यह व्यवस्था की कि आखिर हम किस आधार पर राज्य सभा का गठन करेंगे। एक आकार तो था जन संख्या का। आज जो संशोधन रक्खा जा रहा है वह यह कि सब राज्यों का बराबर का प्रतिनिधित्व रहे। कल जब आप नागालैण्ड के चार प्रतिनिधि कर देंगे तब जिस क्षेत्र का

प्रतिनिधि नहीं आयेगा तब कहेगा कि मेरे जिले का नहीं आया। इसी प्रकार से तहसील का आदमी कहेगा कि मेरी तहसील का आदमी नहीं आया। इस तरह से हम बजाय अपने देश को एक करने के विघटन की ओर ले जायेंगे।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार की भावना को ले कर सरकार को इस बात के ऊपर अधिक विचार करना चाहिये कि अखिर लोगों के हृदय में यह भावना जगती क्यों है क्यों कि इस का कारण असन्तुलन है। पिछले 22 सालों में जो तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ हुई हैं लेकिन हम ने देखा कि जो भी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र रहे हैं उन में असन्तुलन रहा। वहाँ विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। दिल्ली के आस पास 30-35 मील के क्षेत्र में सारे देश के कारखाने लगे हुए हैं। अगर किसी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के लिये कहा जाता है कि वहाँ कारखाना खोला जाय तो कहते हैं कि रा मैटेरियल नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन दिल्ली में कौन सा रा मैटेरियल मिलता है। न कपास होती है न लोहा होता है और न कोयला होता है। लेकिन सारे कारखाने दिल्ली के ही आस पास मौजूद हैं। इस लिये जब तक क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर नहीं किया जाता तब तक देश के लोगों में क्षेत्रों की अलग अलग भावनाएँ जगेंगी कि यह हमारी बुंदेलखण्डी है, यह बृज भाषा है, और सब से बड़ी बात जो आती है वह यह कि हमें बैठ कर इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि देश में ऐसे कौन से क्षेत्र रह गये हैं, जहाँ के लोगों को यह भी पता नहीं है कि रेल गाड़ी कौन चीज होती है, मोटरगाड़ी कौन सी चीज होती है। आज विमान के द्वारा मानव चांद में पहुँच चुके हैं, लेकिन यहाँ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन को देश के अन्दर रोटी भी आसानी से नसीब नहीं होती।

अगर हम राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के बारे में बात करते हैं तो कुछ सुझाव देना

हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे देश को एक किया जाये, और संगठित हो कर जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के हैं, उन पर ही अधिक खर्च किया जाये। उन्हें अधिक संगठित कर के अन्य की भावना दूर कर के उन की माँगों को पूरा करें ताकि कमी कमी के दिल में यह बात न आये कि उन के छोटे एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्र की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। जब सहानुभूतिपूर्वक उन की छोटी छोटी बातें सुनी जायेंगी, स्वास्थ्य के हिसाब से, आवागमन के हिसाब से और खर्च के हिसाब से सब प्रकार की सुविधायें उन को उपलब्ध होंगी तब कोई कारण नहीं है कि कोई आदमी अपने देश में विघटन चाहे। अशोक ने अपने लड़के लड़की को विदेश भेजा था। हमारे शंकराचार्य उत्तर से दक्षिण तक गए थे। तब यहाँ कौन सा बटवारा था? हमारे शास्त्र और हमारा धर्म इस बात को निन्दित करता है कि हमारा देश एक था। हम सब एक थे। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारा विघटन हो। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सब मिल कर आगे बढ़ें। अगर मिल कर सब को आगे बढ़ना है तो हमें सोचना होगा कि हम धर्म के नाम पर, भाषा के नाम पर, प्रान्त के नाम पर काम न करके देश के नाम पर काम करें। हम साथ साथ यह भी देखें कि कौन सा क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है और कौन सा क्षेत्र हमारा पीछे रह गया है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों को हम आगे बढ़ायें, उनको आर्थिक सहायता पहुँचायें और उन को साथ ले कर हम देश को आगे बढ़ायें। बजाय इसके कि हम कुछ आगे बढ़े हुए प्रान्तों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दें और दूसरों को कम दें, हमको पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इससे समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता अतः आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इसको वापिस ले लेंगे।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill, but I would like to observe that this is not going to materially affect the present political structure and give us a true federation in the real sense of the term. But, as the previous speakers have pointed out, as a beginning, I think it would be a good step, but substantially, I feel it is not going to give any kind of satisfaction. Even about the argument advanced by Shri Randhir Singh, I doubt very much. It is true that in the changed circumstances, in the Rajya Sabha, it is quite likely that in the near future, the Opposition there will be in a majority and not the Congress. In that context, even the aspect that he thinks about may not materially affect the change that may come about if the Bill is accepted. Really, there is not much except that it gives us an opportunity to think about the real concentration that it there in Delhi.

After freedom in this country, all along, the concentration is being increased. Nowhere in the past two decades we ever thought of giving more power or autonomy, financial political or otherwise, to the States. But in spite of that kind of trend, what we find in this country is that the States, small or big, indeed every State is today demanding, and feeling aggrieved that their needs are not being properly looked after including Uttar Pradesh, including developed States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal and so on. Indeed every State feels that relatively they are not developed, and what they deserve from Delhi, they are not getting. I remember once, when in this Lok Sabha, some Members advanced an argument, from each State, saying that their State was being neglected, the Home Minister stood up and jocularly remarked, "I wonder what is happening to the resources and our revenue if all the States in India are neglected." But still, the fact of the matter is, the feeling is there.

What I would like to press upon and urge upon the Government is to think seriously over this issue. Unless we remove the feeling—whether it is a fact or not is a different matter and I do not want to enter into that argument at all, because it may or may not be true that some States are neglected and some are not—we cannot progress, because that feeling is very much alive. If that kind of development has been allowed to take place in this country, there is something radically wrong in our political set-up. That is what I would like to press upon the Government.

What I feel is, unless we remove the feeling of grievance from a particular section or community or a language group, that they are being exploited and some other group—whether it is Bihari, Rajasthan, Tamilians or UP-ites or some other language group—is living at their expense and at their cost, it will become difficult. That suspicion of grievance must be removed from the mind of the people. Unless that feeling is removed, we cannot achieve real unity and a peaceful federal set-up in this country. So, the need of the hour is more devolution of financial powers to the State. In fact, this question was agitating the mind of the government also for the past few years. Many Chief Ministers, including Congress Chief Ministers have raised this issue in the National Development Council. I do not know whether the government will move in that direction. Our experience of the past being what it is unless we do something to change radically the set up that is at present prevailing in this country, we can never satisfy any region.

For example, what is the purpose of having so many departments, duplicating the legitimate work that the State is doing, like community development, education, health and so on. They are superfluous departments in the Centre and yet their establishments are proliferating like anything and a major portion of the revenue is eaten away by the establishment

itself without giving any benefit to any section of the community at large. These are moot points which government should seriously consider and come to some conclusions.

Here I would like to point out one thing. Some people talk highly and say we are one, this country is one, India is a great nation and all that. Sometimes I feel they protest too much. If we are truly one, if everyone in his heart of heart feels we are all one, citizens of one great nation, we need not protest so much. I have a suspicion that in our heart of heart what is uppermost is not the interest of the country as a whole but the interest of a particular region. Historically, culturally and in so many other ways we have varied interests; let us not hide it. But, we have to make this country one big nation. Let us accept that position. After accepting that, we have to see how best to remove the suspicion, dissatisfaction that is there in the minds of various sections of our people. So, we should make an honest attempt in that direction.

When we suspect the patriotism of some people it offends the integrity and oneness of our country. We should avoid it. On behalf of my party I would say that we honestly believe that every political party in this country is patriotic; I am including the Communist Party here specifically because some people repeat that they are not patriotic, their loyalty extends beyond the territory of this country. Their theories might be different, they may be getting guidance from great men who were born in other countries; still, if we go on bandying them and dubbing them as unpatriotic, it is not going to help us.

In the same way, there is a feeling of jingoism from the Hindi belt. Even today they are saying that they are the real patriots of this country and those who do not know that language are really suspect in their eyes. If we really want to achieve integration of this country then we should get rid of this kind of feelings.

We should remember that historically this country is not one; geographically this country is not one; culturally this country is not one. For the past two decades we have been making efforts to preserve and strengthen what was achieved by the British. It is a thin political unity. We are making every effort to see that this country really becomes one nation. It is a great and difficult task. So, let us make honest efforts and go ahead, learning from past failures. Let us remember that those who demand more rights for the States, they are as much, if not more, for the integration of the country.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। शा जी ने जो बिल रखा है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। आज सारी दुनिया में और अपने देश में जो हालत पैदा हो रही है वह हालत यह है कि हर एक आदमी, हर एक देश, हर एक भाषा के बोलने वाले और हर एक माइनारिटी के लोग अपने अधिकारों के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं। पूरे समाज और पूरी दुनिया में आज एकता और बराबरी का तकाजा मचा गया है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में, इस सन्दर्भ में यह बिल रखा गया है। यों तो हमारी पार्टी यह समझती है कि राज्य सभा की कोई जरूरत नहीं है और विधान परिषदों की राज्यों में कोई जरूरत नहीं है जैसा कि बंगाल में किया भी गया है और और जगहों में भी होने वाला है। आज हम यह नहीं मानते कि राज्य सभा की कोई जरूरत है क्योंकि उस में फिजलखर्ची होनी है और बेकार का समय नष्ट होता है। फिर भी यह बिल अभी यहां जो रखा गया है वह राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व में जो असमानता है उसे दूर करने के लिए लाया गया है और ऐसी अवस्था में इस का समर्थन हम करते हैं क्योंकि इस बिल के अन्दर एक बात यह है कि हम इस बात को मान रहे हैं कि इस देश के विभिन्न राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ है जिस में छोटे राज्य भी हैं, बड़े राज्य भी हैं,

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

विभिन्न भाषाओं के बोलने वाले लोग भी हैं तो जब हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि हमारे यहां जनतन्त्र है और मानते हैं कि देश में एकता होनी चाहिये तो जो भी राज्य हैं चाहे वह नागालैण्ड हो, चाहे काश्मीर हो, चाहे तामिलनाडु हो, चाहे छोटे राज्य हों चाहे बड़े राज्य हों, सब राज्यों को कौमिल आफ स्टेट्स में समान हक मिलना चाहिए। समान अवसर होना चाहिए। नहीं तो चौधरी रणधीर सिंह ने अभी कहा है उन के बोलने का अपना ढंग है उन्होंने बड़ी मछली और छोटी मछली की बात कही लेकिन बड़ी मछली और छोटी मछली की बात हो या और कोई बात हो यह जो आज जनसंख्या के आधार पर राज्य सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व होता है तो नतीजा यह होता है कि कुछ राज्यों का उस में डामिनेशन होता है। यह यथार्थ है। जंगल कि श्री कंडाप्पन ने कहा है वह भी एक यथार्थ है कि विभिन्न वजहों से, ऐतिहासिक वजह से भौगोलिक वजह से या और भी वजह हो सकते हैं जिन से कुछ क्षेत्रों का समान विकास नहीं हो पाया है। इस की वजह यह है कि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में निश्चित रूप से तमाम क्षेत्रों का एक समान विकास हो नहीं सकता है। यह पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की प्रणाली का एक हेरिडिटरी लाजिक है, उस का एक जन्मजात गुण है कि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में सभी जातियों का, सभी क्षेत्रों का, सभी इलाकों का एक समान रूप से विकास नहीं होता है क्यों कि समान रूप से विकास होगा तो पूंजीवादी हुकूमत की लूट जारी नहीं रह सकती है। इस देश में भी 20-22 वर्षों से पूंजीवादी हुकूमत है और इस हुकूमत के चलते हुए आज तेलंगाना का सवाल पैदा हुआ। कुछ लोग और बहुत सारे सवालों की बात कर रहे हैं। यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि पूंजीवादी शोषण और लूट यहां जारी है। पूंजीवादी राज्य-व्यवस्था जारी है, पूंजीवादी सरकार है और पूंजीवादी सरकारों

में यह असम्भव है कि क्षेत्रीय, भाषा सम्बन्धी या जितनी जातियां हैं, जितने इलाके हैं उन की संस्कृति और समुदाय की जो अलग अलग समस्याएं हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय। इसलिए जब तक यह राज्य व्यवस्था रहेगी तब तक जाहिर बात है कि कठिनाइयां आती रहेंगी। फिर भी हम समझते हैं कि देश की एकता जरूरी है। देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने की जरूरत है जिस में चाहे काश्मीर के लोग हों, चाहे राजस्थान के हों, चाहे मैसूर के हों, किसी भी राज्य के हों वह यह समझें कि लोक सभा में जनसंख्या के आधार पर हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व है लेकिन राज्य सभा में हम सब की एक समान स्थिति है, राज्य सभा में हम सब एक समान रूप से अपने हकों का फैसला करने में काम कर सकते हैं। यह देश की एकता के लिए भी जरूरी है। जिन लोगों ने यह कहा है कि यह तो देश का विघटन करने वाली बात है, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस में ऐसी कोई चीज है, वह तो खुद ऐसे लोग हैं जो देश में विघटन करने वाली बातों को बढ़ाते हैं, जो जाति जाति में लड़ाई कराते हैं, धर्म धर्म में लड़ाई कराते हैं, हिन्दू मुसलमान में भेद पैदा करते हैं। जब ऐसे लोग देश की एकता की बात करते हैं तो वह सिवाय हास्यास्पद लगने के और कुछ नहीं होती। ऐसे लोगों के मुंह से एकता की बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है। देश की एकता के लिए जरूरी है कि चाहे वह भाषाओं के आधार पर हो, चाहे जातियों के आधार पर हो, चाहे आर्थिक हो, इन तमाम क्षेत्रों को समान रूप से विकास के लिए मौका दिया जाय। उस में एक कदम के रूप में, एक श्रृंखला के रूप में यह हमारा बिल है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाय। वहां इस पर गौर किया जाय। इस को जो वातावरण मिला है हाउस में, अभी कांग्रेस के लोग भी और दूसरे लोग भी बोले, किसी ने कहा कि इस की भावना को बढ़

पसन्द करते हैं, किसी ने और तरह ने इस का समर्थन किया, मतलब यह है कि यह बिल सही है, इस के औचित्य में किसी ने इन्कार नहीं किया है। इसलिए हम समझते हैं कि इस बिल को मेलवट कमटी में भेजा जाये और राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए तथा समाजवाद की दिशा में एक कदम उठाने के लिहाज में भी इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए और जोरदार समर्थन करना चाहिए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after hearing the speeches made on this small measure, I think, some of the speakers or even the mover of the Bill have not appreciated the historical and geo-political conditions that prevailed at the time of framing the Constitution.

When we talk of the United States of America, we must always remember that the conditions were totally different there. There were different sovereign States and, naturally, those sovereign States wanted to come together to form the Union. There were two trends of thought or rather two camps based on two trends of thought. One school of thought was based on the complete and total rights of the States and the other trend of thought was based on more powers for the Union. In the tussle over the Virginia Plan vs. other plans, the Virginia plan was accepted and they evolved what is known as the Pennsylvania plan which means, in simple language, the emergence and acceptance of the federal principle. The federal principle, in simple language, means coming together and yet remaining separate, forming a Union on the basis of co-operation. This federal principle brought in two types of equalities under the Constitution of the United States of America, the quality of the people and the equality of the States.

So far as our country is concerned, those conditions were not present. Here, in our country, we had what is known as the British India and the other as the Indian India. At that

time, when the Constitution was about to be framed, the primary question was how to bring about unification of the Indian people and of the Indian States and the British India together. When they thought of these things, the founding fathers accepted one type of equality only, that is, the equality of the people. They did not accept the other equality, the equality of the States. The founding fathers accepted the equality of the people as a principle and enshrined it in the Constitution in articles 325, 326 and 327. Our founding fathers did not accept the principle of the equality of States. Therefore, we have come to this arrangement and accepted the arrangement as it is under the Constitution.

When we talk about the equality of States, we have got to have smaller States of, more or less, the same sizes. I do not know whether the country, the statesmen and the politicians, all those who are in power and authority both at the Centre and in the States, are in a mood to have division of different States into smaller States so that the equality of States' representation could be given on equal footing to different States. With the sizes of different States as they exist, there can be no equality of States at all brought in the Council of States. Therefore, we have got to see the geo-political conditions prevailing in the country. So, I oppose this measure.

There is one more point. The Council of States, as it is constituted, gives some representation to the minorities. Now, if we accept the principle underlying the Bill, in what way, in what manner and how could the representation to the minorities be given?

How could they be given representation if equal representation to different States is accepted?

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): The principle underlying the Bill, namely, the equality of States, is a welcome principle. But the question of inequality is inbuilt in our Consti-

[Shri Umanath]

tution itself and the latest that we saw was during the Presidential Election. The MLAs—the elected people—of the Union Territories are totally barred from casting votes in the Presidential Election; because they represent the ordinary people there; but here the Rajya Sabha members who are not directly elected by the people have got the right to and that too, carrying a value of 576 votes. The representatives of ordinary people are not entitled to vote; so, the question of inequality is inbuilt in our Constitution itself. Now a Constitution Amendment Bill has been brought here to remove that inequality. If we think that by this amendment of equal representation to all States in the Rajya Sabha we can advance in the direction of true federalism and balanced development of various regions, I should say that we are mistaken; that purpose will not be served by this amendment. This is my strong feeling.

I want to know what has the Rajya Sabha, as it is constituted today, to do with federalism. With regard to its powers with regard to its present position, it has nothing to do with federalism as such; it has nothing to do with regional development. The powers of the Rajya Sabha are not related to them at all. First of all, the Rajya Sabha must be abolished. That is my proposition. Have a new body like the one that we have in the Soviet Union, the House of Nationalities, where equal representation is given to all, and with similar powers. Secondly, there must be maximum regional autonomy. Unless you fulfil these two principles, the implementation of the principle of equality, proposed by my hon. friend, in the Rajya Sabha will not help. Let us take the Rajya Sabha as it is today and see what are its powers. It has no separate powers; even the financial powers that we have, they do not have. Why is the Rajya Sabha there? It is said that we must have some elders and all that. I do not think that elders cannot stand

for election. You are an elder you stood for election, you got elected, you got the confidence of the people. He is also an elder. So, elders can as well stand for election, get elected and come here. Why should we have a Rajya Sabha just to accommodate the elders who can stand for election and come here?

Then it is said that it is putting a brake on hasty legislative action. In our country that danger is not there: The real danger that we are facing is of delay and not of haste. What I would like to submit is this. In the ultimate analysis, this Rajya Sabha as it is constituted today, where my friend proposes to have equal representation, after all is said and done, is just a berth for some defeated politicians. So, my first point is that the Rajya Sabha must be abolished. As I said, with proper powers to deal with the question of federal problems, with proper powers to deal with the question of regional imbalance, with such important and substantial powers, if we have a House where all the States will be equally represented, then that will be something in the direction of what we seek, to have.

Secondly, as I was saying, there must be maximum autonomy to the States. Without that, this alone will not be sufficient; it will not help. When I say 'maximum autonomy', I mean that the Central Government's powers must be limited to external affairs, defence, communications and like that; excepting these, all the other subjects must be given to the States. It must be given to the States. So also the question of devolution of financial powers. If this is done, that is, barring External Affairs, Defence and Communications, if all other subjects are given to the States, naturally their finances also will get adjusted. Then the Central Government will be given power to tax to the extent needed to run the three Ministries of Defence, External Affairs and Communications. That alone need be done.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Would you have a Law Minister?

SHRI UMANATH: No Law Minister.

So, what I am saying is that if this is done, barring these three subjects, all other subjects are transferred to the States, then the question of finance, only to the extent necessary, that amount of taxing power need be there for the Centre and all other powers, even taxation power, must be left to the States so that they may be able to mobilise their resources. Unless we abolish the Rajya Sabha and constitute a new House on the pattern of the House of Nationalities in the Soviet Union representing various regions with equal representation, with powers to deal with these questions relating to the federal aspect and regional development and maximum autonomy for the States merely giving equal representation to the States will not solve the problem.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have had a very interesting discussion which I enjoyed very much as a student of political science. I would personally like to see the state of affairs contemplated by Mr. Jha coming into existence. If a giant State like UP and a pigmy State like mine are to have equal representation, I would be very happy about it.

Sir, I do not want to go over the very wide ground which has been covered by friends like Shri Kandappan or Shri Umanath. Not that I have any disagreement with them. I do not also want to speak here about States' autonomy and about the redistribution of legislative and executive powers between the States and the Centre. Greater power for the States means redistribution of subjects in the seventh Schedule. I do not want to dwell upon the dangers involved in that matter also. If you think about it, you will see that it will lead to certain difficulties. Take for

example income tax. If Mr. Umanath's suggestion is accepted, all the income-tax in India will at least for several years to come be collected by the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal and the income of States like Assam, Orissa, Kerala and Rajasthan, etc., from income-tax will be very limited. In a situation like this, our Constitution framers thought that income-tax should be a Central subject and then it should be distributed among various States. Now that is regarding devolution. This will apply to excise also. This will apply to import and export duties. India is a vast sub-continent and conditions differ from region to region and, therefore, probably it is better for the weaker States to have these powers vested in the Centre with proper safeguards for fair distribution of the revenues of the Centre.

AN HON MEMBER: Is there any fair distribution now?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I say proper safeguards for fair distribution. The Finance Commission, as years go on, seem to distribute more and more to the States than they used to. The Second Finance Commission was an improvement in that respect over the first. The Third was an improvement over the second. The fourth was an improvement on the third and the report of the new Finance Commission has come but it has not been published. I do not want to refer to it. I, therefore, would dwell solely on the question of Article 80, Article 4 and Schedule IV—which are sought to be amended by Mr. Jha.

Mr. Bhandare in his speech touched the real point. When the Constitution was framed, these States were not there. The Constitution-makers wanted to make the Constitution, as if the States mentioned in the Constitution existed there. That is what happened.

Madras State was there. Where is Madras State now? When the Constitution was framed, Madras State

[Shri Govind Menon]

was there: 3 years later, in 1953, it was bifurcated into two. In 1956 there was a major operation in the body-politic of India. States Reorganisation came and the matter did not stop there. The bilingual State of Bombay was divided into Gujarat and Maharashtra. Subsequently Punjab and Harayana came into existence.

17 hrs.

Earlier today, in this House we heard fervent appeals for the creation of the State of Telengana. This was not the situation which obtained in America when the Constitution of the United States was framed. And, we here, try to follow the model of the American Federal Constitution.

As was pointed out by Shri Bhandare, there existed, before the Constitution was framed, 13 sovereign States and they decided to federate. Then the Constitution came into existence. And, at that time, in order to allay certain fears in the minds of the representatives of the various States, it was provided that the Senate shall have certain powers, powers much more than the Rajya Sabha has got, that the Senate shall have equal representation from the States and in the House of Representatives, the representation will be according to the population.

Now, in our Constitution, when it was framed, we thought the Rajya Sabha is a House of Representatives of the States and therefore it is called the Rajya Sabha. If you refer to Article 80 you will see that the Members of the Rajya Sabha are referred to as Representatives. If you refer to Article 81 you will see that the Members of the Lok Sabha are referred to as Members.

That is, we wanted to have an arrangement under which the Rajya Sabha will be a House, representing the various States, and the Lok Sabha, the House of the People.

As was pointed out by Mr. Umanath, although this was the original conception, the Rajya Sabha today has become an ordinary Upper House without any of the attributes which you have in the Senate of the United States of America. It is an ordinary Upper House. Let us face the facts. They have no powers with respect to Finance, and every legislation has to go there, if an amendment is made, it has to come back. It is like the House of Lords in the United Kingdom.

Now, it may not be practical at this time to accept Shri Jha's suggestion because, as I said, when the Federation or when the Union came into existence and the Constitution of the Union was enacted, we adopted unto ourselves a Constitution creating the States, and referring to them as if they existed all along.

Now, under the Constitution of the United States, the States are always permanent entities. You will see that under the American Constitution, no new State can be created unless the Congress of that State and the Congress of the Federation alike decide upon that matter. What is it that we see here? By ordinary parliamentary legislation, not even by an amendment of the Constitution, you can bring into existence a new State, destroy a State, change the name of a State, take a portion from one State and a portion from another to put together and form a new State. Without meaning any disparagement to any of the States, States about which we are very proud—we come from different States—and using purely constitutional or legal language, I say that the States under the Indian Constitution are creatures of parliamentary legislation. The States of America were entities which existed before the Constitution was adopted.

First of all, what we should do in India is to give a sort of permanency to the States. That has not yet been

done. New demands are coming, as we saw earlier today. I used to feel sometimes that before we tinker with these things, the first thing to do is to repeal arts. 3 and 4 so that this demand will not be there.

For many reasons which have been stated by friends, it will not be possible or practicable to accept the amendment suggested by Shri Jha. Some attempt has been made to see that big States do not get too big a representation. A passage was read out by Shri Jha that States with a population of 5 millions and less will have one representative per million and if the population is above 5 millions, then the representation will be at the rate of one per 2 million.

I think the population according to the census of 1951 was taken into account for this purpose. The formula was an attempt to see that giant states like UP do not get a high representation. It will be slightly reduced, and small States will have a proportionately higher representation. But I do not think it is a federal principle. Before we attempt to adopt a federal principle, it is first necessary to have permanent entities of States here. Then alone we can think about these things.

Shri Umanath said that inequality is in built in the Constitution. He referred to the members of the legislative bodies in Union Territories not being allowed to vote in the presidential election. I had occasion to look into that matter. These Territories are sending representatives to the Lok Sabha. The number of people a member from a Union Territory in the Lok Sabha represents is much less than the number which the others represent.

SHRI UMANATH: The people may be less, but they are voters.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: They are electors. In the matter of evaluation of votes cast for electing the

President, we look into the number of people which the members represent.

For example, there is a member in this House representing the Laccadive Islands near Kozhikode. I think the number of voters he has will be 5,000 or 6,000. The number of voters in my constituency, and probably in Shri Umanath's, will be 6 or 7 lakhs. But all the three votes are equal in value to 576, the value given to votes of persons elected to the Lok Sabha from the States. For persons elected from Union Territories, that compensating element is there.

There are some Union Territories where there are no legislative assemblies. Out of 9 or 10, five or six alone have legislative assemblies.

SHRI UMANATH: In Kerala or Tamil Nadu both the M.L.A. and the M.P. have votes—not so in the Union Territories.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: As I explained, in some there are no assemblies. If you take into account the votes which seven MLAs from my parliamentary constituency would have cast in the legislature in my State and what I would have cast here and compare it with the votes that Member elected to the Lok Sabha from the Union Territories would have cast, you will see there is not much difference or inequality. That is the real point. According to our Constitution India is a Union of States and when you elect a President for the Union, the representatives of the States vote. But this is a digression and I need not more about it. For the various reason given by the hon. Members here I request Mr. Jha, having discussed the matter and raised the idea, to leave it there and withdraw the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया वह सन्तोष जनक नहीं

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

है। केवल इसके कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, जिन सदस्यों ने इस में हिस्सा लिया मैं उन का शक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। एक, दो सदस्यों को छोड़ कर सबों ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है, उस की भावना की तार्ईद की है। कुछ ने यह कहा कि इस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय ताकि वहां पर गौर हो और कोई रास्ता निकाला जाय। मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस पर थॉर तफसील से गौर करने के लिये अच्छा होगा कि इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय ताकि हम उस पर गौर कर सकें, राज्यों के विचार भी लिये जा सकें और तब एक रास्ता निकाला जाय। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया मामला रोज़ कर लिया गया और बहस हो गयी, इतना काफी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे सामने समाजवाद और जनतन्त्र का लक्ष्य है, और बड़े लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिये तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं तब बराबरी की भावना राज्यों के बीच में आये, राज्यसभा में नुमाइन्दगी बराबरी के आधार पर हो, यह बहुत जरूरी है, और इस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये यह कदम बढ़ाना जरूरी हो जाता है।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मामला रोज़ हो गया, लेकिन सरकार इस बारे में क्या सोच रही है, यह नहीं बताया। माननीय कृष्णामाचारी ने कहा था कि राज्यों का संगठन अभी फाइनल नहीं हुआ है, इस की तफसील में नहीं गये हैं कि आने वाले दिनों में इस का क्या रूप होगा। बल्कि जो कांस्टीट्यूएंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयी है उस आधार पर राज्य सभा का संगठन करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कृष्णामाचारी ने कबूल किया कि इस में परिवर्तन की जरूरत है और उन का इशारा था कि सही माने में फेडरल सरकार उस ओर जायगी आने वाले दिनों में। वजह यह थी जिस को यह नहीं पकड़ सके, और मंत्री जी

ने कुछ रोशनी नहीं डाली, जब कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली चल रही थी तो देशी हिन्दुस्तान यहां था। ब्रिटिश हिन्दुस्तान में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन मजबूत था, जो कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली में संविधान बना रहे थे वे राष्ट्रीय लोग थे और देशी राज्यों में भी यद्यपि जन आन्दोलन था लेकिन वह उतना मजबूत नहीं था, और संविधान बनाने वालों को पूरा ध्यान था कि हमारा संविधान बने और जो राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की लहर है उस में ज्यादा लोग आयें और राज्य सभा में जब वह लोग आयेंगे तो हमारा मकसद ज्यादा हल होगा। कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली की रिपोर्ट टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी ने जिस तरह पेश की और जिस तरह से उन्होंने ने अपना भाषण किया उस से साफ हो जाता है कि वह मान कर चले कि हमें परिवर्तन लाना होगा और बराबरी के आधार पर लाना होगा।

अमरीका में राज्य इनडिस्ट्रिक्टबिल हैं। लेकिन जो बराबरी देने की बात आयी थी सीनेट में वह इसलिये आयी थी कि अमरीका एक राष्ट्र नहीं था, बल्कि वह एक राष्ट्र बनाया गया, अमरीका के संविधान के जरिये उसको एक राष्ट्र बनाया गया, वहां बराबरी के आधार पर नुमाइन्दगी दे कर राष्ट्र को मजबूत किया और एक गठन में आये। यहां भी आप को राष्ट्र को मजबूत करने के लिये केन्द्रीयकरण की जो बात है उसमें बराबरी की भावना आपको लानी होगी। अब वह समय नहीं जैसा हमारे फोरफादर्स ने कहा है। आज परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं, राज्य यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उनके साथ बराबरी के आधार पर सलूक किया जाता है। केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में मतभेद आ रहे हैं, विषमता महसूस करते हैं और भी बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं रीजनल इमबैलेन्सज आदि की। इसलिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि हा इसकी जड़ में जायें।

माननीय जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने कहा कि छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाये जायें, तो उन्हें बराबरी के आधार पर राज्य सभा में रिप्रजेंटेशन देने में क्या खराबी है। इससे जनतंत्र और भी मजबूत होगा, राज्यों को अटोनामी दें, संघीय ढांचा बनाये रखें और बराबरी के आधार पर लोग आयें तभी राष्ट्र मजबूत हो सकता है। मंत्री जी ने यह भी नहीं कहा कि हम देखें कि क्या ०ई०डी० तक यह बात पहुंचती है।

माननीय त्यागी जी ने बहुमत की बात उठायी। तो बहुमत के लिये तो लोक सभा है, यहां पर आबादी के आधार पर लोग आते हैं। वहां राज्य सभा उसका नाम है, वह राज्यों की सभा है इसलिये वहां पर बराबरी के आधार पर आप को आना होगा। अमरीका में छोटे से छोटे राज्य और बड़े से बड़े राज्य को बराबर का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। अगर हम भी बराबरी का सिद्धान्त अपनायें तो नागालैंड और यू०पी० में बराबरी की भावना आ जायेगी और तभी हमारा फ़ैडरल स्ट्रक्चर चल सकता है।

श्री मंडल ने मेरे विधेयक का विरोध किया तो मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। आश्चर्य होता अगर वह बराबरी की बात को मान लेते। बुनियादी तौर पर वह बराबरी में विश्वास नहीं रखते इसलिये आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें यहां उठाई और बहुत सी संकीर्णता की लेकिन मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता। मैं फिर

मंत्री महोदय से और इस सदन के संसद-सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बात को वे छोड़ें नहीं।

श्री मंडल ने पूछा कि कैसे रिप्रजेंटेशन होगा? मैंने कहा कि अभी पापुलेशन के आधार पर है। पापुलेशन के आधार पर रिप्रजेंटेशन होने से यह होगा कि चूंकि यूनियन टैरीटरीज में पापुलेशन बहुत कम है उनको बहुत कम रिप्रजेंटेशन मिलेगा। हो सकता है कि पापुलेशन के आधार पर चण्डीगढ़ और अन्य मान निकोबार बिल्कुल छूट जायें। इन सब बातों की तफसील में मैं इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं कहता हूं कि एक कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर के बराबरी के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये: कोई भी क्राइटरियन आप बना लें मेरे विधेयक से उसमें बराबरी की भावना होगी, संघ मजबूत होगा, राष्ट्र मजबूत होगा और जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, समाजवाद और जन्तन्त्र आगे की ओर तेजी से बढ़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि यह विधेयक सदन कबूल कर ले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be done by division. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 21]

Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kameshwar Singh, Shri

AYES

Saty Narain Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Thakur, Shri Gunanand

[17.28 hrs.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Babunath Singh, Shri

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Hari Krishna, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Menon, Shri Govinda

Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sehti, Shri P. C.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonavane, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vyasa, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is: Ayes—8; Noes—66. The motion has not been carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was negatived.

17.26 hrs.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (COMPULSORY APPROVAL OF AGREEMENTS) BILL

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur):
Mr. Chairman, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory scrutiny and approval by a Central Authority of agreements entered into by public undertakings and matters connected therewith or incidental

thereto, be taken into consideration."

At the outset I should like to emphasize that I have brought forward this Bill in a constructive spirit and that it is based on my experience as a member of the Public Undertakings Committee.

The object of this Bill is to ensure that agreements which are entered into by public undertakings are thoroughly scrutinised and approved in their final form by a central authority in the Ministry of Finance so that there are no lacunae or shortcomings left in the agreement which would cause any loss to the public undertakings.

It has been noticed in the past that several public undertakings have entered into agreements with foreign collaborators or local parties and on scrutiny subsequently by the Public

Undertakings Committee and other Committees, it has been seen that those agreements had serious blemishes. These blemishes have involved the concerns in heavy losses either in monetary terms or in terms of defective machinery supplied or obsolescent or out-of-date technical know-how supplied. The consequence has been that because of these defects the undertakings have suffered sizable losses.

In the case of an agreement entered into by Trobay Fertilisers it was observed that the agreement was not scrutinised either by the Financial Adviser or by the Law Ministry or by a solicitor or by the Ministry of Finance. The consequence has been that the undertaking concerned suffered considerably on account of the various shortcomings in the agreement.

I learn that the basic terms of collaboration and agreements in general are formally approved by the Ministry of Finance initially but the final shape to the agreements is given by the public undertakings themselves. While giving this shape to the final agreements, some lacunae remain in those agreements. Either they are deliberate or they may be due to inadvertence.

What is necessary when an agreement is drawn up is that it should be in proper legal form; it should provide that the collaborators shall have to fulfill certain obligations and also that it must have certain time limits for the fulfilment of those obligations, for the supply of machinery, for the erection of the plant and to ensure that the plant comes into the stream of production at the right time, when it should according to the schedule provided. If the collaborators do not fulfil those terms of the agreement, provision must also be made for penalties. Besides, details of the terms should also be worked out and incorporated therein.

These are the broad points which should be incorporated in agreements

of industrial concerns. There are, of course, other points with regard to agreements which must be complied with in the normal course. Now, if the officers of the public undertakings do not exercise requisite care and skill or, if they are influenced by extraneous considerations, in that case, there would be considerable scope for some lacunae or shortcomings in the agreement, which would adversely affect the interests of the agreements concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Let us take half-an-hour discussion now. He may continue the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The Private Members' time is 2½ hours. It was to start at 3 O'Clock and go upto 5-30 P.M. Since we have started it at 3.30 P.M., it should continue upto 6 O'Clock. The time of the Private Members' business should not be curtailed. We were given an assurance by the Chair at that time that the Private Members' time will be compensated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In any case, the discussion on your Bill is not going to finished today. There is one hour allotted to your Bill. So, it will continue on the next day. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

Now we will take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *Netaji Museum in Delhi*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 984 regarding Netaji Museum in Delhi, the Education Minister replied:

"It would be best to strengthen the Netaji Memorial Museum in Calcutta."

[Shri Samar Guha]

It is very unfortunate the Education Minister does not know that the Museum in Calcutta is not named as Netaji Memorial Museum. I do not believe in the veracity as also in the conclusions arrived at by the Shah-nawaz Khan Commission that Netaji is no more. It is not believed by our countrymen also. The Government also now shares our view and, as a result, it is under the active consideration of the Government to institute a fresh inquiry into that.

It is known to all of us that Gandhiji awakened the spirit of resistance in the minds of the people of India and Netaji kindled the fire of rebellion in the hearts of Indian Army which together resulted in India's freedom.

There is a secret letter in the Archives of British Museum in London, the last fateful letter I should say, written by Field-Marshal Auchinlok to Mr. Atlee through Mr. Wavell and, in that secret letter, it was stated that out of 8000 Indian Commissioned officers, after taking a secret opinion poll, 7600 Indian Commissioned officers had been inspired by the rebellious spirit of I.N.A. and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and that unless the Government took a quick decision in regard to transfer of power, there will be a repetition of the 1857 rebellion in India. That secret letter made the Government to take the ultimate decision to quit India. But, unfortunately, the Government of India, even two decades after Independence, did not consider it desirable, out of parochial politics of the time, to honour the historic role played by Netaji in the freedom struggle of our country.

It is a good sign that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and her Cabinet colleagues have taken happily a changed view of the role of Netaji and after nearly 350 Members of Parliament presented a memorandum to the President, the Government has taken, I should not say full,

has taken some interest in the national role of Netaji. And yet in Delhi, I should say, you see so many streets named after so many of our national leaders but not a single street has been named after Netaji.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar): There is one.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall yet, in the galaxy of the makers of our Nation, even after 22 years of our Independence. This is the 23rd year of our Independence and yet there is no portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall. It is a good sign that Shri V. V. Giri who had been a close associate of Netaji, who is a great admirer of Netaji, has been elected as the President of India, and we hope that he will restore the honour of India and try to pay a part of our national debt to him. We also expect that, for the office of Vice President, another right-hand man of Netaji, a great colleague of Netaji, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, will be elected; it will be a fitting tribute if Parliament elects Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, the right-hand man of Netaji, for the office of Vice Presidentship.

In his reply the Minister said that it is proposed to strengthen the Netaji Museum in Calcutta. I will give you some idea as to what the Government has done to strengthen the Netaji Museum in Calcutta. They have practically done nothing. The Netaji Museum authorities in Calcutta asked for a matching grant from the Central Government and only Rs. 16,000 were given for publishing Bengali translation of 'Indian Pilgrim', 'Indian Struggle' and 'the collection of letters of Netaji'. The Hindi translations of these works of Netaji are ready. The Netaji Museum in Calcutta wrote to Government for an additional matching grant—not full grant but matching grant—but the Central Government has refused to give any matching grant for publication of Netaji's works in Hindi. Again,

in 1968 the former Governor of West Bengal on behalf of the Government of the State, prepared a comprehensive scheme for the development of Netaji Museum and also Netaji Research Bureau in Calcutta. But you will be astonished to know that nothing has been done. Only recently, two or three months back, an amount of only Rs. 5,000 has been offered for the Netaji Museum.

The Gandhian Institute of Studies spent last year Rs. 2 lakhs and in the coming year Rs. 1 lakh will be spent. For the Gandhi Centenary Celebration, this year Rs. 75 lakhs will be spent and in the coming year Rs. 1 crore will be spent. For Nehru Library, Nehru Memorial Museum and Nehru Award for International Understanding, Rs. 17 lakhs have been spent last year and in the coming year nearly Rs. 29 lakhs will be spent. I am very happy to know these; I do not grudge spending of such sums for Gandhiji and Nehru; I want that more should be spent. But I want to know why, in the case of Netaji, they have this miserly and stepmotherly attitude. But for him, today on the top of Parliament House, the national flag would not be flying; it was Netaji who raised the slogan, 'Chalo, chalo, Delhi chalo'. But for Netaji, India would not have seen the dawn of freedom. And what is the Government's attitude towards him now? This Government did not consider it desirable to spend a considerable amount of money to develop the Netaji Museum in Calcutta and also the Netaji Research Institute.

I made another suggestion that there should be a Netaji Museum in Delhi. But the Government said that they would be strengthening the Museum in Calcutta. I have just shown how they are strengthening it—they have given only Rs. 5,000 and a matching grant of Rs. 16,000 for publication of books. This is the attitude of the Government?

I wanted a Netaji Museum in Delhi for another reason. Delhi is the heart

of India, the international centre particularly for the whole Asiatic region. Netaji is not the architect of Indian revolution only but also of Asiatic revolution. I remember, the other day, I had a talk with Dr. Laurel of Philippines and Dr. Ba Maw of Burma. They were inspired by the speech of Netaji in the historic Conference at Tokyo in 1943 when he raised the slogan of 'Asiatic revolution.' Dr. Laurel, who has met international leaders like Roosevelt and Churchill, in Geneva League of Nations before war said to me, "Of all the great men I have ever met, Chandra Bose was the greatest. This is the tribute by a foreign dignitary. This is a tribute by a man who is known in the Philippines as the Father of the Philippines. What tribute has this Government paid to Netaji? I want to know. I have not really found such a sweet-tongued but evasive man like our Defence Minister. In this House he promised that he will pay pension and allowances to the INA personnel. I requested him to do something in honour of Netaji and the INA. I requested him to have a military academy in the name of Netaji. I also said that some awards may be given in the name of Netaji or at least a Division of Indian Army should be named after him. He has refused. He did not even consider a single item. Sir, after Shivaji, India did not produce such a great military genius. Sir, I has a talk with the Military Generals of the Second World War in Japan. They told me that "Chandra Bose was not only a revolutionary, a great politician, but a great military genius. Any country in the world will feel proud of Chandra Bose as a General, as a military genius, as a tactician, as a strategist, as a man who commanded an army in the war field and also during retreat observed wonderful discipline and galvanising spirit of patriotism." Who can inspire our army except Netajis' heritage and ideal? Our army in the British days fought as an army of slavery. Only the spirit of INA can imbibe the spirit of patriotism in the minds of the

[Shri Somar Guha]

national army of our country to-day. But, unfortunately, the Defence Minister—the most evasive man I have found—did not consider it desirable in any way to introduce the great military heritage of Netaji's into the Indian army.

The Education Minister said that he will strengthen the Netaji Museum. I want to know whether this Government will undertake the publication of the works of Netaji. They said that they are ready to set up a statute of Netaji near the Red Fort. Why near Red Fort? It should be in the heart of Red Fort. It is said that the statute will be erected provided a firm commitment is made about the fund by others. Why? Cannot the Government make the donation? I want to know that from the Government.

It has been said that the statue of the Father of the Nation is not going to be installed at the India Gate. If it is not installed there, Netaji's statue should be installed at the India Gate. I want to know the reason as to why the Government will not set up Netaji National Museum in Delhi to inspire not only the people but also the Indian army men. I would say that the armaments and equipments used by the INA and also all the documents and relevant papers that were used by the Netaji's Azad Hind Government should be preserved in the National Museum to inspire not only our defence men but also our younger generation to a spirit of dedication, sacrifice and gallant fight for Indian security and for preservation of Indian freedom.

Our nation is in a great crisis to-day. Only Netaji's message, his vision of free India, his concept of national unity, his idea of Indian socialism can save India to-day. The image of Netaji, pay the living image of Netaji has to be brought back into the heart of Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the absence of the Education Minister I have to perform the duty of replying to the Half-an-hour discussion raised by my friend, Professor Samar Guha. I am afraid that I will not be able to deliver a long and powerful oration like my friend, but I will restrict myself to the issues raised by him and to the Note that he has already sent to the Ministry and the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

I join him in paying my humble and respectful tribute to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who was one of the most outstanding personalities of our struggle for freedom. His name will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of our grateful nation by his numerous sufferings and his memorable activities both inside and outside the country.

Prof. Samar Guha has been kind enough to raise a number of issues and he has made a number of suggestions. It will be my duty to bring all these suggestions to the notice of the various Ministries concerned and I hope and trust that they will give them their due consideration and will take suitable action on them. I would like therefore to restrict myself to the three issues that he had raised in the letter that he had sent along with the notice of this Half-an-hour discussion.

Sir, the first issue that he had raised is regarding the reasons for not having a Netaji Museum in Delhi. I beg to submit that we have got an honorary adviser for museums. He is one of the greatest authorities on museology and we consulted him and I will quote certain portions from his opinion. He says:

"It would be best to strengthen this Museum which has a special association with the life of Netaji. A memorial museum of this type should try and get together all available material and be as effective as possible."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Don't use the word 'memorial'.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: He says:

"This is the real way that the memory of so great a son of India can be projected effectively."

Then he says:

"Netaji's close association with the house where his memorial museum is set up, is of the utmost significance. Visitors to the museum should go on a pilgrimage to such a Memorial Museum. Such museums cannot be scattered all over, as memorial museums like this, have a limited scope with objects for display. If these are to be effectively presented, all of them should be brought together to create an effective picture of the illustrious personages commemorated. . . . A memorial museum must be distinctive and should have something to do with the individual and his association with a particular spot where he worked for a number of years to achieve his object."

Then he goes on to say—

"It may not be wise or feasible to duplicate museums, as it would mean frittering away available scanty material resulting in diminished impact, which would otherwise be clear and distinct, when the exhibits are effectively shown in one place. A memorial set up for a great hero in any walk of life should also be worthy of his distinction, and this would be possible only if the entire material available about him is put together to give an effective picture."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is no good reciting the letter of a bureaucrat. What does he understand? You should have taken the decision yourself. He can neither understand nor appreciate the significance and importance of Netaji.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: He is not a bureaucrat. He is one of the foremost authorities on museology and a former Director of the National Museum. He has been the adviser about museums all over the country and he is ranked as one of the best experts all over the world, not only in this country, but outside the country also. Mr. Samar Guha raised the point that this museum is not actually a museum or it is not named after Netaji. My information is this. . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is being named after Netaji, but not memorial Museum.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: My information is this. . . .

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh): It seems there is some wrong idea. When my time comes, if you permit me, I will tell about this. I am associated with that institution. I will tell you what the position is.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, my information is that this museum is administered by the Netaji Research Bureau in Calcutta. We have been as far as possible, helping this organisation to some extent, but not fully. I must admit that I am not personally satisfied with what has been done to help this museum.

My information is that in 1965, the Bureau was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16,000 under the scheme of grants to cultural organisations for such publications on the basis of 50 per cent of the total estimated expenditure. During 1968-69, the Bureau was granted Rs. 5,000 for its Museum under the Ministry's scheme of reorganisation and development of museums. My information is that, in other financial years, no request was made; if request had been made, it would have been sympathetically considered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was certainly made. It was Governor's rule then. He sent a full and complete scheme in connection with the requirement of the museum and the

[Shri Samar Guha]

research programme. He is giving wrong information.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: I will check up. But if any concrete proposals are made, we will give them our sympathetic and earnest consideration and will try to help as best we can.

If Shri Samar Guha gives me more details, I will get them quickly examined and see what can be done about them.

Sir, his second point was about the preservation of relics and documents kept by the Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji. My information is that, as part of their acquisitive programme, the National Archives of India have been collecting copies of material bearing on Indian revolutionaries and also papers connected with INA's struggle. The following collections regarding the INA movement have been acquired by the National Archives so far:

1. Records of the India Independence League, Shanghai, received from the Consul General for India in Shanghai;
2. India Independence League papers purchased from private agencies by the Indian High Commission, Singapore;
3. Correspondence between Netaji Subhas Bose and V. J. Patel and Mrs. A Wood

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: It seems he has so little information. It is a tragedy the Minister in charge is not here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He would be more ignorant.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I will state the position. The information he has given about the Gandhi Museum, Nehru Museum and Netaji Museum in

Calcutta is—I would not say misleading—but wrong. Before he answers, with your permission I will state what the position exactly is and what is meant by strengthening that museum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let the questions be put now and the Minister will answer later.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: It is not a question of really attacking the Minister, but it is necessary to tell the House what the position is.

Netaji Museum is situated in the ancestral house of Netaji. In 1950, at the time of the death of my father, the late Sarat Chandra Bose, the property and house belonged to the three persons, my father, the late Suresh Chandra Majumdar and Shri Ashok Kumar Sarkar, who is associated with *Anand Bazar Patrika*. It is an old house; it is the house where Netaji lived before he escaped from Calcutta, and India, on 17 January, 1941. The room where he stayed is being maintained as it is, in the same way that Netaji left it at 1 P.M. on 17 January, 1941.

By virtue of a document executed by the owners, the property is vested now in the Netaji Research Bureau which has set up the Netaji Museum. Without any governmental assistance, the Netaji Research Bureau has been able to get the entire diplomatic documents from Germany, almost whatever diplomatic documents are available in Italy, photo copies of the entirety of *Nippon Times* over a period of three years from the National Library of America, apart from other documents we have collected. Netaji Museum is in touch with the Gandhi Museum and the Nehru Museum and we are exchanging our documents. But so far as the National Archives are concerned the collection there is negligible and insignificant, in comparison to the volume of documents that are available in Netaji Museum and in Nehru Museum, even about Subhas

Chandra Bose. That is the position so far as Netaji Museum is concerned. It is an old house. I am sure that the Education Minister who is not only a Minister but also an educationist of standing has some experience of museums and development of library and knows that to modernise the old house in such a way that it could function and be preserved as a historical monument requires money. Netaji Research Bureau has not that money and the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, forwarded a scheme to the Education Ministry of the Government of India worth, I believe, about two lakhs for modernisation of that house and to make the Netaji Museum and the library attached to it equipped with modern things. It is not possible to have any documentation unless there is microfilm arrangements. That is known to all who run museums.

Behind that house there is still a large plot of land which belonged to my father, the late Sarat Chandra Bose. We have executed a deed of gift in respect of that land to a registered society called the Netaji House Society with the intention that if a Museum has to function properly it has to have an auditorium and research centres. We have not been able to do anything in that direction because we have no money further to go. We have not collected money, advisedly, through public collections. It is not desirable to make public collections it is really the desire of the Government of India to strengthen the Netaji Museum then they will have to consider whether they will assist in keeping the old house as a historical monument which is the desire of the Netaji Research Bureau; it should not be demolished; the rooms as they were left should be preserved. Therefore, it requires money. An estimate was made once; it can be made again if the Government is serious about it. If the Netaji Museum has to be really strengthened it requires a multi-storeyed structure in the plot of land which belongs to the registered society which should consist of a modern

auditorium, research centre and a library dealing with the revolutionary movements. My specific question is: Is the Government of India really serious? I am not talking about a miserable pittance of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 16,000. We would rather have not that money from you; we have carried on for twenty years and if necessary we shall carry on with our limited resources. If you look at another museum you see tremendous possibilities there. The Nehru building cost a few crores. If they really want the Netaji Museum to develop they must give money to the Netaji House Society and the Netaji Research Bureau so that a proper modern multi-storeyed structure can be built. Money can be spent on modernisation of the old building. Is the Government really serious in assisting and strengthening the Netaji Museum or is the Government going to give lip service to Netaji?

My second question is this; I do not quite understand their concept. I have the highest respect for the person who had been quoted; I am sure he is an expert on museology. But I am equally sure that he understands very little about what is required to inspire a nation.

18 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I will say without being disrespectful to anybody else, that two Indians, and two Indians only, made the greatest impact on Indian history of recent years. One is Mahatma Gandhi and the second is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. These two leaders represent two parallel movements of India. Gandhiji, starting from the Budha tradition, represents the non-violent, non-co-operation movement and passive resistance, and we found that great non-violent tradition of India culminating in the greatest personality we have ever seen in Mahatma Gandhi.

There was another important tradition, the tradition of Shivaji, the tradition of Rana Pratap and the tradition started by the revolutionaries of India

[Shri Amiyanath Bose]

from 1905 onwards and it is the movement of the Indian National Army; it was not an isolated movement. The movement of the Indian National Army was the culmination of the revolutionary movement; the armed struggle conducted under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the culmination of the revolutionary movement of India which started in 1905.

Therefore, it is necessary for the future generations of India to be told about these two tendencies. It may very well be that the future generations will create a synthesis of Rana Pratap and Shivaji on the one side and Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi on the other. Therefore, it is important to have Gandhi museums throughout the country. It is equally important, in my submission, to have Netaji Museums throughout the country. Therefore, I do not quite see the logic of the Government of India taking shelter under the advice of an adviser for not having a Netaji Museum in the capital city of India.

I will repeat my first question: Is the Government of India serious about strengthening the Netaji museum in Calcutta? If so, in what way are they going to assist? Then we shall give them schemes. We do not want to give them schemes for their refusal. We do not want sympathetic consideration. We want them to come forward and tell us: "We want to give you money; what do you want to do?"

So far as Netaji museum in Delhi is concerned, my second question is: Is the Government refusing to have a Netaji museum in Delhi?

श्री रसधर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, नेताजी का दर्जा दुनिया में गैरीबाल्डी, मेजिनी जिन्होंने देश को आजादी दिलाई, उनके साथ हैं। वे इस देश के ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के नेता थे। जब नेताजी की याद आती है तो हर हिन्दुस्तानी का खून

उबलता है। देहात के अनपढ़ आदमी आज भी नेताजी के गाने गाते हैं और उससे प्रेरणा लेते हैं। मुझे दुख है कि नेताजी के नाम की जनता में जितनी इज्जत है, जितना ऊंचा उनका मर्तबा है उसके मुताबिक उनकी मेमोरी को पर्पेचुएट करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई चीज नहीं की जाती है। यह पार्लियामेंट जो इस देश का सबसे बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूशन है, इसके सामने नेताजी के स्टेचर के मुताबिक कोई स्टेच्यू लगाने पर सरकार गौर करेगी — पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सेंट्रल हाल में जहाँ हम सभी के पोर्ट्रेट देखते हैं वहाँ पर नेताजी का पोर्ट्रेट न देखकर हमें बड़ी शर्म आती है। लोग हमसे इसका जवाब मांगते हैं लेकिन हम कोई जवाब उनको दे नहीं सकते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ यह बात क्यों नहीं की जाती है। हमारे और सारी नेशन के लिए यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि हम नेताजी जैसे आदमी को भुलाये जा रहे हैं। तीसरी बात यह कि जो लालकिला है क्या वहाँ पर भी आप उनका स्टेच्यू लगायेंगे। अगली बात यह है कि जैसे विक्टोरिया क्रॉस होता था या अब परम वीर चक्र होता है जोकि बहादुर सिपाहियों को दिया जाता है उसी तरह से नेताजी क्रॉस या परम वीर चक्र, जो कि हाइड्रस्ट एवार्ड आफ गैलेन्ट्री हो वह फौजी जवानों को देने पर गौर करेंगे ?

चौथी बात यह है कि जो हमारी इंडियन मिलिट्री एकेडमी है उसके बजाय नेताजी एकेडमी, उसका नाम रखने पर गौर करेंगे। जहाँ पर कि हमारे फौजी जवान, नेवी और एयर फोर्स के जवान अपनी ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं क्या उसका नाम नेताजी एकेडमी रखने पर आप गौर करेंगे। इसी तरह से जहाँ जहाँ वे रहे, जैसे पोर्ट ब्लेयर का जिक्र आया, या जहाँ उन्होंने पहला कदम रखा और फतह हुई, क्या उसकी जगह पर नेताजी पोर्ट उसका नाम हो सकता है ? जहाँ-जहाँ नेताजी गए, काबुल, बर्लिन, जापान

बर्मा, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, जहाँ-जहाँ उन्होंने कदम रखा और उस जगह को पाक कर दिया, क्या उनको आप प्रिजर्व करेंगे ताकि लोग कह सकें कि हम उनकी इतनी कद्र करते हैं ?

आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई०एन०ए० के जो फौजी गाने हैं—जैसे उठ जाग शेर मेरे हिन्द सिपाही, दुश्मन की सफें तोड़ दो तहलका मचा दो—उनको हमारे फौजी भी गा सकें और फिर चीनियों और पाकिस्तानियों के दांत तोड़ दें जैसेकि आई०एन०ए० के बहादुर सिपाही घास-फूस खाकर कई दिनों तक लड़े थे, उस तरह का जज्बा पैदा करने के लिए, उनकी हिस्ट्री तैयार करने पर गौर करेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में नेताजी का जो भूमिका रहा है उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी आपके सामने बतलाया। वह हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेता रह चुके हैं। इस बात को नजर में रखते हुए मैं एक दो सवाल आपका मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि प्रश्न के जवाब में, दिल्ली में हम उनका म्यूजियम नहीं बनायेंगे, सिर्फ एक शब्द 'नो' कहकर छोड़ दिया गया था। लेकिन उन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया कि क्यों नहीं बनायेंगे। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, यहां पर तमाम बड़े बड़े नेताओं को स्मरण करने के लिये तरह-तरह की चीजें बनी हुई हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि आप नेताजी म्यूजियम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। कलकत्ते और देश के दूसरे भागों में हो वह अच्छी बात है लेकिन दिल्ली में क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने अभी तक उनको राष्ट्रीय सम्मान नहीं दिया है जिस के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है। तो मैं इस सिलसिले में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कारण यह है—उनको राष्ट्रीय सम्मान न देने का—कि नेताजी का

रास्ता महात्मा गांधी के रास्ते से भिन्न था ? वे हथियार के जरिये से देश को आजाद कराना चाहते थे, सत्याग्रह में विश्वास नहीं करते थे, वरना इसी वजह से उनको हिकारत का दृष्टि से देखते हैं और उनको सम्मान नहीं देना चाहते हैं ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि नेताजी बर्मा, मलाया, सिंगापुर, सैगोन, बैंकाक, फार्मोसा जापान और कई मुल्कों में गये तो वहां पर भी उनकी बहुत सारी वस्तुएं होंगी तो क्या उन वस्तुओं को एकत्र करके, कलकत्ता में आपने जो म्यूजियम बनाया है, उसमें लाने की आपने कोशिश की है ? अगर नहीं की है तो क्या उन तमाम चीजों को लाने की आपकी योजना है ? अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में तमाम नेताओं के नाम पर सड़कें हैं लेकिन नेताजी के नाम पर कोई सड़क नहीं है, तो इसके लिये भी आपकी कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ जब मैंने श्री समर गुह की तकरीर सुनी। मुझे मालूम नहीं क्यों वे इनसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस बारे में कोई मदद करेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि यह सरकार सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में बड़ा कैलस और इन्डिफरेंट एटीट्यूड लिए हुए है। मुझे शर्म आती है और मैं समझता हूँ आपको भी शर्म आनी चाहिये यह सुनने के बाद कि केवल 21 हजार रुपया खर्च किया। मैं मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू की इन्टरनेशनल एग्जिबिशन जो दुनिया में दिखाई जा रही है, उस पर 28 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जिसमें 20 लाख रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज का है और देखने वाले केवल चार लाख आदमी आये।

मैं मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन कितना कैलस एटीट्यूड आपका है। जब इलेक्शन लड़ना था तो सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम लिया और पहला इलेक्शन जीत गये। बाद में उनको याद तक नहीं किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप करेंगे कुछ नहीं। दिल्ली में एक

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

म्यूजियम अवश्य होना चाहिये, क्योंकि नेता जी केवल बंगाल के ही नहीं थे। दिल्ली के लोग उतने ही जोर से चाहते थे जितना बंगाल के लोग चाहते हैं। वह हिन्दुस्तान के नेता थे, सारी दुनिया के नेता थे। और अगर आप रेफरेन्डम लेना चाहें तो दिल्ली का बच्चा-बच्चा इसके पक्ष में मत देगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दिल्ली प्रशासन अपनी काउन्सिल में अफिशियल रेजोल्यूशन पास करके आपको भेजे, जमीन मुफ्त दे, तो क्या आप उनका म्यूजियम, मेमोरियल यहां बनायेंगे अफिशियली? प्रस्ताव बनाकर एग्जीक्यूटिव काउन्सिल पास करके यूनानिमसली भेजे तो क्या आप बनायेंगे? आपने उनकी स्टेच का मामला भी पिछले साल से लटका रखा है। दिल्ली कारपोरेशन का मैं मेम्बर रहा हूँ, हमने यूनानिमसली रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि उन की स्टेच लालकिले के बाहर लगनी चाहिये। लेकिन आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटियों के चक्कर में डाल देते हैं सारे ब्यूरोक्रेट्स बैठे हैं उनको मालूम नहीं है कि किस चीज से जनता को इंस्पिरेशन मिलता है, कैसे देश उठा है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि एक डेड लाइन तय होनी चाहिये कि कब तक उनकी स्टेच लगायी जायेगी। क्या सरकार ऐसी कमेटी बनायेगी जो यह देखे कि नेताजी की जो शिक्षा है, उसकी यादगार के लिये देश में कहां-कहां क्या-क्या करना चाहिये, वह इस चीज को स्टडी करे और जितना फंड उसके लिये चाहिये वह फंड सरकार दे। इस तरह की एक कमेटी हो जिसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों, और भी लोग हों। क्या आप ऐसी कमेटी बनायेंगे?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in addition to Prof. Samar Guha, my hon. friend Shri Amiyannath Bose has intervened in the discussion and also three other hon. Members have participated in it. As the time is very short, I will be very brief. Let me first dispose of the points raised by the three hon. mem-

bers in Hindi as they have spoken in Hindi.

श्रीमान्, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य श्री रणधीर सिंह ने सुझाव रखे हैं, वे बहुत सुन्दर हैं। लेकिन वे मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि जहां तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी अपनी सीमायें हैं। आज का जो प्रश्न है वह केवल नेताजी के लिये दिल्ली में एक संग्रहालय बनाया जाये इसी तक सीमित था। अगर नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में एक जनरल डिस्कशन होता तो मैं और तैयारी करके आता। माननीय रणधीर सिंह ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, वे विवेकपूर्ण रक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित हैं, हम उनको रक्षा मंत्रालय के पास भेज देंगे ताकि उन पर विचार किया जाय।

माननीय श्री रामावतार शास्त्री और श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने एक ही बात रखी है कि दिल्ली में संग्रहालय आप क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? इस बारे में हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि दिल्ली में रखते में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन हर एक महापुरुष के लिये जो भी इस तरह का संग्रहालय बनाया जाता है। वह उस स्थान पर बनाया जाता है जहां पर जीवन का अधिकांश समय उन्होंने बिताया हो और जहां से उन्होंने सार्वजनिक जीवन का नेतृत्व किया हो। कलकत्ता वह स्थान है, और उसी मकान से वे अन्तिम रूप से इस देश से विदा हुए। दुर्भाग्यवश वे फिर नहीं लौट सके। अतः हमको तीर्थ यात्रा की भावना से वहां जाना चाहिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वहां के लिये ही रीजिये। 21,000 रु० दिया, यह कोई रुपया नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इसलिये जो संग्रहालय पहले से बना हुआ है, उसी को परिपुष्ट किया जाये। दिल्ली प्रशासन से कोई प्रस्ताव पाने दीजिये, उस पर अवश्य विचार करेंगे

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: What does he mean by strengthening? Does he mean that he will give another Rs. 20,000? What is exactly his idea?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I will be coming back to the main point raised by the hon. Member.

स्टेचू के बारे में यहां कई बार प्रश्न होते रहते हैं; पर यह विषय निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन है। हम अपने आप निर्णय करने में स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। हम सफल इसलिये नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि कि कई मंत्रालय इस में आ जाते हैं, जैसे दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथोरिटी है, दिल्ली प्रशासन है, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय है। और दिल्ली प्रशासन पर मेरी बनिस्बत माननीय श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त का ज्यादा जोर है, और प्रभाव है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं तो आपको एक हफ्ते में तय करके भिजवा सकता हूं।

श्री रामाबाजार शास्त्री : सवाल यह उठाया गया था कि कोई सैद्धान्तिक आधार पर तो आप उन्हें इग्नोर नहीं कर रहे हैं? इस का जवाब दीजिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन मैं पहले ही स्पष्ट कर चुका हूं, और फिर दुबारा दोहराना चाहता हूं कि नेता जी हमारे देश के उन महापुरुषों में से एक थे, जो इतिहास में अपना अमर स्थान छोड़ गये हैं। आने वाली पीढ़ियां उन को कृतज्ञता के साथ याद रखेंगी। उन को याद न करना, इस से बड़ी कोई कृतघनता की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए उन की स्मृति को चिर स्थायी किया जाना चाहिये इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Amiyanath Bose has said that there is no sympathy and there is no seriousness. May I submit to him that there is no lack of sympathy, and that there is no lack of seriousness?

Secondly, Sir, we want to help in developing and strengthening the Museum, which is already in existence in Calcutta. The only assurance that I can give, if at all an assurance is nee-

ded, is that I will convey the hon. members' feelings to my Minister and my Minister will take it up very seriously. He is not a mere Minister; he is a distinguished educationist; he is a literary man; he is an economist of international fame. And whatever he decides, he decides very seriously. Therefore, about the proposal to strengthen the Museum in Calcutta, I will convey the feelings of hon. members to him. Unfortunately, he is held up in another very important meeting, presided over by the Prime Minister, in connection with the Centenary Celebrations of Guru Nanak; he is busy there; otherwise, he would have himself come here. He has asked me to convey to the House that he will look into the matter personally and whatever is possible under the circumstances, and under the rules, he will do the maximum.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No rules for Netaji.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Rules are meant for everybody.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Get an estimate made how that house should be preserved and developed.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I am giving this assurance on behalf of the Ministry and the Government both to Mr. Samar Guha and to Mr. Bose. They may kindly put up concrete proposals. If they have not been considered in the past, I am not responsible for that and Prof. Rao is not responsible for that. . . .

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: About Netaji, the whole idea came from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As long as he was there, we knew that if it had been said 'spend Rs. 20 lakhs', it would have come. I do not think that we are going to send an estimate for an Auditorium or a Netaji Hall running to Rs. 20 lakhs so that Mr. Bhakt Darshan might put it in the waste-paper basket. We have no such idea. I have given two ideas. The first is preservation of the old house so that it is

[Shri Amiyanath Bose]

preserved for all time to come, that requires certain scientific treatment to the old building. Then the other things are modernisation of the Netaji Museum and building of a Netaji Hall, including an Auditorium and a Research Centre. We have made a gift of the land; we have made a gift of the house. The question is how much will the Government of India give us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are really at a disadvantage today because the senior Minister is not here. That is my feeling. The hon. Minister, on behalf of the senior Minister, is giving a general assurance that it will be seriously taken up, and he has said that he would convey all the feelings with all seriousness to the senior Minister and the maximum possible would be done. Unfortunately the senior Minister, on such an important occasion, is not present here; he is attending a very important meeting and that has been conveyed to the House by the hon.

Minister. The Minister, if he wants, can conclude now.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN: Sir, I would conclude with this sentence. In our Ministry, the division of work is such that I am not directly responsible for this work. So, by own personal inclinations should not be counted. All the proposals and suggestions that have been made in this House to day have been very useful and are very welcome and I will convey them to my Minister. And I can assure the hon. Members that he will give them very serious consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 AM on Monday.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 25, 1969/Bhadra 3, 1891 (Saka).