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(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 8, 1970; Vaisakha 18, 1892

(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock***[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]**

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HOSTILE NAGAS SETTING UP BASES
IN MANIPUR

*1502. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the hostile Nagas have set up bases inside Manipur;

(b) whether the Manipur Government have asked for any assistance to suppress the hostiles; and

(c) whether the bases have since been destroyed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) . Naga hostiles have some camps in parts of Manipur. All reasonable assistance is provided to the Manipur Administration to deal with hostile activities and the Security Forces take action against hostiles indulging in unlawful activities.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : My question was inspired by recent reports of concentration of hostile activities in Manipur. There are reports—I do not know how far they are true—that they have recently shifted their operational headquarters of NNF from Nagaland to Manipur and that they have been trying to set up an operational areas in Thangal of Manipur, which is a very densely forest area, and that they are trying to sneak from East Pakistan. I would like to know whether it is fact.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to confirm it or deny it. We are aware of certain underground activities of the Nagas and necessary action is being taken.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It was reported that Mr. Tunc Seli, Commander in chief of the hostile Nagas was in East Pakistan and that he is trying to sneak into Manipur via Chittagong tract. Have

government any information whether he has entered Manipur or not ? May I know whether the government have thwarted the efforts of the Chinese trained Nagas to enter Manipur and, if not, how many of them have entered Manipur ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is very difficult for me to give detailed information on this question. Certainly, there are many people on the other side and they make continuous effort to sneak in and it is our continuous effort to frustrate their attempts.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether it is not a fact that the Naga areas of Manipur were uncontaminated by Naga hostiles activities. Even then, the cessation of hostilities agreement was extended to cover this area and it is under the cover of this agreement that the Naga hostiles are building up their centres of operation in this particular area of Manipur. Then, is it also not a fact that the Naga hostiles are going to China and to Pakistan through these areas of Manipur ? If so, what has Government done to disrupt this connection ? Secondly, Mr. Phizo who is a fugitive from India in London has reportedly asked the Naga people to collect funds to enable him to rise the Naga issue in United Nations with the help of West Germany. What steps have Government taken to disrupt this connection ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाईंट आफ़ आर्डर है। आप के ज़ां ओरल क्वेश्चनस आज के हूँ उसमें ऊपर छपा हुआ है Monday May, 8.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रिन्टेड क्वेश्चनस भी साथ ही भेजा हुआ है, उसको भी आप देख लीजिए ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, he has raised this question of Phizo and cessation of hostilities many a time on the floor of the House. I think this cessation of Hostilities Agreement has certainly given us overall advantage in this matter. I do not think I can agree with him that because of this Agreement there is a spurt in the underground Naga activity. In the two

Divisions which are inhabited by Naga tribes these hostilities have been operation for some time.

SHRI HEM BARUA : These areas were not contaminated previously before you extended this so-called cessation of hostilities agreement to cover this area.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not agree with you. They were contaminated before that.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Is it a fact that this area in Manipur got involved only when the Government of India without reference to the Manipur Government brought it within the purview of the so-called Peace Council and enabled the Naga hostiles to extend their activities without any kind of hindrance from Manipur Government? May I know whether it is also a fact that this growing hostile activity in Manipur hills and valley is because of the feeling of discrimination that is being felt by the people of Manipur that Nagaland is a full-fledged State and Manipur is not, and this feeling is being exploited by not only Naga people but by foreign elements? Will Government take early steps to give Manipur full-fledged State-hood so that the Manipur Administration could take that much of interest in tackling its problems?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no denying the fact that there is a demand for Statehood in Manipur not only in Manipur but in other Union Territories like Tripura and Himachal Pradesh also. These demands will have to be considered separately from the hostilities of Nagas in Manipur.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They are connected issues.

Y. B. CHAVAN : Everything is connected in that sense. What is unconnected. In our political life, all issues are, in a way, inter-dependent. But this is a separate question which will have to be considered separately.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो नये बेसेज हो रहे हैं यह वह जो एरिया सीज फ़ायर एग्ज़िमेंट में था, सेसेशन आफ़ होस्टैलिटीज

में था उस जगह पर यह बेसेज है या उस के बाहर है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I had shown some reluctance to indicate this. But, I can say generally that they are in both areas.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri B. K. Daschowdhury-absent; Shri Shivappa.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I put Q. No. 1504.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this 'Fifth Freedom' right?

THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SING) : you can ask when the supplementaries are put.

WITHDRAWING OF AIR INDIA'S 'FIFTH FREEDOM' RIGHT BY LEBANON

*1504. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lebanon Government has decided to withdraw the 'Fifth Freedom' right of the Air India;

(b) whether it is also a fact the Lebanon Government's attitude is due to the new fares for immigrants from India by the Air India and BOAC; and

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

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

(a) to (c). The 5th freedom passenger rights of Air-India beyond Lebanon, and the 6th freedom rights of Lebanese passenger carries from India were exercisable after 31st March 1970 only on the basis of a commercial arrangement between the airlines concerned. Since such arrangement has not materialised so far, these rights have lapsed from 1st April 1970. It is proposed to take up this matter with the Lebanese authorities.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : The hon. Minister was not prepared to give the meaning of the 'Fifth Freedom' right. I have got a little hint of that. The fifth freedom in aviation connotes off-loading of passengers at a particular port and taking passengers from that port. This freedom

of Air India has been withdrawn by the Lebanese authorities. Beirut is an international port and a larger number of passengers stay in Beirut for a day or two. Withdrawal of the fifth freedom would amount to a lot of passengers taking other airlines flight. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether withdrawal of the fifth freedom of Air India by the Lebanese authorities is not considered an unfriendly act and, if so, whether the Government of India has formally taken up this issue with the Lebanese authorities?

Dr. KARAN SINGH : Sir, there is no question of my not agreeing to clarify what the 'Fifth Freedom' right means. I merely stated to the hon. Member, when he asks a supplementary, I will be happy to clarify it. The fifth freedom right is the right of putting down in the territory of another State a passenger who has been picked up from third State.

Sir, these agreements between Airlines are the result of commercial understandings between the airlines concerned. In this case, it would be between Air India and the opposite Lebanese Airlines and the governmental agreements. When the agreements are not arrived at, these rights lapse.

The way the hon. Member has put it that they have unilaterally withdrawn the fifth freedom right and, therefore, that is an unfriendly act, that is not correct. The fact of the matter is that the whole matter has been under negotiation. We have not been able to arrive at a suitable commercial agreement. Therefore, to that extent the fifth freedom right has lapsed. But, as I said in my answer, we have taken up the matter with the Lebanese authorities and, perhaps, later this year, there will be talks in that regard.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, may I know the extent to which Air India is likely to suffer as a result of this order?

Dr. KARAN SINGH : The loss to Air India is likely to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. However, there are several other factors which I must mention because I do not want to give an incorrect picture. The fact is that as a result of the failure

of this agreement, the Lebanese Airlines which used to fly to India has stopped functioning. Therefore, there is an assumption that it should be possible for Air India to pick up that additional traffic because that is not fifth freedom right. That is third and fourth freedom. That is not affected by this agreement. I am hopeful that Air India should be able to pick up the additional traffic and, therefore, to some extent, make goodby such losses as may be incurred as a result of the withdrawal of fifth freedom right.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know from hon. Minister when these are bilateral agreements, why Air India or Government of India did not take up this matter earlier so that there would have been no cancellation of this agreement? The matter could have been taken up earlier. Either it has been a failure on the part of Air India or of Government of India or of Lebanese authorities or it is that the agreement has been cancelled unilaterally.

Dr. KARAN SINGH : As I said, it is not a unilateral action. The matter has been under negotiation constantly for the last many months. It just so happened that we were not able to reach a commercially satisfactory agreement. It often happens. It is not a question of apportioning blame.

ENTRY OF POLICE INTO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WEST BENGAL

*1506. **SHRI RABI RAY :**

SHRI S. M. BANERJI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a significant change in the policy regarding entry of the Police into educational institutions in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Government of West Bengal issued a Press Note to this effect on the 14th April, 1970 and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which are the educational institutions in West Bengal in which the Police has entered after the issuing of the said Press Note?

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

STATEMENT

The State Government had carefully reviewed, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University and the Principal of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur the situation which had arisen due to law less and violent action of a small group of students. It had been decided that a contingent of the police with sufficient strength would remain posted near, but outside, the campus of the Jadavpur University and the Bengal Engineering College and that the police would go into the campus as soon as they receive information of any violent disorder or attempts to destroy the property of institution or any other organised violation of the law. This had been clarified in the press note issued by the Government of West Bengal on 14th April, 1970. The names of the educational institutions into which police may have entered after the 14th of April are being ascertained from the State Government.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछली बार राष्ट्रपति का शासन बंगाल में था उस वक्त सरकार ने अनुभव से यह फैसला किया था कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पुलिस को नहीं ले जाना है तो फिर क्या वजह है कि सरकार अभी उस में परिवर्तन करने के लिए सोच रही है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When the situation goes on changing, the response also will have to be modified whatever be the general principles accepted. I would like to give some information to the House about our thinking on the subject. Firstly that it was thought that the police should enter the campus when they feel that there is a serious situation and there is likely to be a threat to peace and order in that area. Later on, after consultation with the Education Ministry, it was thought, as far as the thinking is concerned, that normally the Police should enter the educational institutions only with the consent or at the request of the head of the institution or the university. The thinking is still there. At the present moment what we have done, and that too in consultation with the University Vice-Chancellor is to station the Police outside the campus so that they can immediately

enter and be effective when the request is made by the Vice-Chancellor.

श्री रवि राय : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह आया है कि जाधवपुर या शिवपुर इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में अभी तक जो झगड़े हो चुके हैं उनमें बाहर के लोग भी जाकर हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और क्या उस चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे क्योंकि इस सदन में शिक्षा मंत्री की ओर से एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल छात्रों और शिक्षकों के बारे में आना है तो क्या वह शिक्षा मंत्री के साथ बातचीत करके इस विधेयक को सदन में जल्दी लायेंगे ताकि छात्र असन्तोष जा अभी बढ़ता जा रहा है उसमें रोक आये और नक्सलवादियों की जो कार्यवाही चल रही है उस में भी रोक आ सके। इस सिलसिले में क्या मंत्री महोदय कुछ बतायेंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the Bill is concerned, I am sure that the hon. Member has said has been taken note of by the Education Minister who is present here.

About the Police problem regarding dealing with the situation in the campus and in the university, I am having a discussion with the Education Minister and the Chairman of the University Grants Commission in the course of the next week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this is not the only case where the Police entered the campus of Jadavpur University but in many colleges in Calcutta and in West Bengal Police forces entered and in some cases they have beaten the students mercilessly. I do not justify whatever the students have done. Firstly, has his attention been drawn to the fact that this is not the only incident in Calcutta in Jadavpur University? The statement says that details are not available and they are being obtained from the State Government. I would like to know whether any effort has been made to ascertain the causes for the discontent among the students. It is not that all the students have become Naxalites. Deep-rooted frustration, disappointment

and lack of security—these are the reasons. Why the students have sometimes taken the law into their hands and tried to create a situation. Would the hon. Home Minister ask the Union Education Minister to convene a conference of the Vice-Chancellors of these universities in West Bengal to discuss the entire issue ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the general problem of student unrest is concerned, I think, even earlier the Education Minister has clarified on several occasions. I think even the University Vice-Chancellors have gone into this matter. But certainly what is happening in Bengal in the university campuses should not and cannot be explained away merely by certain general conditions. It is becoming a special problem by itself and it will have to be dealt with as such.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI : May I know, Sir, is it not a fact that the police was stationed—the C.R.P. and the B.S.F.—outside the Sirpur College or inside the campus and yet the store-shed containing valuable things was burnt and the Vice-Chancellor was made to walk for about 90 minutes and he was made to shout *Mac-Tse-tung Zindabad* and other slogans at the point of guns and daggers and also two students were on the inch of death, but the Police were brought there in time to prevent the death ? But, in spite of the Police being there, how is it that the stores were burnt at 7.30 A.M. and yet the Police did not take any cognisance of it and nothing could be done in time. This is what agitates the mind of the people and I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us about this.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can understand the anxiety of the Hon. Member but about this particular case, I don't have any details. But, from memory, I can say that when burning of stores etc. took place the police were not around. That was really speaking the main reason; there may be other reasons. But she herself has admitted that because of police intervention some people's lives were saved.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI : Their lives were saved by an inch of death.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes, quite right, but it only shows that the Police presence can make some change in the situation. It is exactly for this, in order to ensure timely intervention by the police, that the decision to keep them just outside the campus was taken.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I refer to the Home Minister's statement that the thinking on the subject is that the university should be protected from the Police, unless and until the Vice-Chancellor requests them to interfere. I would like him to consider whether this does not conflict with two very important considerations : First, the Criminal Law of the land knows no limits. Of course, there are some conventional exceptions like diplomatic immunity and the Speaker has now taken away the premises of Parliament from the jurisdiction of the police. But otherwise, the Criminal Law must run throughout the land and you have no right, by executive understanding or convention, to prevent the operation of the Criminal Law. That is my first point on which I would like the Minister to reply.

Secondly, Sir, you are placing the Vice-chancellors in a very difficult position. Already they have their own difficulties and conflicts with the students; and if you leave the initiative to them, to invite your interference, the interference of the Police, you are making things more difficult and therefore you are adding to the aggravating condition there, as at present.

I now come to my practical question, Sir. The trouble in the universities can be traced to two broad sets of causes. First, they are political and agitational.

SHRI UMANATH : Is it Half-an-Hour Discussion ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will you please listen to me ? Secondly, Sir, they are the result of the grievances and the frustrations of the students to which Mr. Banerjee referred. I would like the Minister to consider, whether in respect of the political interference or political penetration of the universities you should not call a convention of all parties and ask them to give up this kind of penetration, because, it is not fair to the students and it is against proper proliferation of politics.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is their birth-right to indulge in party politics.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then, Sir, my second point is this.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the Question Hour and so you can ask questions only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am asking a question. In respect of the grievances and frustrations of the students, would the hon. Ministers—both of Education and Home—consider why some system should not be evolved in the University so that the conflict—it may not necessarily become a conflict—between the students and university authorities can be avoided ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell the hon. Member that I have lost touch with the first part of his question because of his long question ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Would you like me to repeat my question ? I think the hon. Minister has followed my question quite clearly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member covered the Criminal Law etc. by his question. I think that it is the duty of the police to see that the I.P.C. or Cr. P.C. is properly administered. I have no doubt about that. But this is not an abstract situation and it has to be tackled with certain humane considerations. The problem of students is not the problem of this country alone but it is a global problem and one has to be very careful in this matter.

Therefore, I think that it was a wise decision to leave the initiative with the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities. The hon. Member was saying that it must be made the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor. If we do that, we would be putting him in a difficult position. On the contrary if you leave the discretion with the police to go inside the university then that will make the position still worse. As a head of the university I think the Vice Chancellor should take the responsibility as to when the police should be invited or should not be invited.

As far as the conference of leaders of the political parties is concerned, I think that the hon. Minister of Education, in reply to a calling attention notice in the House has stated that he would invite the leaders

of all political parties in Parliament to discuss this matter.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Sir, apart from the general proposition whether the police should be allowed inside the educational institutions or not, it appears that in Bengal what is happening is part of new cultural movement by the Naxalities. And educational institutions have become the target of attack. May I know whether the Government of India, because there is President's Rule there, is providing any security so that the educational institutions are saved from such attacks ?

What special steps are being taken in that regard ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is how the whole question arises. In Calcutta, in the early stages, we found that Jadavpur University was very much the target of attack of these activities as also the engineering college. Therefore, immediate decisions were taken in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors and the heads of Engineering Colleges that the police should be made available. Of course, this is subject to the condition that the police should enter the campus on the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor. There may be a time-gap between the request reaching the police and the police reaching the spot. In order to minimise this time gap, it was decided to locate the police outside the Campus so that they may intervene timely. This has raised certain other problems. I, of course agree with the hon. Member that in Bengal, Assam and other areas, the educational institutions are becoming centres where these things are flourishing.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You must thank the Assam Government for being alert.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I thank the Assam Government as also the hon. Member.

So, Sir, it is because of this and in the light of our experience. I propose to discuss this matter with the Education Minister and the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. I am meeting them in the course of next week.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि विद्यार्थियों में

सारे संसार में ही गड़बड़ है। यह ठीक है, मगर इसका मुकाबला जो बंगाल के विद्यार्थियों में गड़बड़ है या यादवपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में गड़बड़ है उस के साथ नहीं किया जा सकता। बंगाल में विशेष परिस्थिति है। मैं इसको मानता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटियों में वगैर वाइस-चांसलर की आज्ञा के पुलिस को नहीं जाना चाहिए, लेकिन बंगाल में जो यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं वह नक्सलाइट्स की बेस बनी हुई हैं जहाँ से वे लोग आपरेट करते हैं और सारी गड़बड़ी की शुरुआत वहीं से होती है। राष्ट्रपति के शासन के बाद वहाँ पर जो कार्रवाई हुई है उससे भी हालत सुधरी नहीं है बल्कि दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रही है। इस समय क्या होता है कि जब कोई काण्ड हो जाता है तो उस के बाद पुलिस वहाँ पर पहुँचती है, और यही कारण है कि कोई एफेक्टिव कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। इर्मलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि जो पालिसी उन की है उस से कोई एफेक्टिव कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है और नक्सलाइट एक्टिविटीज रुक नहीं रही है, सरकार क्या एफेक्टिव कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से उसको पहले से ही इन्फार्मेशन मिल जाय कि फलां जगह यह गड़बड़ होने वाली है या यहाँ नक्सलाइट स्टूडेंट्स रहते हैं, यहाँ उन का ट्रेनिंग कैम्प है यूनिवर्सिटी में, ताकि उसको रोका जा सके। स्टूडेंट्स के अन्दर से ही नक्सलाइट्स को कुछ रिजिस्ट्रेस मिले, जो गड़बड़ करते हैं, उनको उनसे रिजिस्ट्रेस मिले, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी आप ऐजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से बात करेंगे। इस प्रकार के जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं जो देश को अपना मानते हैं, वे नक्सलाइट्स का मुकाबला करने लिए तैयार हों और इस तरह की एक रिजिस्ट्रेस मूवमेंट चालू हो, इसके बारे में भी आपको कोई कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When I mentioned the generality of the problem, I had no intention of ignoring the special aspects of the Bengal situation. When

the hon. Member had raised the general question of criminal jurisprudence, I had to make a reference to that. I am very sorry that my hon. friend did not see the aim or object of my reply.

As far as preparation for preventive action is concerned, it can be only this way; suppose, the police get information or get intimation about certain preparations for certain incidents, naturally the police will have to be in communication with the principal or the head of the institution or the Vice-Chancellor and give him that information. Certainly, one should not merely wait for that. But actual entry of the police into the campus, at the present moment, is to be only on the request of the Vice-Chancellor. I have been repeatedly saying that.

In order to be a little more effective in this matter, some new steps have been taken such as locating the police near the campus. But sometimes, that itself serves as a red rag to the students. When they see the police, they immediately get worked up and excited. That also has happened on many occasions. In fact, in this House, many hon. Members have criticised even this step. But looking to the special conditions obtaining in Bengal, this step has been taken in consultation with the heads of the institutions.

The other thing that he said was about organising other sections of students. I think this is also a general approach but Government cannot and should not do that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : If Government cannot do it, then let the political parties do that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Am I in a position to advise the other political parties?

AN. HON. MEMBER : He can.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I can, then I would request them to do that.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में गृह मंत्री ने बताया कि बंगाल के विश्वविद्यालयों में जब हालत बिगड़ती गई तो उन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से सलाह की।

मैं साफ-साफ जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने पुलिस बुलाने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी से बातचीत करने की पहल की या गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद शिक्षा मंत्री से सलाह ली। दोनों में नीति का भेद है। एक शिक्षा नीति से सम्बन्धित है। पुलिस के जरिये लड़कों को पढ़ाना, इसको मैं निन्दनीय मानता हूँ। अगर प्रशासन के नाम पर खुद पुलिस ले जाना चाहते हैं तब मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से इन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से सलाह ली थी, क्या विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल, उनके अभिभावकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल और उसी तरह से वहाँ के जो जिम्मेवार लोग थे, शिक्षण संस्थाओं के जो जिम्मेवार लोग थे, इन तीनों का एक विदलीय सम्मेलन बुलाने के बारे में भी ये सोच सकते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई रास्ता निकालने की बात इन्होंने क्यों नहीं सोची।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards the entry of the police into the campus of the Jadavpur University or the engineering college in Howrah, I did not have any discussion with the Education Minister here. But in these matters, I do not think that the police had anything to do with the students' unions as such. They had discussions with the heads of institutions.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : गार्जियंज से क्यों बात नहीं की, उनकी एसोसिएशन से बात क्यों नहीं की। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में पुलिस जाए और वहाँ लड़कों को मारे, क्या यह सही है। मां बाप तो अपने लड़कों को पढ़ने के लिए भेजते हैं। पुलिस से पढ़ने के लिए नहीं, अध्यापकों से पढ़ने के लिए। गार्जियंज से आपने सलाह क्यों नहीं की। इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact, that the violent activities have assumed such a dangerous proportion in West Bengal in the educational institutions that the Jadavpur University, the Burdwan University, the Vishwabarati, the Kalyani Univer-

sity, the Sibpur Engineering College and other colleges have been closed down? May I also know whether it is a fact that the laboratories in many of these institutions like the Presidency College, the Jadavpur Engineering College etc. have been used for making or manufacturing of bombs? May I also know whether it is a fact that in the Presidency College, a red flag was hoisted and it took two days for the police to pull down that flag.....

MR. SPEAKER : He should come to his question now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am just coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a simple question, but it has been complicated by the hon. Member. The main question is a general question relating to the entry of police.

But he has brought specific instances reply to which can only be given by the Education Minister. He has to give separate notice for that. The present question is being replied to by the Home Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will Government consider providing security to the students as also the authorities there? It is absolutely wrong to say that only the Naxalite students are indulging in these activities; there are other unruly students and political parties who are equally associated with such activities.

AN. HON. MEMBER : There are goondas also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The present position is that a small section of students are holding the whole educational institution concerned to ransom. Will Government take effective steps to give protection to the larger community of students against the destructive activities of the smaller section?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have already answered in reply to Shri K. L. Gupta that it is certainly necessary to mobilise and organise every section of students opposed to this sort of thing. I am sure there must be a large number of students who do not like their academic life being disturbed like this. It is necessary to mobilise the opinion of such students. But will the

hon. member expect Government to start any official agency for this ? That will not be effective.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let Government assure students of such help.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A conference of the representatives of all the students' unions should be called.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Baburao Patel is absent. Next question.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : This question should be replied to. Otherwise, it creates a wrong impression.

MR. SPEAKER : He should not ask me. Let him bring Shri Baburao Patel from somewhere.

BUSES REQUIRED BY D. T. U. TO MEET TRAFFIC NEEDS

*1508. **SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :**

SHRI JAI SINGH :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA

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

(a) the total strength of the Delhi Transport Undertaking fleet at present ;

(b) the total number of buses required by the Undertaking to meet the traffic needs of the capital ; and

(c) the role of the Central Government in strengthening the Delhi Transport Undertaking fleet ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) 1193 buses as on 30th April, 1970

(b) According to the General Manager, Delhi Transport Undertaking, the traffic needs of the Capital as on 31st March, 1970 would require 1620 buses.

(c) The Central Govt. advance loans to the Delhi Transport Undertaking for purchase of buses. A loan of Rs. 130 lakhs for the purchase of buses was sanctioned for the Undertaking during 1969-70. A budget provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for advancing loans for the D. T. U. during the current year.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और यहाँ की परिवहन सेवा केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा के लिए है, इस लिए यहाँ की परिवहन सेवा के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है, जितनी दिल्ली नगर निगम की है। अन्य देशों में भी वहाँ की राजधानियों की परिवहन सेवा की सरकार सहायता करती है, जैसे लन्दन की ट्रांसपोर्ट सेवा के पिछले सारे कर्जें वहाँ की सरकार ने माफ़ कर दिये और नव्वे प्रतिशत पूँजीगत सरकार सहन करती है। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर कि यहाँ की परिवहन सेवा केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा के लिए है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली परिवहन के लिए तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 9 करोड़ रुपया स्वीकार किया था, जिसके अनुसार दिल्ली परिवहन को प्रति वर्ष 1.80 करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिए। क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1968-69 में सिर्फ 60 लाख रुपया दिया। 1969-70 में जो 1.80 करोड़ रुपया देना चाहिए था, वह साल के आखिर में, यानी 25 मार्च, 1970 को दिया गया

MR. SPEAKER : The question should not have long introduction. You are giving information, it is not permitted by the rules. Please ask a question.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि 1.80 करोड़ रुपया, जो कि अप्रैल, 1969 में दिया जाना चाहिए था, साल के आखिर में दिया गया। इस में इन्फ्लेशन क्या है। यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दो साल का रुपया नहीं दिया। 1968-69 में सिर्फ 60 लाख रुपया दिया गया और जो 1.80 करोड़ रुपया 1969-70 के शुरू में देना चाहिए था, जो बजट में मंजूर किया गया है, जिस को पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है, वह साल के आखिर में दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सीधा सवाल पूछें, लीडिंग क्वेश्चन की शकल में न पूछें।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक सबसिडि देने का ताल्लुक है, ऐसा कोई प्रोपोजन नहीं है और न ही वह सवाल उठता है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले साल 60 लाख रुपया दिया गया और इस साल 1.60 लाख रुपया— 1.30 लाख रुपया नई बसिज खरीदने के लिए और 30 लाख रुपया वेज एंड मीन्ज में मदद देने के लिए— दिया गया। अगले साल के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि रुपया क्यों नहीं दिया गया, दिल्ली में अगर बस एक किलोमीटर चलती है, तो उस पर आमदनी 1 रुपया 6 पैसे होती है, जब कि खर्चा आता है 1 रुपया 38 पैसे, जिस की वजह से पिछले साल तक करीब दो करोड़ रुपये का घाटा था। हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन, जो इन बसों को रन करती है, डी० टी० यू० की हालत को अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश करे। हम रुपया देने के लिए तैयार हैं, हम रुपया देना चाहते हैं और हम ने रुपया दिया है और बजट में प्रोवाइड किया है, लेकिन जब तक वह अपने घर को ठीक न करे, तब तक हमारे लिए कुछ करना मुश्किल है।

श्री हरबखाल देवगुण : क्या दुनिया के किसी भी शहर में मेट्रोपालिटन ट्रान्सपोर्ट ऐसी है, जो नफ़े में चलती है, जो घाटे में नहीं चलती है। दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने सर्व-सम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास कर के भेजा है कि दिल्ली की बस सेवा को सुधारने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी दी जाये। क्या सरकार ने उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के बारे में विचार किया है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक आरिजिनेटिंग ट्रेफ़िक को कंट्रोल करने का सवाल है, दिल्ली का दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता है। प्राइवेट बस आपरेटर

80 पैसे में कमा सकते हैं, जब कि डी० टी० यू० 1 रुपये 40 पैसे में घाटा करती है और फिर सबसिडी की बात की जाती है। सबसिडी इनएफ़िजेंसी पर नहीं दी जा सकती है। पहले वह अपने घर को ठीक करें, फिर मदद का सवाल उठेगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस देश में मामान्य, डीलक्स और टूरिस्ट बसों की कितनी आवश्यकता है और देश के विभिन्न कारखानों में उन की उत्पादन-क्षमता कितनी है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य प्रोडक्शन के बारे में अलग सवाल मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट को करें।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास उत्पादन के बारे में सूचना नहीं है, तो वह आवश्यकता के बारे में बता दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आवश्यकता और उत्पादन का सवाल तो एक जेनेरल क्वेश्चन है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : First of all I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to be protected from you also.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The Minister must disclose all the facts and not mislead this House. In his reply he refers to what the general manager of the DTU has said. There is an expert committee report on the study of the Road Research Institute Okhla and that report has been in the possession of the Government—I do not know in which echelon it is stuck up and that report makes it clear that the people of Delhi are suffering; there are long queues and the entire muddle of transport requires immediate attention. Will he be prepared to tell us how far the policy of his Ministry had been guided by this report of the Road Research Institute? Is he prepared to disclose full facts to the House?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : मैं ने रोड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट की रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी है। हम साल के आखिर में डी० टी० यू० के जेनेरल मैनेजर से पूछते हैं कि अगले साल की क्या जरूरत है। (व्यवधान)।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is an expert study. You can get any statement out of the general manager. How can you mislead this House. Mr. Speaker, I invite you to come this afternoon to see what happens in front of Shastri Bhavan and in what temper a person will be if he stood in the queue for one day to catch a bus ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will come.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is the reply we get. I quoted a specific report. You must compel him to give a proper answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I can assure you of that. I hope you will keep in mind and follow my advice.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am prepared to come to your Chamber whenever you invite me.

MR. SPEAKER : You are the most well-behaved person when you are in my Chamber or outside. Then what happens to you in this House ? You should be a little more calm and speak in a lower tone; that will not any way detract from the importance of the question. If you speak as you do and also make gestures like this, I am lost and the Minister is lost and the whole House is lost. With all your capabilities, if you only exhibit some composure, you are a gem of a Member.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पहली बार उम रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि वह किस साल की रिपोर्ट है। मैंने उस रिपोर्ट को नहीं देखा है। लेकिन मैं उस को देखने की जरूर कोशिश करूंगा। हम ने 1.30 करोड़ रुपया इसलिए दिया है कि एक्सप्रेस बसिज चलाई जायें। जो दिल्ली का मसला है ट्रांसपोर्ट का उस को हल करने के लिए और उसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए हालांकि बहुत सी मुश्किलें थीं, उस तरफ से कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट्स नहीं हुए, फिर भी हम ने उम को हल करने के लिए रुपया दिया।

डा० सुशीला नायर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की ट्रांसपोर्ट समस्या जटिल है। यह सभी जानते हैं और उस का एक मुख्य कारण है कि बहुत सा ट्रैफिक आफिस वालों का होता है, सुबह होता है, शाम को होता है, दिन में तो ट्रैफिक होता नहीं है इसलिए कुछ घाटा भी पड़ता है जैसे मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे। तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में एक सुझाव बहुत समय पहले आया था जब ट्रांसपोर्ट का मुहकमा मेरे पास था दिल्ली स्टेट में, कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया अपने वर्किंग अवर्स को स्टैगर करे ताकि लोग अलग अलग समय पर दफ्तर जा सकें और सारे समय बसेज का इस्तेमाल हो सके और थोड़ी बसेज से पूरा काम हो सके, उस बारे में क्या सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है, कोई उस के बारे में ऐक्शन लेने का, उस पर कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का इरादा है या इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए कोई और सुझाव सरकार के पास है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि उस वक्त की प्रोजेक्शन थी जब आनरेबल मेम्बर मिनिस्टर थीं तो यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन कहीं कहीं किसी किसी जगह स्टैगर भी किया गया है ताकि जो पीक अवर्स हैं वह लम्बे किए जा सकें। पहले पीक अवर्स जिन में ट्रैफिक डेवलप होती थी वह या 9 के करीब, अब उस को 9, दस और 8 के करीब स्टैगर किया गया है चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के आफिसेज हों, एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशंस हों चाहे बाकी और आफिसेज हों, चाहे स्कूल हों उन के भी काम के लिए पीक अवर्स स्टैगर किया जाय, यह कोशिश जरूर की है। जहां तक ताल्लुक इस बात का है कि उन के लिये क्या किया है तो एक्सप्रेस सर्विसेज में 150 बसेज इस साल डालेंगे और 200 बसेज अगले साल डालना चाहते हैं। जिस में कि कुछ न कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट ओर आएगी।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दिल्ली की ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस घाटे में चलती है और दूसरे आनरेबल मेम्बर ने यह कहा कि यह जो ट्रैफिक है उस के पीक अवर्स हैं तो क्या उसके लिए हुकूमत की तरफ से या नगर निगम की तरफ से कोई ठीक तरह से जांच हो गई है क्यों कि ऐसा क्यों होता है ? इतना जब ट्रैफिक है तो वह घाटे में क्यों चलती है, उस के लिए आदमी ज्यादा रखे गए हैं या क्या बात है ? उस का कारण क्या है ? क्यों कि बम्बई में तो घाटे में नहीं चलती है और उसी तरह पूना में भी घाटे में भी नहीं चलती है, जैसा आप बतला रहे हैं, तो कारण क्या है ? इस की कोई जांच हो रही है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक बहुत डीटेल्ड जांच का ताल्लु है तो ऐसी कोई जांच तो नहीं हुई (ब्य धान)

M. L. SONDHI : The report of the Road Research Institute is there. Why is the Minister misleading the House ? Sir, I sought your protection against his misleading the House. The report is there. Please ask him to bring the report here tomorrow. That report has gives full details, and he is answering extempore.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक दिल्ली के घाटे का ताल्लुक है इस की बाबत हम सोचते रहते हैं, डी० टी० यू० के साथ भी बात करते हैं, जनरल मैनेजर से भी बात करते हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं बता सकता हूं कि पर सीट आक्यूपेशन दिल्ली में सब से कम है और इस के घाटे का कारण एक ही हो सकता है कि लीकेज बहुत होता है, कम लोग टिकट लेते हैं, उस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कुछ काम किया जाना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I would like to supplement the answer, because, a question has been asked, why there is loss in Delhi and not in Bombay. I am speaking subject to

correction, and off-hand. My information is that in Bombay also, if you take the bus operation alone into account, there is a loss. But it is combined with the operation of electric supply by the Corporation. So, both of them, together, balance. That is how they have been managing.

About Delhi, I must say it is not as though the Government of India are unaware of the requirements of the metropolitan city. There is no misleading at all. The main answer itself shows that our requirements are 1,620 buses. We have, at the moment, only 1,193 buses. The point is this. The entire capital requirement of the transport authority is borne out of the Government of India loan. Out of Rs. 11 crores or so, Rs. 9 crores odd are outstanding. Even interest is not being paid. If it is a question of loan, the loan must be repayable. They do not even pay the interest. They do not want to give us even a schedule or chart of repayment. It is found that a fare increase would balance the expenditure and income. I am sorry to say this, but I say it with a full sense of responsibility—I believe for political reasons, they do not want to increase the fare. Every time they come to the Government of India to make up the loss and deficit. It is not that we are not sympathetic to the Delhi Transport Undertaking or to the Delhi citizens, but I must place the problem before the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : He has brought in political consideration. We must be given a chance to reply to that. He is trying to mislead the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am unable to hear any of you. You are all speaking simultaneously. I am not going to allow it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर सुन लीजिए। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यहां पर जो कर्जा लिया गया वह वापस नहीं किया गया है, इन्टेरेस्ट भी नहीं दिया गया। हालत यह है कि पिछले पन्द्रह सालों से यह हो रहा है कि बाकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में भी है। बाकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी सबसिडाइज करती हैं। यहां कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। आप की जिम्मेदारी है

इस की। और दो सौ बसें आबसलीट पड़ी हैं जब तक यह 200 बसें नहीं हटाएंगे कुछ नहीं होगा. (ध्वजधान).....पोलिटिक कंसिडरेशन की वजह से आप स्टेजर नहीं कर रहे हैं। पोलिटिकल कंसिडरेशन हटा दीजिए, सब ठीक हो जायगा।

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. Unfortunately you are all interested in one side and he is interested in the other side. You should not raised a controversy unnecessarily.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This Government has deliberately not given the money which was due to Delhi for this purpose. They are creating an artificial scarcity of buses in Delhi for political purpose. We charge them with that. They should have given the money laid down in the third plan, but they have not given the money. They are responsible for all this. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all of you to sit down ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : There is a report by the Road Research Institute which holds them responsible for this : (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Will you sit down, Mr. Sondhi ? I am not going to tolerate it any more. This is the final warning.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : Why don't they clarify.... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : I am bringing it to the notice of the House that the hon. member is interrupting the proceedings in spite of my warning him several times. I will have to take the extreme step. If you want to discuss it, you can have a discussion some other time. (Interruption).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो दिल्ली परिवहन की बसें हैं और उनमें जो घाटा होता है जिसको लेकर यहाँ पर हंगामा चल रहा है, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस घाटे को देखते हुए और साथ साथ जनता को जो परेशानी होती है उसका हल निकालने के लिए क्या सरकार दिल्ली परिवहन को अपने

हाथ में लेने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How can you do it ? It is functioning under an Act. We would not allow it to be taken over.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : दिल्ली की डी० टी० यू० को पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग बनाने के लिए पिछली लोक सभा में एक बिल पेश किया गया था लेकिन यहाँ लोक सभा के बाद वह बिल खत्म हो गया। दोबारा उस बिल को लाने के लिए और मेट्रोपोलिटन काँसिल रिक्मैन्ड करेगी तभी हम सोचेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I have requested the House a number of times that we must go farther with the number of questions covered. Today we have been able to cover only four. That is not very creditable, either to the members or to me. After two or three supplementaries, the members themselves should take note of it and not get up unless, of course, the question is so important in which case two or three more questions can be allowed. I am sorry that we could not go beyond for today.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CORE BOOKS PROGRAMME

*1501. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the production of books under the core books programme; and

(b) the number of books already published or under preparation under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : The following programme of publication has been approved under the core books programme so far :

(a) Translation of the 11 volumes of History and Culture of the Indian People published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The National Book Trust which has been entrusted with this work is negotiating for the translation rights with the publishers

and are also setting up suitable machinery for taking up translation work.

(b) The National Book Trust has also been entrusted with the responsibility of producing textbooks each on Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in collaboration with the respective professional associations. Advisory panel on Anatomy has already met and assignments have been given out to various contributors for the textbooks on Anatomy. Similar action on the production of the remaining two books is also being taken.

DEMAND FOR OPENING A NEW BENCH OF ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT AT AGRA

*1503. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the Agra Bar Association for opening a new Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Agra instead of at Meerut; and

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

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

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the Establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Agra or Meerut or any other place in the State. The question of the Central Government taking a decision in the matter has not therefore arisen.

M.Ps.' VISIT TO VIOLENCE-AFFECTED AREAS OF WEST BENGAL

*1505. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament who recently visited the different violence-affected areas including Burdwan in West Bengal, apprised Government in mid-April of their first-hand study of the situation there and, if so, their precise appraisal;

(b) the number of persons killed and seriously injured in inter-party rivalries and feuds in West Bengal since the imposition of the President's rule there; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No such report appears to have been received from any team of Members of Parliament. However, Government have received from time to time, letters from individual Members of Parliament, expressing their impressions of the situation in West Bengal or relating to specific incidents.

(b) The incidence of inter party clashes after the issue of the Presidential Proclamation in respect of West Bengal has been lower than that during the period when the United Front Government was in power.

(c) Suitable action under law has been initiated in respect of specific incidents and investigations are being pursued vigorously. By way of preventive action police pickets have been established in areas where trouble has been apprehended. Systematic searches have been organised and considerable quantities of arms and ammunition allegedly in unauthorised possession had been recovered. Action under law has also been initiated in respect of known bad characters.

ALLOWANCES DRAWN BY MINISTERS WHO ATTENDED CONGRESS (R) SESSION AT BOMBAY

*1507. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministers who attended the Congress Session of the ruling party at Bombay drew Rs. 13,335.71 as travelling and daily allowances for three days;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Ministers drew the above amount presumably for their personal staff that did not accompany quite a few of them; and

(c) the reasons to justify the use of public funds for a private purpose as is done in the above case?

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

(c) A Minister has to attend to official duties even while on tours for non-official purposes and is, therefore, entitled to take his personal staff with him during such

tours. The travelling allowance of such staff is not drawn by the Minister but by the individuals who accompany him.

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR OF VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY

*1509. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Vice-Chancellor of the Visva Bharati University is vacant since March;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor; and

(c) when the post is likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) The Vice-Chancellor tendered his resignation in March, 1970, and this has been accepted by the Visitor. He has agreed to continue to remain in office till his successor is appointed.

(b) and (c). In terms of the Statutes of the University, the Visitor is awaiting recommendations of the 'Karma-Samiti' (Executive Council) and the 'Samsad' (Court), for making appointment of the new Vice-Chancellor.

DISRUPTION IN RIVER TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN WEST BENGAL

*1510. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report in the *Economic Times* dated the 13th April, 1970 that due to inter-Union rivalries, the river transport system in West Bengal is in a bad state and there are frequent disruptions in services which is affecting the 8,000 workers, trade and transport adversely; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken by Government to end such disruption in river transport service.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-
IAH): (a) Yes Sir. The question presumably
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relates to the lighterage services at the port of Calcutta. It has been reported that the lighterage services have been disrupted from time to time as a result of strikes on different occasions by the crew, who have been demanding increase in wages, grant of bonus and improvement of working conditions in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port employees and also due to inter-union rivalries. The barge owners have expressed inability to implement the recommendations on financial grounds.

(b) It is understood that barge owners and the crews are trying to arrive at a settlement. The position is being watched.

NAXALITE ACTIVITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

*1511. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 12th April, 1970 to the effect that five persons in Andhra Pradesh had received 'Pay up or Die' notices from Naxalites asking them to pay Rs. 25,000/ each before Wednesday the 15th April, 1970 or face massacre;

(b) Government's reaction to the serious law and order situation created by such activities of Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the precise nature of the steps being taken to tackle the situation effectively and to prevent such hostilities?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh are taking vigorous action under the law to deal with the violent activities of the extremists. Intelligence measures have been strengthened and intensive patrols by armed police have been arranged

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF -MEGHALAYA STATE

*1512. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly formed State of Meghalaya has demanded to have English as the official language of the State;

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

(c) whether the State has also demanded the abolition of the District Council; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

COURSES OF EDUCATION

*1513. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sayed Gulamo-Us-Sayedein to reconsider the courses of the present educational set up in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee made a report which is with the Government and, if so, whether Government would place the same on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action on this report and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. G. Saiyidain to suggest principles to be adopted in the preparation and assessment of text-books suitable for a secular State.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee submitted its report on 11-7-1968. Copies of the report have also been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) Yes, Sir. Copies of the report were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories. The Government of India established the National Board of School Text-Books which held its first meeting in April, 1969. It recommended that norms for evaluating text-books should be evolved by National Council of Educational Research and Training and the States should evaluate their books. The NCERT has published the nor

mal crash programmes will be launched in 1970 for the evaluation of school text-books with particular reference to the following:—

- (1) Untouchability
- (2) Communalism
- (3) Casteism
- (4) Linguism
- (5) Regionalism
- (6) Religious intolerance

The Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories have been requested by letter by the Union Education Minister for co-operation in the Programme. At the Second Meeting of the National Board of School Text-books held on 3rd May, 1970, this programme was supported by State Education Ministers.

The NCERT has produced model text-books in social studies, and history apart from other subjects. A decision has been taken that NCERT will produce textual materials.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा भत्ता

1514. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वारूप शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में 9वीं कक्षा से 11वीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों का शिक्षा शुल्क सरकार द्वारा उक्त कर्मचारियों को वापस कर दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य जातियों के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दी जाने वाली रियायतें वही हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के 9वीं तथा 11वीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों को दी जाती हैं,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित

आदिम जातियों के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के छठी से ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक के विद्यार्थियों को प्रतिमास 10 रुपये तथा 15 रुपये का ऐसा शिक्षा भत्ता देने का है जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के दिल्ली से बाहर पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को दिया जाता है ?

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह भत्ता कब से दिया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में 720.00 रु० तक वेतन पाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित कबीलों के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, IX से XI तक की कक्षाओं में पढ़ने वाले तथा उनके साथ रहने वाले उन के बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में दिये जाने वाले, और वास्तव में दिये गये, शिक्षा-शुल्क की अदायगी, निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार की जाती है ।

(ग) बच्चों का शिक्षा-भत्ता उन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के संबंध में मिल सकता है जिनकी आयु 5 से 18 वर्ष के बीच हो और उनकी तैनाती/और अथवा रहने के स्थान से बाहर के स्थान पर पहली से ग्यारहवीं कक्षाओं में पढ़ रहे हों । अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित कबीलों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को भी यह लाभ समान रूप से उपलब्ध है ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

FOREIGN GRANTS RECEIVED FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH

*1515. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the total foreign grants received for social science and humanities research

during the last three years subject-wise and institution-wise;

(b) the names of the donor countries;

(c) the details of complaints received by Government for not properly utilising these grants; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to ensure that these foreign grants are properly utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF YOUTH HOSTELS IN CHANAKYAPURI, NEW DELHI AND IN BIHAR

*1516. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government for the construction of a Youth Hostel in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether requests for similar grants have been received from any institution in Bihar;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered all the requests received from different institutions in Bihar; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) It is proposed to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Youth Hostels Association of India for the construction of their national headquarters in New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

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

PRIVY PURSES ENJOYED BY FAMILY MEMBERS OF EX-RULERS

*1517. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the privy purses which were given to the Rulers of former Indian States were also to be enjoyed by their family members such as mother, brother and cousin;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that in most of the ex-State in Eastern India, the Rulers have violated this agreements, and whether such complaints have been received;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that family members of the Rulers also get their due maintenance;

(d) whether Section 5(ii) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and section 87B of the Civil Procedure Code bars the applicability to the family of the Rulers and their heirs; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to remove the restrictions, and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The privy purse paid to the Ruler of a former Indian State is intended to cover the expenses of the Ruler and his family.

(b) and (c). It is for the Rulers themselves to arrange for the maintenance of such members of their families. On occasions, however Government persuade the Rulers to discharge their obligations in this regard and also arrange to make payments directly by deduction from the privy purse.

(d) Section 5(ii) of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 excludes from the provisions of the Act an estate which descends to a single heir by the terms of any Covenant or agreement entered into by the Rulers with the Government of India or by the terms of any enactment passed before the commencement of the Act. Section 87B of Civil Procedure Code does not lay down any classes of cases where consent should not be given.

(e) Government have under preparation legislation to amend the relevant laws conferring privileges on Rulers of former Indian States.

PROTECTIVE JACKETS FOR DELHI POLICEMEN

***1518. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to give to the Policemen in Delhi protective jackets for their defence

(b) if so, whether these protective jackets have been used in Uttar Pradesh and have proved successful;

(c) how far these jackets will protect the Policemen to face an unruly mob;

(d) whether Government have also suggested to other States to provide such jackets to their Policemen; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On an experimental basis 300 protective jackets have been given to the policemen in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Uttar Pradesh Government have reported that these jackets have proved quite useful when the police has to face a riotous mob which indulges in stone throwing. These jackets protect the trunk against bricks, lathies etc.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON TRADING IN ANTIQUES

***1519. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA :**
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether any representations have been received from the Art dealers of Delhi for the formulation of a clearly defined policy on trading in antiques;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to lack of specific laws regulating acquisition of antiques and trading in them, genuine art dealers have to face a lot of harassment at the hands of the police; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is already a law governing export of antiquities and Government are also considering the amendment of the existing Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947. As regards possession of or internal trade in antiquities, there is at present no restriction except in the case of antiquities, which have been stolen or have been removed from monuments. We are not aware of any complaint of harassment of genuine art dealers by the police having been received by Government.

AMENDMENT TO DELHI UNIVERSITY ACT

*1520. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to make amendment in the Delhi University Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi University has recommended some changes in the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Delhi University has proposed changes in the Act of the University so as to give it the power to hold examinations for and grant degrees to private candidates and to provide for appointment of more than one Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The proposal relating to the admission of private candidates to the examinations of the University has been accepted by the Government and the Delhi University Act will be amended for the purpose as soon as possible.

मेघालय की भांति आसाम में (आहोम) उपराज्य की मांग

*1521. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम के अहोम समुदाय ने अपने एक सम्मेलन में मांग की है कि मेघालय की भांति आसाम में एक अहोम उप-राज्य की स्थापना की जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक घोषणा कर दी जाएगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :

(क) कुछ समय पूर्व अहोम टाई मोंगोलिया राज्य परिषद् ने असम में लखीमपुर और शिवसागर जिलों को मिला कर एक पृथक एकक की मांग की थी ।

(ख) और (घ). असम पुनर्गठन (मेघालय) अधिनियम, 1969 के अधिनियमन से सरकार असम के पुनर्गठन के पक्ष में नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी लेनिनवादी) द्वारा सशस्त्र क्रांति के लिये गुप्त परिपत्र जारी किया जाना

*1522. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 11 अप्रैल, 1970 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) ने देश में सशस्त्र क्रांति करने संबंधी योजना की रूपरेखा देते हुए हाल में एक गुप्त परिपत्र जारी किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की ग है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सरकार ने समाचार देखा है ।

(ब) राज्य सरकारों स्थिति पर पूरी निगरानी रखे हुए हैं तथा उद्योगियों की हितसम्बन्धित गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिये कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही कर रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये रखती है और उद्योगियों की गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मांगी गई उचित सहायता प्रदान करती है।

LEGISLATION TO CONTROL OPERATION OF TRAVEL AGENTS, TOURIST GUIDES AND HOTELS

*1523. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring forward a legislation to control the operation of travel agents, tourist guides and hotels with a view to eradicate exploitation of foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The question is under examination.

G.D.R. ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA'S EDUCATIONAL PLANS

*1524. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lord Mayor of Berlin Dr. Herbert Facchner during his recent visit to India made an offer to Government for sending experts from German Democratic Republic for assisting in India's educational plans;

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

(c) whether Government have formulated a scheme for intensive educational projects to relate school education with economic development and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the official of the Ministry sent to the German Democratic Republic to study the system of Education there?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Lord Mayor of Berlin Dr. Herbert Facchner made a general offer of sending experts in the field of education but details of the expertise required have yet to be worked out.

(c) The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have not yet finalised the proposed scheme of Intensive Educational District Development Projects. The details are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

(d) A copy of the Report Polytechnical Education or Work Experience in the Schools of G.D.R. is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-3450/70].

BUSES RUN BY STATE AND PRIVATE TRANSPORTS IN CALCUTTA

*1525. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses on the streets of Calcutta run by the State Transport;

(b) the number of buses run by private individuals;

(c) the total number of passengers carried by each sector, separately together with the total capacity of each sector;

(d) the approximate number of passengers, who cannot get a lift on account of non-availability of space even on the foot-boards; and

(e) how many more buses are required to be put on the streets of Calcutta to ensure safe, if not comfortable, journey for all the intending users and how Government propose to do it?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (e). The information required is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

**STRIKE BY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS IN BIHAR**

(Rs. in lakhs)

*1526. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments have information about the strike of Higher Secondary School teachers in Bihar from the 8th April, 1970 and the strike of above two lakhs of Primary, Secondary and College teachers of Bihar from the 28th April, 1970 affecting the academic career of about forty lakhs of students; and

(b) if so, the demands of the teachers in respect of matters for which the Central Government and University Grants Commission are responsible and the steps being taken to meet the same ?

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

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY MAJOR
PORTS**

*1527. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN**: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the various major ports in the country during last year, Port-wise;

(b) whether developmental works at Ports depend mainly upon their export performances; and

(c) if so, the details of the exports handled by each port ?

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

(a) The value of the goods exported through the various major ports during 1969-70 is as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Calcutta	431.56
Bombay	316.80
Madras	155.53
Cochin	166.66
Visakhapatnam	53.14
Kandla	2.83
Mormugao	44.90
Paradip	11.23

(b) No, Sir. The formulation of development programmes for ports is determined on a variety of considerations with reference to both import and export requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

A.R.C. REPORT ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

*1528. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Centre-State relations; and

(b) if so, the views of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The report is under examination.

**SATELLITE FOR NATIONAL WEATHER
COMMISSION**

*1529. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA**:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India will soon have a satellite for National Weather Commission; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that weather experts will seek to analyse the existing facilities in South Asian countries for communicating weather news to one another and suggest improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government are examining various

aspects of deploying a multi-purpose communication satellite to meet a variety of national needs. The use of such a satellite for communication of meteorological data is an important part of the total project.

(b) Yes, Sir. Weather experts have already analysed the existing facilities in South Asia and recommended an integrated long-term plan for meteorological telecommunications in this region, to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period.

CREATION OF NEW POST OF OFFICERS IN MINISTRIES

*1530. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new posts of Officers for 1970-71 created by the budget in the different Ministries, including their Subordinate offices ;

(b) whether it is consistent with the professed socialism and of economy that so many new posts should be created which are out of proportion with the posts in the establishment ; and

(c) whether Government would examine the new posts created and transfer them to establishment in which, if necessary, there could be a selection grade to stimulate good work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Although provision is made in the budget for new posts likely to be created during the financial year to which the budget relates the posts are actually created as and when they are needed by the administrative Ministries/Departments under the powers delegated to them. The Ministry of Home Affairs have, therefore, no information as to the number of posts created during the current financial year by the various administrative Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c). The import of the term "establishment" is not clear. Various restrictions exist in the matter of creation of posts. Budget provision for posts likely to be created during the financial year is made by the Finance Ministry after necessary scrutiny and after

full justification is given by the Ministries/Departments concerned. The mere fact that budget provision exists does not mean that posts are automatically created. The posts are created after a thorough scrutiny by the Internal Work Study units and by the Internal Financial Adviser if the posts are created by the Ministries/Departments under the delegated powers. In regard to posts for which the Ministries/Departments have no powers to create the posts the proposals in this regard are examined thoroughly by the Finance Ministry on merits before approval is given for the creation of posts.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

VISIT BY FOREIGN CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

8948. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign cultural delegations that visited India in 1969, the countries from where they came and the names of members leading the delegations ;

(b) the total amount spent by Government in entertaining these delegations ; and

(c) the number of performances given by each delegation and the towns where they performed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHNARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) Particulars of the five foreign performing delegations that visited India in 1969 are given below :—

(i) *Yugoslavia*: Ballet Ensemble of Croatian National Theatre, Zagreb—by Miss Sonja Kastl.

(ii) *Indonesia*: Balinese Dance and Music Ensemble—led by Prof. (Dr.) I.B. Mantra, Director General of Culture in the Ministry of Education and Culture.

(iii) *G.D.R.*: The Duo Wikarski Sisters, Mrs. Cordelia Wikarski and Mrs. Eleonore Wikarski.

(iv) *G.D.R.*: Ballet and Music Ensemble—led by Miss Helga Kroger.

(v) *U.S.S.R.*: Leningrad Maliy Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet—led by Mr. gor Belski.

(b) Rs. 3,20,518/- approximately.

(c) The number of public performances given and the town where they performed are as follows :—

(i) *Ballet Ensemble of Croatian National Theatre, Zagreb (Yugoslavia)*

Bombay ..	3
Hyderabad ..	2
Delhi ..	3

(ii) *Balinese Dance and Music Ensemble (Indonesia)*

Delhi	2
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(iii) *The Duo Wikarski Sisters (G.D.R.)*

Delhi	1
Chandigarh ..	1
Calcutta	2
Bombay	2

(iv) *Ballet and Music Ensemble (G.D.R.)*

Delhi ..	3
Lucknow ..	2
Chandigarh	2
Bombay	2

(v) *Leningrad Maliy Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet (U.S.S.R.)*

Delhi	3
Calcutta	4
Madras ..	3
Hyderabad	2
Bombay ..	4

FOOD POISONING CASE AT POLICE ACADEMY AT MOUNT ABU

8949. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 48 Police Officers under training at the National Police Academy at Mount Abu were taken ill on the 31st March 1970 because of food poisoning, after attending a dinner given by the Academy;

(b) the number of Officers admitted to hospital and their present condition;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those responsible for food poisoning and, if so, their names and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is graft and corruption in the purchase of food-grains and groceries particularly adulterated cooking oils and the Officers in-charge of purchases are mainly responsible for the food poisoning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Eight officers from different States, attending Senior Officers Course in the National Police Academy were invited to an evening party by one of their colleagues in his residence on 30th March, 1970. Soon after attending the party, all the trainees and the members of their families who also attended the party were taken ill.

(b) They were admitted to the local hospital immediately and after necessary treatment for food poisoning were discharged soon after. They are all in normal health now.

(c) The local police seized the cooking medium (groundnut oil) from the house of the officer who gave the party and also the remaining stock of oil in the shop from where the oil was purchased by the officer and samples have been sent for chemical examination. A case was registered u/s 272/273 IPC against the shopkeeper Lala Ratiram Hazarilal of Mt. Abu and it is still under investigation.

(d) No, Sir. The incident occurred in the residence of one of the officers attending the course, not in the Academy.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO STUDY CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

8950. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of political murders in 1968 and 1969 State-wise, with names of political parties to which the victims of murder belonged;

(b) whether any serious study of the causes of these murders has been made by any Committee of Experts;

(c) if so, the important findings of the Committee;

(d) if no such study has been made the reasons therefor; and

(e) with crime and violence constantly increasing in all States, whether Government would consider the appointment of a Committee immediately to study the whole problem and suggest remedies and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Information available through Central Agencies regarding the murders arising out of inter-clashes and activities of extremists in 1969 was furnished in answer to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 432 dated December 5, 1969. Further, information regarding party affiliation of the victims the number of murders in 1968 etc. is being obtained from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Government have no proposal to appoint such a committee. The circumstances in respect of each specific incident required to be investigated according to law.

DEMAND FOR RESCINDING DEPORTATION ORDER SERVED ON A SCOTTISH MISSIONARY.

8951. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Scottish missionary, Mr. E.O. Shaw, and his family have been asked to leave India before the 11th May, 1970;

(b) if so, whether the Tamil Nadu Government have approached the Centre for reconsideration of the decision; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

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

(c) Pending further investigation the order asking Mr. & Mrs. Shaw to leave India has been stayed.

MINISTERS CONTINUING AS HEADS OF SPORT BODIES

8952. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decision of the Council of Sports that no Minister should head any Sports body and whether there is any Minister of the Government of India continuing to be the President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government are aware of the adverse comments from the Members of the Association regarding this matter; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to implement the decision of the Council of Sports not to have Ministers as President of the Sports bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The 1962 Session of All India Sports Congress advised the National Sports Federations as a general rule not to ask Ministers to become Presidents of their Organisations. No advice from the All India Council of Sports has however, been issued on the subject. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, continues to be the President of the All India Lawn Tennis Association by virtue of his having been re-elected to that office by the Association in April, 1970.

(c) No adverse comments have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) The All India Lawn Tennis Association are aware of the advice of the Sports Congress and in view their autonomy, they are free to select their President.

POST OF HONY. LIBRARY ADVISER

8953. DR. P. MANDAL :

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:

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

(a) when the post of Hony. Library Adviser was created;

(b) the names and qualifications of incumbents of this post so far; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from Finance Ministry to make either the Director, Insdoc or Librarian, National Library as *de facto* Library Adviser to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) No post of Honorary Library Adviser to the Government of India has been created in this Ministry.

(b) Shri B. S. Kesavan, formerly Librarian, National Library, Calcutta, and later Director, Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi, was appointed as Honorary Adviser for Libraries in this Ministry with effect from the 31st August, 1964. In addition to his duties as director, INSDOC. His qualifications are M.A. (London) in English literature, and Diploma in Library Science (London).

(c) No, Sir. Such a proposal had been made when a proposal to create a post of Honorary for Libraries was under consideration. That proposal has since been dropped.

LUFTHANSA AIRLINES PROPOSAL TO HAVE ITS OWN V.I.P. LOUNGE AT PALAM AIRPORT

8954. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lufthansa German Airlines which recently started handling 707 Airliners from Delhi to Europe and back propose to have its own lounge for VIP passengers at the Palam Airport shortly;

(b) whether Government have since received a request for this purpose; and, if so, the nature of the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details for the proposals made by the Lufthansa Airlines for the development of the lounge and the handling of cargo facility at the said airport?

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

(a) Government are aware that such a report has appeared in the press.

(b) No such proposal has been received from the airlines.

(c) Does not arise.

WELFARE ASSOCIATION AT SAROJINI NAGAR, NEW DELHI

8955. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Grant-in-Aid was not sanctioned for 1969-70 to DG Block Welfare Association, Sarojini Nagar, and yet his Ministry issued instructions to the President of the Association to hold general elections and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Secretary of the Association drew the attention of Government to the circular issued by the President of the Association quoting Government's 'instructions' and sought confirmation of the issue of said instructions;

(c) whether, on not receiving any reply, the Secretary, on the 25th March, 1970 cancelled the circular issued by the President of the Association and intimated to Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that accounts amounting to Rs. 1,500 have been not rendered to the General Body of the Association by the President and Cashier so far and, if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No grant-in-aid was sanctioned to DG Block, Welfare Association, Sarojini Nagar for 1969-70 as the accounts of the Association for 1968-69 duly approved by the General Body were not received. This Ministry had issued general instructions on 17th April, 1969 to all the secretaries of the Associations requesting them to submit their accounts with list of office bearers for the following year (1969-70). The Joint Secretary of this particular Association acknowledged the receipt of these instructions. No other specific instructions for holding general elections were issued to the Association.

(b) The Secretary of the Association with his letter of 24th March, 1970 forwarded a copy of the circular dated the 18th March,

1970, stated to have been issued by the President of the Association wherein it was proposed to hold the Annual Election shortly. The President had made a mention in this circular of the instructions from the Home Ministry which obviously referred to the general instructions issued by this Ministry as mentioned in reply to (a) above. Since the letter of the Secretary contained some allegations the matter was entrusted to the Area Welfare Officer for inquiry. No reply was therefore sent to the Secretary pending receipt of the report of the Area Welfare Officer.

(c) This Ministry have no information about this.

(d) However, the accounts of the Association upto the year 1967-68, duly approved/adopted by the General Body of the Association, were received in this Ministry. The statements of accounts for the year 1968-69 and 1969-70 duly audited and approved by the General Body have not been received in this Ministry so far. The Association has been asked to furnish the same.

**REQUEST FROM STATE GOVERNMENT FOR
GRANT OF LOANS TO OWNERS OF SAILING
VESSELS**

8956. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have requested for granting loans to the owners of sailing vessels for purposes of mechanisation of their existing vessels and for the construction of new mechanised sailing vessels of approved modern scientific designs;

(b) if so, the decision that has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had referred 19 cases for grant of loans during 1969-70. Out of these, 7 loans relating to cases which were complete in all respect were

sanctioned in 1969-70 itself. The State Government has recently forwarded further particulars in respect of 3 more cases and loans in respect of these cases are expected to be sanctioned shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

**FINANCIAL HELP FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
REST HOUSES, HOLIDAY HOMES AND REST
ROOMS IN GUJARAT**

8957. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have considered the proposal of the Gujarat Government for partly financing the construction of Rest Houses, Holiday Homes and Rest Rooms, in order to make proper accommodation available to the tourist;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(a) to (c). A statement showing financial assistance given to the State Government of Gujarat towards the construction of rest houses, etc., is attached. The State Government also submitted proposals for the construction of tourist accommodation at Gir Forest, Veraval and Modhera. While action is being taken to provide additional accommodation at Gir Forest, it has not been possible to accept the proposals relating to Veraval and Modhera on account of limited resources and other priorities.

STATEMENT

1. Improvement to the Resthouse at Sassan.	Rs. 82,110/-
2. Low-income Group Rest house at Porbander	Rs. 33,188/-
3. Holiday Home at Chorwad	Rs. 50,000/-
4. Cafeteria at Nalsarober	Rs. 25,000/-
5. Canteen-cum-Retiring Rooms at Lothoal.	Rs. 1,40,088/-
6. Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati	Rs. 1,53,530/-

DEVELOPMENT OF WILD LIFE CENTRES IN GUJARAT

8958. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve the Wild Life and to develop Wild Life Centres for tourists in Gujarat;

(b) whether any co-ordination has been established between the Wild Life Board and the Tourist Department; and

(c) whether the Gujarat Government are making efforts for the development of Wild Life Centres ?

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

(a) and (c). The Department of Tourism is taking steps to augment accommodation and transport facilities in the Gir Sancturay. This is being done with the support and collaboration of the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Tourism is the Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life, and the Director General of of Tourism is a Member.

EXPENDITURE ON BOMBAY SESSION OF A.I.C.C.

8959. SHRI RAM KRISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government in a connection with the Bombay Session of the All-India Congress Committee held last year; and

(b) the nature and details of facilities and amenities provided by Government at the said Session ?

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 Maharashtra, the following facilities and amenities were provided by the State Government in accordance with the usual practices

1. Chief Ministers of Residential accom-
other States. modation, mess,
transport and sec-
urity arrangements.

2. Central Govern- Reception and trans-
ment Ministers port.
(Cabinet Rank).

3. Central Ministers Reception only.
for States, Deputy
Ministers and
Ministers and
Deputy Ministers
of other States.

Besides, the Maharashtra Housing Board had allotted 520 tenements to accommodate the Congress representatives. Similarly three buildings of the Maharashtra Housing Board at Azad Maidan were also given to them for use. The provision of such accommodation was according to the usual charges under the rules.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

8960. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started the Indian Forest Service;

(b) if so, since when and how many persons have been appointed up till now in it and in which States they are working at present; and

(c) whether there is any such Indian Forest Service Official in Bihar and, if so, where and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1st July, 1966. A statement showing the total number of officers appointed to the various State cadres of the Indian Forest Service through different sources of recruitment is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library, See No. LT-3437/70].

SETTING UP OF A CELL FOR LOOKING INTO COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

8961. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up cells to collect statistical data and look

into the complaints and grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be done; and

(c) the other specific duties which are proposed to be assigned to each such cell ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) to (c). Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have already been asked to set up a cell, to ensure due compliance of the orders providing for reservations, in services in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as well as prompt disposal of the grievances of the employees of these classes and to scrutinise and consolidate the Statistical data in respect of all the Departments/offices under their control. Most of the Ministries/Departments have since set up the cells.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN BUDGETARY GRANT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

8962. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for increase in the budgetary grant for the University Grants Commission was made by members of the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to his Ministry, and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. One of the members of the Consultative Committee suggested in the meeting of the Committee held on March 24, 1970 that the allocation for the University Grants Commission should be increased to Rs. 40.00 crores for the year 1970-71.

(b) The allocation for the University Grants Commission in the budget for 1970-71 is Rs. 31.08 crores. This means an increase of Rs. 6.61 crores over the grants released during the previous year.

The need for a larger allocation to the University Grants Commission is recognized. However, there are other sectors in the field of education also which require increased allocations. Due to the financial constraints placed on the budget of the Ministry, it is not possible at present to make additional allocation to the University Grants Commission.

AWARD FOR RESEARCH IN DRUGS AND METHODOLOGY OF AYURVEDA

8963. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Sciences of India has instituted a new award for outstanding work in the country in any branch of medical science including research in drugs and methodology of Ayurveda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Indian National Science Academy (formerly known as the National Institute of Sciences of India) has instituted an award consisting of a cash prize of Rs. 5,000/- and a bronze medal out of an endowment given by Shri A. K. Asundi in memory of his daughter Smt. Akkadevi. The award, which will be once in five years will be made to an eminent scientist for his outstanding work in India in any branch of medical sciences, including drugs and methodology of Ayurveda. Selection for the award will be made by an Advisory Board appointed by the Academy for the purpose.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा बारी-बारी अनशन करना

8964. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों ने 28 मार्च, 1970

से एयर लाइन्स हाउस, नई दिल्ली के सामने बारी-बारी 24 घंटे का अनशन रखना आरम्भ किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनशन के क्या क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स के आठ कर्मचारियों ने 28 मार्च, 1970 की प्रातः से 24 घंटे की अनशन परम्परा (रिले फास्ट) प्रारंभ की। अनशन उसी दिन 2.00 बजे के लगभग समाप्त कर दिया गया।

(ख) और (ग). अनशन का सम्बन्ध एयर कारपोरेशन कर्मचारी संघ की इस मांग से था कि 40/- प्रति मास की तदर्थ राशि, जिसको प्रबन्धकवर्ग ने देना स्वीकार कर लिया था, न केवल उन वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को ही दी जाये जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व उक्त संघ द्वारा किया जाता है, परन्तु उन वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को भी दी जाये जिनका कि प्रतिनिधित्व भारतीय विमान तकनीकी संघ द्वारा किया जाता है, यद्यपि यह दूसरा संघ इस राशि को लेने के लिये राजी नहीं था। बाद में दोनों संघों ने उक्त राशि को लेना स्वीकार कर लिया।

FACILITIES FOR NEPALESE TRADE AT INDIAN PORTS

8965. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Shri Navaraj Suhadi, Commerce and Industries Minister of Nepal, stating that the Nepalese

goods at Indian ports did not get proper, adequate and secure storage facilities ;

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

(c) the value of Nepalese goods damaged at Indian ports during 1968-69 ?

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

(b) The statement that the Nepalese goods at Indian ports did not get proper, adequate and secure storage facilities is not correct. Calcutta Port is the only port in India through which practically all Nepalese transit cargo passes. Nepalese cargo both imports and exports, get all the facilities available at the Calcutta Port or the same basis as is allowed to other cargo including cargo belonging to the Government of India. Landing and/or shipment of Nepalese cargo take place at all berths at the port and can be arranged simultaneously at different berths at any one time. In addition, some special facilities have also been accorded to Nepalese cargo.

(c) No separate record has been maintained of Nepalese goods damaged during 1968-69 at Calcutta Port.

काठमांडू में त्रिभुवन हवाई अड्डे पर एक भारतीय विमान चालक की मृत्यु

8966. श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काठमांडू में त्रिभुवन हवाई अड्डे पर एक सुप्रसिद्ध भारतीय विमान चालक कैप्टन जय सिंह की मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या उनकी मृत्यु के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) भारत अथवा नेपाल सरकार द्वारा मृत व्यक्ति के आश्रितों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया था ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) : जी, हाँ, एक अनुभव प्राप्त भारतीय विमानचालक कैप्टन जय सिंह की, जोकि नेपाल की रायल फ्लाइट के नियंत्रक के रूप में नियुक्त थे, त्रिभुवन विमानक्षेत्र, काठमांडू पर 4 अप्रैल, 1970 को हेलिकाप्टर ध्वंस में मृत्यु हो गई।

(ख) क्योंकि यह दुर्घटना नेपाल में हुई थी अतः हमने कोई जांच नहीं करवायी है।

(ग) ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि इस मामले पर नेपाली प्राधिकारियों द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS KILLED IN INDIA

8967. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign diplomats, including people from Consular Corps, have been murdered during the last three years in this country;

(b) how many of them have been injured as a result of attacks; and

(c) the names of diplomats murdered or injured together with the name of the country which they come from and the place of occurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information received from concerned State/Union Territories (except Maharashtra) is as under :—

No.	Name	Nationality	Place of occurrence
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Murder

(1)	Mrs. Nadia Beffeyte	French	Calcutta
(2)	Sheikh Hussain Bin Md. Al-Suleiman	Saudi-Arabian.	New Delhi

Injured

(1)	Mr. Henry Beffeyte	French	Calcutta
(2)	Mr. Renaud Beffeyte	French	Calcutta
(3)	Mrs. P. J. Fowler	British	Calcutta

Information in respect of Maharashtra is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

बेकार मानव बालों से उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

8968. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, मद्रास, ने यह पाया है कि अधिक नाइट्रोजन तत्वों वाले उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बेकार मानव बालों से हो सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मानव के बालों से उत्पादित उर्वरकों में नाइट्रोजन कितने प्रतिशत होती है और सरकार ने इस संबंध में अपेक्षित अनुसंधान कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय चर्म अनुसंधान संस्थान, मद्रास ने चर्मशोधगृह के बेकार बालों तथा

बेकार मानव-बालों से नाइट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिये एक प्रक्रिया विकसित की है। इस प्रक्रिया द्वारा तैयार किए गए सूखे उर्वरक के नमूने में लगभग 12 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन होती है और बताया जाता है कि संयंत्रों में उसे आसानी से समाविष्ट कर लिया जाता है। नमूनों की जांच की गयी है और उन्हें अन्य कृषि क्षेत्र के उर्वरकों के समान ही पाया है। जांच अभी जारी है।

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ALL INDIA
A MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

*969. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(e) whether the All-India Management Association at its annual conference held recently made any suggestions to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on those suggestions ?

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

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

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO DELHI AD-
MINISTRATION

8970. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Councillor (Finance), Delhi Administration has urged the Central Government to increase the financial provision for Delhi to meet the growing needs of the Union Territory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration has asked for a provision of Rs. 106 crores for both Plan and Non-19LSS/70—3

plan expenditure during the next financial year but Government have provided only Rs. 82.9 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons for whittling down the financial provision when the Union Territory of Delhi is not in a position to raise its own resources.

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

(b) Yes, Sir, in so far as the year 1970-71 is concerned.

(c) The proposals of Delhi Administration for a provision of Rs. 106 crores were examined in the various concerned Ministries and an amount of Rs. 82.9 crores has been provided in the budget, having regard to the various considerations viz. economy in non-development expenditure sectoral ceilings assigned by the Planning Commission for various Plan Schemes, overall available resources and the capacity of the implementing agencies to spend.

VOICING OF GRIEVANCES BY PERSONS

8971. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether a Code of Conduct has been evolved in regard to the holding of demonstrations to voice the grievances by any group of persons in any part of the country in keeping with democratic set up and welfare State objectives;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to make a policy declaration to be followed by all our countrymen whenever they want to express their feelings on any matter or a grievance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Government expect that all such demonstrations would be peaceful and would be held in such a manner that there is no violation of the law.

**UTILISATION OF ADDITIONAL BUDGET FOR
NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME
SANCTIONED IN 1962-63**

8972. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional budget of rupees five crores was given for the expansion of National Discipline Scheme in 1962-63 on the recommendation of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether this sum was utilized for the proposed expansion of the National Discipline Scheme; and

(c) the reasons for not spending the amount on expansion of the National Discipline Scheme which was accepted as a necessary top Government Priority Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) An outlay of approximately Rs. 6 crores was approved in the Third Plan for the expansion of the National Discipline Scheme.

(b) and (c) A sum of approximately Rs. 3.55 crores were utilized. In 1965 it was decided to decentralize the National Discipline Scheme; as such no further expenditure were incurred on expansion.

विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं

8973. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत भी विदेशों से पढ़ने के लिए आने वाले विदेशी विद्यार्थियों से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारत में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रति वर्ष हजारों विद्यार्थी आवेदन भेजते हैं परन्तु उनमें से अधिकांश को निराश होना पड़ता है क्योंकि उनको यहां के कालिजों में दाखिला नहीं मिलता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार शिक्षा विभाग को इस आशय के आदेश जारी करेगी कि वे कालिजों में दाखिला देने के बारे में विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को प्राथमिकता दें ताकि देश अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सके ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) भारत में पढ़ने के लिए आने वाले सभी विदेशी विद्यार्थियों से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित नहीं की जाती है, विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को, भारत में अध्ययन के संबंध में उनके अनुरोध तथा अन्य व्यय के लिए भारतीय मुद्रा में छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जहां तक डाक्टरी पाठ्यक्रमों को छोड़कर अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले का सम्बन्ध है, आम तौर पर सभी विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को जो भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक स्तरों को पूरा करते हैं, दाखिला मिल जाता है।

चूंकि, डाक्टरी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए स्थानों की संख्या, भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त है, इसलिए, राज्य सरकारें विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के लिए कोटा बढ़ाने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

**APPOINTMENT OF ANOTHER STATES
REORGANISATION COMMISSION**

8974. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a States Reorganisation Commission recommend some new States namely Vishal Haryana, Telangana and Madhya Bharat; and

(b) if so, when and with what instructions ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT FOR A
CONFERENCE ON PROROGATION OF
LEGISLATURES

8975. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was
submitted to the President to convene a
special conference of Governors, Chief
Ministers and leaders of political parties to
evolve specific guidelines for the Governors
in regard to abrupt prorogation of Legi-
slatures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reac-
tion of Government thereto?

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

(b) Three Members of Parliament had
submitted a memorandum to the President
recently drawing his "attention to the trend
that has emerged in the last few years of
reducing the number of sessions of the
Legislatures and the number of their sittings
as also the abrupt adjournments and pro-
rogation of the Legislative Assemblies before
the schedule date of adjournment in order
to suit the convenience of the Government.
It was suggested in the memorandum that
a special conference be convened of the
Governors, Speakers, Chief Ministers and
leaders of political parties to evolve specific
guidelines for the guidance of the Gov-
ernors and Speakers in regard to abrupt ad-
journments and prorogation of Legisla-
tures.

The suggestion is being examined by
Government along with the recommenda-
tions of the Administrative Reforms Com-
mission on the question of formulating gui-
delines for the Governors.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS DUMPS IN JAMMU
AND KASHMIR

8976. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has
been drawn to the news-item in the *Statesman*
dated the 12th April, 1970 regarding dis-
coveries of arms dumps and ammunition in
the Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government
to avoid large scale security threat to the
State in view of this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Govern-
ment have seen the news-item referred to.

(b) After the Indo-Pak conflict in 1965,
a number of arms and ammunition dumps
had been recovered in Jammu and Kashmir
State. These were suspected to have been
left behind by Pak infiltrators. There have
been no such recent recoveries to show that
Pakistan has dumped fresh arms and ammu-
nition. Government are exercising vigilance
to prevent any large scale security threat to
the State.

INADEQUATE INFORMATION GIVEN BY
INDIAN MISSIONS TO STUDENTS

8977. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has
been drawn to a Seminar on the problems of
foreign students in India organised by the
Student Information Centre in the month
of March, 1970;

(b) whether it is a fact that the working
of the Indian Missions abroad came in for
sharp criticism in the Seminar to the effect
that many Missions abroad provided
inadequate information to the foreign stu-
dents intending to study in Indian Uni-
versities and Colleges;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) There was some criticism about the lack of accurate and up-to-date information abroad regarding Indian Institutions of Higher Education, with the result that foreign students coming to India were not adequately briefed before they arrived in India.

(c) The Government is in touch with the Missions in regard to the supply of up-to-date educational information.

(d) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH PROTEIN LIVE-STOCK AND POULTRY FEED BY C.L.R.I.

8978. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Central Leather Research Institute has developed a process to produce high protein live-stock and poultry-feed from animal waste and by-products like blood from slaughter houses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Central Leather Research Institute has also developed another process to produce casings from intestines ;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Dr. S.K. Barat, acting Director of the Institute, that if conditions in slaughter houses could be improved by scientific processing the possible foreign exchange earnings in casing would be Rs. 120 lakhs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(d) and (e). A Statement is attached.

(d) Dr. Barat has in fact stated that India earns at present about Rs. 120-00 lakhs in foreign exchange every year but the exports can be considerably increased if conditions in slaughter houses are improved and scientific processing of the intestines is ensured.

STATEMENT

1. *Utilisation of animal wastes and by products in poultry feed, etc.* Various formulations of chicken feed incorporating blood meal and hide meals the sole source of animal protein in place of the conventional fish meal were tried at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras. Poultry rations consisting of (1) 10 per cent blood meal as the sole animal protein source, (2) 5 per cent blood meal and (3) 5 per cent blood meal plus 2 per cent hide meal were tried on brooder stock. The performance of this product was tested on day old chicks for a period of 2 months against the standard fish meal based feed stuff as the control. The weight gains in birds indicated that the third ration (No. 3) performed better than the control. The first ration (No. 1) compared well with the third and the second ration (No. 2) was as good as the control.

The above results are based on a series of trials carried out in the Institute's brooder.

According to this method blood and hide meals are obtained in dry powdered condition fully sterilised and can therefore be directly incorporated into feed formulations.

2. *Dry, ready-to-wet sausage casings from animal intestines :* The process essentially separates and recovers through a series of mechanochemical treatments the collagenous submucosa layer to the exclusion of four other non-collagenous layers which altogether constitute the entire physical structure of mammalian intestines. The recovered collagenous layer in the pure form goes in the making of animal casings and their derived products like sausage casings, absorbable types of surgical sutures and catguts, sports guts and musical instrument strings.

The distinguishing feature of this process lies in the fact that it ensures casings which

unlike the conventional wet salted product, are obtained in an absolutely *clean, dry, ready-to-wet form*. These finished casings being free of all extraneous matters exhibit a characteristic translucency and are capable of being instantly soaked back to their soft and flaccid condition with all the original loss and bloom.

BOOKS TRANSLATED UNDER JOINT INDO-SOVIET TRANSLATION PROGRAMME

8980. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) how many standard Russian books have so far been translated into English and/or Indian languages under the joint Indo-Soviet translation programme ; and

(b) the royalty paid to the Russian authors for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Under the Joint Indo-Soviet Text Books Programme, no translations into English or Indian languages, of Russian standard works have been brought out as yet.

However some 260 Russian standard books; in English version, have been received from the Soviet Government for evaluation in India for the purpose of bringing out cheap editions, for use of students in Indian Universities, out of which 125 titles have been reprinted for use of students in India.

(b) Since no copyright is required for reprinting and/or translating Russian texts, the question of royalty payment does not arise.

PURCHASE OF MORE BUSES BY DELHI TRANSPORT UNDERTAKING

8981. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Undertaking has decided to purchase some more buses to meet the demand of public in the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Delhi Transport Undertaking has decided to purchase 50 articulated double deck and 50 single deck conventional buses during this year. Order for the chassis of these buses have already been placed by the Undertaking.

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों की प्रबन्धक समितियों में अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करना

8982. श्री रामावतार शारदा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश शासन काल में सेन्ट्रल स्कूलों की प्रबन्धक समितियों में अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल किये जाते थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में सेन्ट्रल स्कूलों की प्रबन्धक समितियों में अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल नहीं किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार अध्यापकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा किस प्रकार करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) जी नहीं । 1963 से पहले कोई केन्द्रीय स्कूल नहीं था, इसलिए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) से (घ). ये समितियां, स्कूलों के दिन प्रतिदिन के कामकाज की देख भाल करने के लिए गठित की जाती हैं । अध्यापकों के हितों की प्रिसिपल द्वारा रक्षा की जाती है, जो समिति का सदस्य, सचिव होता है, और साथ ही अन्य केन्द्रीय स्कूल के प्रिसिपल द्वारा भी उनके हितों की रक्षा की जाती है, वह भी समिति का सदस्य होता है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आशुलिपिक

8983. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में नियमित आधार पर, तदर्थ आधार पर तथा अवकाश के कारण रिक्त पदों पर कितने आशुलिपिक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन आशुलिपिकों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किस किस तारीख से हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री के निजी कर्मचारियों में हिन्दी आशुलिपिक का एक नया पद बनाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त पद किस तारीख को बनाया गया था और क्या उपर्युक्त पद परीक्षा के माध्यम से भरा गया है ;

(ङ) उप-मंत्री के निजी कर्मचारियों में नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी आशुलिपिक की ड्यूटी का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी आशुलिपिक के पास कोई काम नहीं है ?

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

(ख) श्री ओ० पी० बत्रा 21-12-1956

श्री एस० एस० नेगी 19-4-1966

श्री एस० के० गर्ग 1-7-1966

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं । किन्तु उप-मंत्री के धिवेकाधीन भरा जाने वाला व्यक्तिगत सहायक (सी० एस० एस० एस० के ग्रेड II) का एक अतिरिक्त पद 31-12-1969 से बनाया गया था ।

(ङ) और (च) . अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, उप-मंत्री के कार्यालय में हिन्दी पत्र-व्यवहार, हिन्दी पत्रों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद आदि से संबंधित कार्य तथा व्यक्तिगत सहायक के अन्य विविध कर्तव्य, उपर्युक्त पद पर नियुक्त पदधारी द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के पब्लिक स्कूल

8984. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में कितने पब्लिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं और प्रत्येक कक्षा में कितने छात्र तथा छात्राएं पढ़ रही हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कितने छात्र व छात्राएं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा इतनी महंगी है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्र उनमें शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को विशेष सुविधाएं देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ताकि वे इन स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बरान) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) जी हां, पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा दूसरे स्कूलों की अपेक्षा अधिक महंगी है, इसलिए उच्च आय वर्ग को न धारण करने

वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा के लिए पब्लिक स्कूलों में भेजना साधारणतया संभव नहीं होता है ।

(ग) और (घ). केवल अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के बच्चों को ही पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के बच्चों सहित देश भर के न्यून वेतन पाने वाले परिवारों के लगभग 200 प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों को अच्छी स्कूल शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए भारत सरकार चुने हुए रिहायशी तथा पब्लिक स्कूलों में अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्र वृत्ति योजना को अमल में ला रही है ।

शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण

8985. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री पब्लिक तथा अन्य स्कूलों में भर्ती के बारे में नीति के सम्बन्ध में 5 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2874 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइयां महसूस हो रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पब्लिक तथा सभी अन्य ऐसे स्कूलों में योग्यता के आधार पर दाखिला सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की भांति एक संस्था स्थापित करने का है जिसके माध्यम से दाखिला परीक्षाएं आयोजित की जायेंगी ;

(ग) क्या इंडियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा को समाप्त करने अथवा उसे दी गई मान्यता को वापस लेने का है और उसके स्थान पर केन्द्रीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक बोर्ड की परीक्षा धाबू करने का भी विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है !

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । किसी परीक्षा निकाय विशेष के साथ सम्बन्धन के मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

ब्रिटेन में सिविल सेवा सुधार सम्बन्धी फुल्टन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

8986. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सरकार को अपने समस्त प्रतिवेदन दे दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ब्रिटेन में सिविल सेवा सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में फुल्टन समिति के प्रतिवेदन के बारे में जानकारी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिविल सेवा का मौजूदा ढांचा तथा प्रणाली वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में (गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) सचिवों तथा विभागों के प्रधानों के पदों पर व्यापारिक फर्मों, गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों से उपक्रमी, यूवा पुरुषों को नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों तथा व्यापार की सफलता का मुख्य कारण ऐसे साहसी व्यक्तियों की कल्पना पर आधारित है ; और

(ब) क्या सरकार का विचार कम से कम सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में भारतीय सिविल सेवा, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा सिविल कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर सक्षम व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) यह विषय कर्मचारी प्रणामन संबंधी प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्ट की जांच होने तक विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ङ) सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि इस प्रकार की सामान्य-कृत टिप्पणी सम्भव नहीं है ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । सरकारी उद्यम बोर्ड स्तर के नीचे के सभी पदों पर (केवल संघटक एककों के जनरल मैनेजर्स को छोड़कर) सरकार की अनुमति के बिना नियुक्तियां करने के लिए सक्षम हैं । वित्तीय सलाहकारों की नियुक्तियां भी सरकारी उद्यमों के मंडलों द्वारा की जाती हैं । भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा केवल निदेशकमंडलों के अध्यक्ष/सदस्य तथा संघटक एककों के जनरल मैनेजर्स की नियुक्तियां की जायेंगी । निदेशकमंडलों में नियुक्तियां करते समय सरकार सदैव ऐसे पदों को धारण करने वाले व्यक्तियों की उपयुक्तता और व्यावसायिक क्षमता को ध्यान में रखती है । पूर्ण-कालिक निदेशकों तथा संघटकों एककों के जनरल मैनेजर्स एवं अन्य उच्च पदों के सुविधाजनक चयन के लिए सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो उद्योग, सरकारी उद्यमों तथा सरकारी सेवाओं इत्यादि में कार्य करने वाले उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों की सूचियां रखता है ।

जनता के प्रति पुलिस का बर्ताव

8987. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 29 जुलाई, 1969 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" के पृष्ठ 3, स्तम्भ 2 तथा 3 में 'जरा सी भूल इतनी बड़ी सजा' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मजिस्ट्रेटों तथा पुलिस को सामान्य जनता के प्रति अभद्रता दिखाने में रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जांच करने का है कि ऐसे मजिस्ट्रेटों का मासिक खर्च उनकी कुल आय में अधिक तो नहीं है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जनजीवन पूर्णतया मजिस्ट्रेटों तथा पुलिस की कृपा पर निर्भर है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।
(ख) दिल्ली के उपायुक्त के अनुसार, समाचार पत्र में यह घटना सही रूप से प्रकाशित नहीं की गई थी । तथापि, मजिस्ट्रेटों और पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा सामान्य जनता के प्रति सम्मता तथा भद्रता दिखाने की आवश्यकता पर, बार-बार जोर दिया जाता है । इस संबंध में उपायुक्त के कार्यालय में एक सतर्कता अनुभाग कार्य कर रहा है तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन में एक पूरा सतर्कता विभाग है । जब कभी कार्यकारी मजिस्ट्रेटों सहित, अन्य अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो उनकी जांच की जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ) : जब कभी जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के नियंत्रणाधीन, कार्यकारी मजिस्ट्रेटों के विरुद्ध उनकी सत्यनिष्ठा के विषय में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो उनकी जांच

की जाती है। तथापि, 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 को कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका के पृथक होने पर दिल्ली में अवैतनिक (आनरेरी) मजिस्ट्रेटों के पद समाप्त कर दिए गए थे। सामान्य रूप से यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि जन-जीवन पूर्णतया उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर निर्भर है, जिन्हें विधि के अनुसार अपना कर्तव्य निभाना पड़ता है।

**CANCELIATION OF REQUISITIONS BY
MINISTRIES FOR RECRUITMENT THROUGH
UPSC**

8988. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some Ministries had cancelled the requisitions for recruitment sent to the UPSC after it had initiated action; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) : During the period 1st April, 1969 to 30th April, 1970 eighteen requisitions involving 21 posts were cancelled after the posts were advertised by the Commission but before interviews were arranged by them, and nine requisitions involving 9 posts were cancelled after advertisement and interview.

The details regarding these posts and the reasons for the cancellation of the requisitions in those cases are given in statements I and II laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-3438/70)

**NEED FOR CREATION OF A UNIFIED TRAFFIC
AND TRANSPORTATION METROPOLITAN
AUTHORITY**

8989. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that experts from transport and traffic development of the metropolitan cities in India during a

Seminar on Traffic and transportation have suggested that traffic and transportation planning should be considered as an integral part of town planning and that there is need for the creation of a unified traffic and transportation metropolitan authority;

(b) whether the seminar also suggested a wellplanned scheme of traffic education for the public; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the various suggestions made at the Seminar and arrived at some conclusions?

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

(c) The recommendations of the Seminar primarily concern the State Governments and Union Administrations and these have been brought to their notice for examination and implementation as far as possible. The recommendation on the "need for creation of a Unified Traffic and Transportation metropolitan authority" was also considered by the Metropolitan Transport Team (set up by the Planning Commission) who in their interim report on Traffic and Transportation Problems in Metropolitan Cities stressed the same. It was, however, observed by the team that a decision on the detailed set up of such an administrative authority will require careful study, taking into account the experience in some of the foreign countries in regard to the functioning of such agencies. The Team is yet to make its final recommendation on the subject.

**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ORGANISED BY
U.N.E.C.O. IN PARIS**

8990. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the international Seminar organised by the U.N.E.S.C.O. in Paris in October, 1969, the names of persons from different countries participating in the Seminar; and

(b) the name of the Indian representatives at the Seminar.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Libaray. See No. LT-3439 170*)

(b)(1) Shri G. Ramachandran

(2) Shri Romesh Thapar

Shri S. Chakravarti, Secretary General of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with Unesco represented the Commission at the inauguration of the Seminar, which was also addressed by Shri Prem N. Kirpal in his capacity as Vice-President of the Unesco's Executive Board.

VISIT BY A DELEGATION OF CALCUTTA CITIZENS TO NEW DELHI IN CONNECTION WITH LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN CALCUTTA

8991. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of citizens of Calcutta headed by the Mayor of Calcutta called on the Ministers of Union Government in New Delhi in mid-April this year to apprise Government of the latest situation in Calcutta in particular and West Bengal in general;

(b) if so, their precise appraisal of the situation and the precise demands made by them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) In meetings with some Union Ministers during April this year, the Mayor of Calcutta referred to the various problems of Calcutta city such as the need for improving the civic amenities, the need for financial assistance to the Corporation of Calcutta, etc.

(c) The Government are anxious that these problems should be tackled urgently.

PANEL FOR NOMINATION TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LABORATORIES

8992. SHRI RABI RAY : 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 has asked the Directors of all National Laboratories to send names for panels to be considered for nomination to the Executive Councils of their Laboratories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Directors of National Laboratories/Institutes have been requested to suggest a panel of 15—20 names of eminent scientists for nomination on the Executive Councils of National Laboratories/Institutes. These proposals will be taken into consideration while changes are made in the membership of the Executive Councils in accordance with the Bye-laws of the C. S. I. R.

MODE OF NOMINATION TO EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF NATIONAL LABORATORIES

8993. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some criteria were fixed for nomination to the Executive Councils of different National Laboratories in the meeting of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research held in May-June last year;

(b) if so, what were those criteria; and

(c) whether these criteria have been strictly observed by the authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. held on 14th May, 1969 the Vice-President, C. S. I. R. observed that the composition of Executive Councils may be looked into from the point of view of age of the members. The Governing Body authorised the Director-General and Vice-President, C. S. I. R. to look into the lists and take the approval of the President, C. S. I. R. for any changes

that may be considered necessary in the membership.

(c) The membership of the Executive Council was accordingly discussed by the D. G. S. I. R. with the Vice-President, C. S. I. R. on 8th July, 1969 and it was felt that no change be made for the present in the composition of the Executive Councils in view of their continuing till the end of the year or next meeting of the Governing Body.

FIRING ON PEASANTS BY JOTEDARS IN 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL

8994. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jotedars fired on the peasants on the 9th April, 1970 in Tatuliabad, Police Station Haroa in District 24-Parganas of West Bengal wounding two peasants and, if so, the reasons for that;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the S.D.O. did not arrest any of the miscreants belonging to the Jotedar group; and

(c) what action Government have taken to defend the rights of the peasants of the area and avoid further clashes between the Jotedars and Kisans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS HANDLED BY INDIAN PORTS

8995. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the approximate quantity of exports and imports handled by each port in the country during the year 1969-70?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3440/709]

POLICY GUIDELINES FOR RELEASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

8996. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

DR. P. MANDAL :

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

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

(a) The policy guidelines regarding release of advertisements of the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Department of Tourism to English language periodicals;

(b) whether Government will place a statement on the Table of the House disclosing space consumed and cost involved in issuing advertisements to the following English news magazines;

(i) Link, (ii) Swarajya, (iii) Now, (iv) Frontier, (v) Mainstream (vi) Blitz, (vii) Current, (viii) Citizen and Week-end Review, and (ix) Seminar; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the former I. T. D. C. Chairman was the publisher of the Seminar and the present Minister owns sizeable share in the Company publishing the news journal Citizen and Weekend Review?

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

(a) The advertising campaign of the Department of Tourism is primarily intended to create tourism consciousness in the country, and the broad policy followed in realising advertisements to English periodicals is to obtain as wide and influential a readership as possible within the limitation of resources.

The advertisements of the India Tourism Development Corporation in English periodicals (other than daily newspapers) are released on the basis of their connection with tourism or the travel trade.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. The former ITDC Chairman, Shri Romesh Thapar, is the publisher of the Seminar. The present Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation has some shares in the "Citizen and Weekend Review". However, the decision to release advertisements was taken entirely on the basis of the influential readership this journal has. The Editor, Shri Pran Chopra, is a well known journalist and a former Editor of the "The Statesmen".

STATEMENT

Advertisements Released During 1969-70 by Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation to the nine Journals.

Name of publication	Department of Tourism		India Tourism Development Corporation	
	Space consumed	Approx. cost	Space consumed	Approx. Cost
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Link	5 full pages	1,650-00	Nil	Nil
2. Swarajya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Now	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Frontier	5 full pages	1,750-00	Nil	Nil
5. Mainstream	4 full pages	1,000-00	Nil	Nil
6. Blitz	2 full pages & 5 insertions of 20 cms × 3 cols.	11,220-00	Nil	Nil
7. Current	560 cms	4,004-00	Nil	Nil
8. Citizen and Week end Review	23 full pages	10,541-00	2 full pages	1010-00
9. Seminar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**REVIEW COMMITTEE ON FUTURE
MANAGEMENT OF GANDHI DARSHAN
EXHIBITION**

8997. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
DR. P. MANDAL :

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary has appointed any Review Committee to recommend on the future management of the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition; and

(b) whether Shri S. K. Dey, Secretary of the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition has presented a detailed note on the subject to this Review Committee or any other body of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary?

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

(b) It is understood from the Member Secretary of the Sub-Committee for Gandhi Darshan that Shri Dey had circulated a note in his individual capacity.

**MALPRACTICES IN HIGHER SECONDARY
EXAMINATION IN WEST
BENGAL**

8998. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question papers set for the Higher Secondary examination in West Bengal for 1970 were out and had been distributed among the examinees beforehand;

(b) whether such malpractice was the result of giving contract for printing question papers to a person who was politically associated with the C. P. M. Education Minister during the United Front rule in the State;

(c) whether the said printer was illegally given advance of Rs. 20,000 for printing the question papers;

(d) whether the said printer had violated the usual procedure by printing question papers in West Bengal and then taking them to Delhi and sending back those question papers to West Bengal;

(e) whether a Bengali Weekly *Jana Bani* (7, Antony Baganan Lane, Calcutta-9),

published many relevant facts about mal-practice regarding the printing of such question papers in its issue dated the 11th April, 1970; and

(f) if so, whether Government would institute an enquiry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (f). The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

MEMORANDUM BY WEST BENGAL HEAD-MASTERS' ASSOCIATION

8999. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Headmasters' Association submitted a memorandum to the Governor of the State;

(b) if so, the text of the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enquire into the grievances made by the Association?

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

OBSERVANCE OF GANDHI CENTENARY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WEST BENGAL

9000. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the period of the united Front rule in West Bengal, the Department of Education took necessary steps for observing the Gandhi Centenary in educational institutions in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature of the programme chalked out by the Education Department and the extent to which it was followed;

(c) whether the Education Minister of the then U.F. Government participated in the Gandhi Centenary celebrations; and

(d) the number of educational institutions which observed the Gandhi Centenary celebration and which failed to do that and the reason for such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

ENGINEERING GRADUATES MIGRATED TO PAKISTAN

9001. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

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

(a) the total number of Engineering Graduates and Post-graduates who came out of the Aligarh University during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of those who have migrated to Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrest the brain-drain to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

EXCAVATIONS AT AYODHYA (U.P.) AND PATALI PUTRA (BIHAR)

9002. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that archaeological excavations have been undertaken at the old sites of Ayodhya in U.P. and Patali Putra in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of such excavations and what steps have been taken to further extend the excavation work in these historically important parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMA JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India has not undertaken any archaeological excavations either at Ayodhya or Pataliputra. The Banaras Hindu University is conducting excavations at Ayodhya, District Faizabad.

During the course of digging for laying sewer lines in the Kankarbagh area of Patna by the Public Health Engineering Department of the Government of Bihar, remains of some wooden pillars, perhaps part of the palisade of ancient Pataliputra have been brought to light. The Survey proposes to undertake a small scale systematic excavation there in the near future.

MARTAND TEMPLE, KASHMIR

9003. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Martand Temple in Kashmir Valley is one of the finest examples of Indian art and is the most important ancient monument in that Valley;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this monument has been in a state of utter neglect since the Independence and even the road from Mattan to Achhobal which used to pass near it has been diverted and it has been almost shut off from the visitors' gaze;

(c) whether it is further a fact that if properly looked after and advertised, it can become a great tourist attraction like Konark Temple of Orissa; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the upkeep of this monument and open up the motorable approach road to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKAT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is one of the most important monuments of the Kashmir Valley.

(b) No, Sir. It has been the concern of the Government to see that the monument is maintained properly. Repairs have been carried out from time to time. The road leading to the Martand Temple is a link

road taking off from the Mattan-Achhobal road. This is a link road and still is in use but is under repairs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Large-scale conservation programme has been drawn up to improve the monument and its surroundings. During the current financial year, the entire area, measuring about seven acres, will be fenced and suitable plantation done along the fence-line. Within the fenced area, it is proposed to lay out a terraced garden. Before the laying out of the terraced garden, it was thought necessary to check up, if the surrounding area contained any earlier remains. Accordingly, a trial excavation was done in November, 1969. Some traces of an ancient civilization have been found. Excavation has been resumed in April, 1970.

The approach road is under repairs and will be duly motorable as soon as the work on hand is completed.

MEMORIALS TO LATE DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN

9004. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to set up a number of memorials to the late President Dr. Zakir Hussain; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Zakir Hussain Memorial Committee has made certain recommendations to perpetuate the memory of late Dr. Zakir Hussain. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

ATTACK ON THE HOUSE OF SHRI SIDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY IN CALCUTTA

9005. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house of Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray in Bhawanipur, Calcutta was attacked by a dozen youngmen on the night of 13th April, 1970;

(b) if so, the details regarding the damage caused; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, on April 14, 1970 at about 8-45 A.M. some persons appeared before the residence of Shri Siddhartha Sankar Ray in South Calcutta, 4/5 of them were reported to have entered the house and hurled one cracker and two acid bulbs. The cracker did not explode.

(b) The miscreants damaged the telephone set, some chairs and glass panes of almirahs.

(c) A case was registered and is being investigated according to law. Six persons have been arrested.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दैलचोरी गढ़वाल के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल को सहायता

9006. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय से उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल दैलचोरी गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) के लिए अनुदान प्राप्त करने हेतु उक्त स्कूल के प्रबन्धक का एक आवेदन पत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1970 को एक संसद सदस्य द्वारा उनको भेजा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आवेदनकर्ता द्वारा कितनी राशि मांगी गई है और उसका आधार क्या है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और सरकार का विचार उक्त स्कूल को कितनी सहायता देने का है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण शिक्षा की दृष्टि से गढ़वाल बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और उस क्षेत्र के अधिकांश युवक अनपढ़ हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार गढ़वाल में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार को निदेश देने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भवनों की मरम्मत, वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों की खरीद तथा साईंस ब्लाक के निर्माण के लिए 20,000 रुपये की राशि के अनुदान की प्रार्थना की गई है ।

(ग) स्वैच्छिक शिक्षा संगठनों को सहायता देने की योजना की एक प्रति प्रिंसिपल को भेज दी गई है ताकि योजना के नियमों के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत विषयों के लिए आवेदन पर निर्धारित फार्म भर कर राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भेजा जाये ।

(घ) और (ङ) यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है, अतः केन्द्र के निदेश देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ATTACKS ON PUBLIC MEETINGS WITH BOMBS IN CALCUTTA

9007. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH :

SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA

VIAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports of attacks on public meeting with bombs have been received from Calcutta and other places in West Bengal recently as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th April, 1970;

(b) if so, what are the details of the cases that have come to light; and

(c) whether arrests have been made and whether the culprits have been found to belong to any political party and, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

PROFESSIONAL COURSES IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

9008. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has approved a proposal for the Delhi University to set up professional courses;

(b) if so, the details of the courses that are going to be started; and

(c) when the scheme will be put into practice?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has agreed in principle to the introduction of vocational courses at the under graduate level. The question of reconstructing the scheme of studies at undergraduate level with effect from 1970-71 to provide for, the vocational courses as optional subjects, the financial implications and other details of the scheme, are being worked out by the Delhi University.

PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF COCHIN SHIPYARD

9009. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan has urged the Government of India to draw up concrete plans for the construction of the Cochin Shipyard;

(b) whether the company has made it a condition before spelling out their terms of cooperation; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction and by what time the plan will be drawn up?

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

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Based on the Revised Project Report prepared by M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited, Japan in March-June, 1969, the Government of India approved the revised cost estimates of the Project at Rs. 45.42 crores in October, 1969. Preliminary discussions have been held with the officials of M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited in January/February 1970 at New Delhi with a view to concluding an official contract with them covering their technical collaboration in the construction of the Shipyard. Further discussions in this regard are proposed to be held in Tokyo with M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries shortly with a view to finalising and concluding a formal agreement for the firm's technical collaboration in the construction of the Shipyard.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT FOR MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER

9010. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have sought some assistance from the Central Government for maintaining law and order in the state;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have assured all necessary help to the State Government; and

(c) if so, the nature of help sought and that provided?

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

(c) Several units of the Central Reserve Police force and some contingents of the Border Security Force have been made available to the West Bengal Government and are being used by them in various parts of the State for maintaining law and order.

SUGGESTIONS OF WORKING GROUP ON APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS

9011. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working group headed by Professor U. N. Singh has for the first time provided rationale for appointment of examiners; and

(b) if so, the suggestions and observations made by that Working Group in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Delhi University had appointed a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. U. N. Singh to review the present system of appointment of examiners for the University examinations and make recommendations on (i) the criteria appropriate to the appointment of examiners for the various under-graduate, post-graduate and research degree courses involving different degrees of specialization in the subjects concerned; (ii) the procedures which might be followed, from the academic year 1970-71, to ensure that all teachers of the University qualified to be appointed as examiners in each case are systematically considered for appointment and the appointments made do not give legitimate reasons for complaints of discrimination or neglect; (iii) the composition and method of constitution of the bodies which are to suggest and approve of the names of the examiners to be appointed in each Department, taking into account the need to ensure secrecy in regard to the names of the examiners appointed and maintain high standards in the conduct of examinations; (iv) the composition of the boards to be appointed to consider/moderate the examination results and the nature and extent of the discretionary powers that might be allowed to be exercised by them; and (v) any other related matters.

The working Group has submitted its report, but the same is being treated by the University as a confidential document at this stage and is under their consideration. M19LSS/70—4

PROPOSAL TO EXPAND CAPACITY OF KANDLA PORT

9012. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing trend of traffic and the envisaged expansion of industrialization at Kandla, Government propose to expand the port capacity there; and

(b) the estimated requirements of the port capacity likely to arise by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and by the end of 1970's and the details of the expansion programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Kandla Port handled a peak traffic of 26.61 lakh tonnes in 1966-67. The traffic handled in subsequent years is as under:—

1967-68	24.66 lakh tonnes
1968-69	20.00 lakh tonnes
1969-70	21.09 lakh tonnes

The decrease in traffic is mainly due to fall in import of foodgrains. The anticipated traffic for 1973-74 i.e. end of Fourth Five Year plan, is 26.50 lakh tonnes. Traffic projections beyond the Fourth Plan period have not been made.

A number of development schemes estimated to cost Rs. 9.45 crores in all are included in the Fourth Plan programme of the port. The more important of the schemes are:—

Name of Scheme	Fourth Plan provision (Rupees in lakhs)	
1	2	3
(i) One trailing suction hopper dredger with hopper capacity of 2,500 cu. m.	..	400.00
(ii) One 1,500 H. P. Ship- ping tug with 24 tons bollard pull.	..	80.26
(iii) B. G. link from Sarva Station to port area	..	46.00

1	2	3
<hr/>		
(iv) Construction of fifth cargo berth including construction of diaphragm wall in front of it.		100.05
(v) Modification to new oil jetty		25.00
(vi) Construction of 364 staff quarters		34.18
(vii) One small harbour tug (200-300 H.P.)		20.00
(viii) Construction of a slipway		55.00

OPPOSITION TO LEVY OF SURCHARGE ON PORT CHARGES ON EXPORT CARGOES

9013. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry has strongly opposed the proposal lately under consideration for levy of a surcharge of 33½% on port charges on export cargoes which was proposed to be levied with a view to partly covering the deficit of about Rs. 4.5 crores in the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Budget;

(b) the specific grounds of objection advanced by the Chamber and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what are the main reasons attributable for this deficit and the Central Government's help being given to cover it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce & Industry has protested against the proposed levy of surcharge saying that the port charges levied at the Calcutta Port are generally higher than those levied at other ports and the imposition of proposed levy of surcharge will weaken the competitive position of Indian Goods in foreign

markets. All increase in port charges at Calcutta Port during the past few years was confined to import trade alone and other services, while export cargo was excluded. In view of the continuing financial difficulties of the port; the Port Commissioners intend levying a surcharge of 33½% on port charges on export cargoes which will cover partially the deficit. The port charges constitute a very small fraction of the total value of the commodities exported and as such the proposed increase in the port charges will not have any appreciable impact on the total F.O.B. cost of the commodities to be exported.

(c) The deficits in the Revenue Budgets of the Port for 1969-70 and 1970-71 are due mainly to falling traffic increase in expenditure on account of rise in prices, enhancement of the dearness allowance to absorb the rise in cost of living, implementation of Wage Board's recommendations and mounting debt charges for servicing the rupee and foreign exchange loans taken to finance development schemes. The Central Government has already agreed to help the Port Commissioners by contributing 50% of the expenditure incurred by the Port in connection with river dredging and river maintenance for a period of four years from 1968-69.

DECORATION OF AIRPORTS WITH INDIAN HAND-MADE CARPETS

9014. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International airports like Calcutta and Bombay, have been decorated with attractive hand-made carpets to attract the tourists; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to display such attractive Indian products at the airports to win the first opinion of foreign tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The carpets in our International airport lounges are made in India. Attractive murals, paintings by Indian artists wood carvings etc. are displayed. In addition, a wide variety of Indian handicrafts are available at the sales counters.

विद्यार्थियों के लिए हिन्दी का अनिवार्य अध्ययन

9015. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के स्कूलों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक कक्षाओं के विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों के लिए हिन्दी का अध्ययन अनिवार्य करने के लिये सरकार से कोई मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना संबंधित शिक्षा प्राधिकारियों

से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासंभव सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT FROM ABROAD

9016. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and countries from which aircraft were purchased in the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 (so far) for the I.A.C. and Air- India with their value; and

(b) the number of aircraft manufactured in our own factories during the same period, year-wise.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

Name of the corporation	Year	Type and no. of aircraft purchased	Country of manufacture	Cost (Rs. in crores)
Air- India	1967	Boeing 707-420C	1 U.S.A.	7.33
	1968	Do.	1 U.S.A.	7.26
Indian Airlines	1967	Caravelle	1 France	2.62
		F-27 400 Series (Combi planes)	2 Holland	1.90
	1968	Second-hand Viscounts (purchased from the I.A.F.)	2 U.K.	0.30
		HS-748	2 India	1.80
		HS-748	4 India	3.59
		HS-748	6 India	5.38
	1970	HS-748	2 India	1.80

POLICE AS A CENTRAL SUBJECT

9017. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a Commission to enquire whether the subject 'Police' should be under the Central with the same regulations and restrictions, so that Police may be the second military force to maintain peace and law and order in the country and also help in border defence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

NEW AIRSTRIPS BUILT AND NEW AIR ROUTES INTRODUCED

9018. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of new airstrips built and new air routes introduced during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : During the last three years, airstrips have been constructed only at Jogbani (North Bihar) and Hassan (Mysore).

A statement showing the air-routes introduced during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3441/70]

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ता दिया जाना

9019. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के 90 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण दिल्ली में अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं और उन्हें अपने बच्चों को गांवों में शिक्षा दिलाने की स्थिति में बाल शिक्षा भत्ता मिलता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके बच्चों के अपने मां-बाप की देख-रेख में न होने के कारण, बच्चों के चरित्र तथा उच्च शिक्षा पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है :

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के उद्देश्य से उनके बच्चों को दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में प्रथम कक्षा से ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा दिलाने हेतु उन्हें बाल शिक्षा भत्ता देने का है जैसे वे गांवों में प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त प्रस्ताव को शिक्षा वर्ष 1970 से लागू किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयन्त शर्मा) : (क) और (ख).

अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से एकत्रित की जा रही है। इसे यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) से (ङ). अपने अपने ड्यूटी के स्थानों (दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली सहित) में रह रहे और पढ़ रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के संबंध में अनुमोदित दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता (ट्यूशन फीस की प्रतिपूर्ति की योजना) की योजना पहले ही से विद्यमान है। इसलिए इसके अतिरिक्त इसके एवज में बाल शिक्षा भत्ते को स्वीकृत करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग तथा शार्टहैंड प्रशिक्षक के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा बिधे गये आवेदन-पत्र

9020. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री दिनांक 29 नवम्बर, 1969 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विज्ञापन संख्या 41 की मद संख्या 11 के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और स्टैनोग्राफी प्रशिक्षक के पद के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गई थी और उनकी योग्यता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने विभिन्न केन्द्रों से 100 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति से हिन्दी शार्टहैंड की परीक्षा पास कर ली है उन्हें उक्त पद के लिये होने वाली परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाय ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1970 में ऐसा किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्वाचरण शुक्ल) : (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के 29 नवम्बर, 1969 को प्रकाशित विज्ञापन संख्या 48 (न कि 41) के सत्र में हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग तथा शार्टहैंड प्रशिक्षक के पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के 3 उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं। परीक्षा/इन्टरव्यू के लिये उम्मीदवारों का प्राथमिक चयन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) से (घ) हिन्दी शार्ट हैंड में 100 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति समेत इन पदों के लिए अनिवार्य अर्हताएं विज्ञापन में पहले ही बता दी गई हैं। ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को, जो आयोग द्वारा उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं, इस भर्ती के संबंध में ली जाने वाली परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाएगी। आशा है कि यह परीक्षा 1970 में ली जाएगी।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में अपरेटरों की भर्ती

9021. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 12 और 29 दिसम्बर को एक अपरेटर के पद के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने एक परीक्षा ली थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस पद के लिये उक्त परीक्षा ली गई थी वह अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस पद पर किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया गया था और अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस आरक्षित पद पर अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार को नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) 29 नवम्बर 1969 को टेलीफोन प्राधिकारियों ने विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में एक टेलीफोन अपरेटर के पद के लिए परीक्षा ली थी और जो उम्मीदवार क्रियात्मक परीक्षा में सफल हुए थे उनका आयोग की एक चयन समिति ने 18 दिसम्बर 1969 को साक्षात्कार किया था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : क्योंकि क्रियात्मक परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार सफल नहीं हुआ था इसलिए ऐसे किसी उम्मीदवार के चयन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में नियुक्त अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

9022. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी से राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तक विश्वविद्यालयों अनुदान आयोग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी हैं तथा प्रत्येक उक्त श्रेणी में अलग अलग अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों का पालन करते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त आरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है ;

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

(घ) उनके लिये पूरा आरक्षण कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी नहीं। अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित कबीलों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण के संबंध में विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उन्हीं नियमों का पालन करता है जो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, सिवाय उन मामलों के जिनके लिए विशेष योग्यताएं अपेक्षित होती हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या :

श्रेणी/वर्ग	स्वीकृत संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के	अनुसूचित कबीलों के
		कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
i अधिकारी	30	—	—
ii	30	1	—
iii	265	23	—
iv	79	20	3

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति

9023. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष

ने 20 अप्रैल, 1970 से सेवानिवृत्ति से पूर्व अवकाश ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके स्थान पर किस व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब तक इस पद पर केवल वयोवृद्ध व्यक्तियों को ही नियुक्त किया जाता था और इसी कारण कार्य में बहुत धीमी प्रगति होती थी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पद पर किसी युवक को नियुक्त करने का है ;

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

(ख) नियमित प्रबन्ध किया जाना बाकी है। इसी बीच डम मंत्रालय के एक उप सचिव से चालू कार्यभार संभालने को कहा गया है। उनका नाम श्री के० डी० भागवत है।

(ग) और (घ). इस पद के लिए, कोई आयु सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है। आम तौर पर, प्रशासकीय अनुभव के साथ, प्रमुख शिक्षाविदों में से सरकार के आधार पर और मंत्रीमण्डल की नियुक्ति समिति के अनुमोदन से नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं। यह सच नहीं है कि आयोग के कार्य की गति, पद्धतारी की आयु के कारण धीमी थी।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग का जिलख

9024. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग का विलय किस तारीख से किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) इस बारे में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) विलय के पश्चात् प्रस्तावित कार्यालय का नाम तथा गठन क्या होगा और इसमें कुल कितने कर्मचारी होंगे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान): (क) से (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है और सम्भवतः प्रीमि ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के अनुवाद कार्य को बाहर के लोगों को दिया जाना

9025. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का अनुवाद कार्य बाहर के अनुवादकों द्वारा कराया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में अनुवाद कार्य किन व्यक्तियों को दिया गया और इसके लिये उनको कितनी धन राशि दी गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बाहर के अनुवादकों को अनुवाद कार्य देने में अनेक अनियमिततायें की गई हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये निदेशालय का कौन सा अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) कुछ अनुवाद कार्य बाहरी अनुवादकों को सौंपा गया है।

(ख) संबंधित व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक को दी गई राशि दर्शाने वाली एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी दी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT] 3442] 70--

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक प्रभाग से अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

9026. श्री नारायणस्वरूप शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान शिक्षा मंत्रालय के वर्ष 1969-70 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के पैरा 1.29 की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय के प्रशासन से कमियों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से प्रशासन प्रभाग में लम्बी अवधि से कार्य कर रहे कुछ सहायकों तथा अनुभाग अधिकारियों का अन्य प्रभागों में हाल में स्थानान्तरण किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से कुछ अनुभाग अधिकारियों को पुनः प्रशासनिक प्रभाग में नियुक्त कर दिया गया है क्योंकि वे अन्य प्रभागों में कार्य नहीं कर सके हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रशासन से दृष्टियों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों को अनिवार्यतः सेवानिवृत्त करने का है जो प्रशासन के अतिरिक्त अन्य प्रभागों में कार्य नहीं कर सके ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS IN DELHI

9027. SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the most visited city in India by foreign tourists is Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the special attractions in Delhi on account of which foreign

tourists come here and what steps Government propose to take to further provide more attraction in Delhi?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, according to a recent sample survey, 60% of foreign tourists visit Delhi.

(b) Delhi draws a large number of tourists by virtue of being the country's Capital city. Climatic conditions from October to March represent ideal holiday weather. Apart from this, Delhi is the heart of a major tourist region—from which tourists can branch out to Agra, Varanasi, Khajuraho, Jaipur and Udaipur and North-West to Kashmir, the Kulu Valley and other places. It is well connected by air and rail with other parts of the country and has the advantage of a number of good hotels. The National Museum and monuments such as Red Fort, the Kutab Minar, Purana Qila etc., are of great historical and artistic interest.

A 'Project Delhi' Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, for the beautification of various places of tourist interest. The Committee has recently suggested a number of improvements at Purana Qila and Hauz Khas.

AD HOC GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR DOING NATIONAL INTEGRATION WORK

9028. **SHRI M. A. KHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations to whom *ad-hoc* grants have already been sanctioned under the scheme of giving *ad-hoc* grants to voluntary organisations for doing National Integration work; and

(b) the names of the Voluntary organisations which are likely to get *ad-hoc* grants under the above mentioned scheme during the current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A list indicating the names of the voluntary organisations/institutions to whom *ad-hoc* grants have been sanctioned during 1969-70 is laid on the table of the House,

(b) Applications for grants are considered on merits and in accordance with prescribed terms and conditions and no prior list of organisations to whom grants may be given is maintained.

STATEMENT

List of Voluntary Organisations/Institutions to whom *ad-hoc* grants were given during 1969-70 for activities in the context of national integration

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1.	Council for Promotion of Communal Harmony, 13/1 Palam Avenue, Calcutta-19.
2.	Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee, 15-B Wasan Marg, New Delhi-5.
3.	Anjuman Sair-e-Gul Faroshan, 72 Janpath, New Delhi.
4.	Pusa National Integration Samiti, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
5.	Secular Democratic Forum, 142, Azad Square, Allahabad-1.
6.	All India Women's Conference, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-1.
7.	India International Centre, 40, Lodi Estate, New Delhi-3.
8.	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi.
9.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
10.	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, 19 Rajpur Road, Delhi 6.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR PORTS IN ORISSA

9029. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS. PORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop any minor ports in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number and names of such ports and the money to be spent for it;

(c) whether it has since been decided to develop Chandbali in Orissa as a minor port during the Fourth Plan Period; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The Government of India render technical assistance wherever asked for or considered necessary for the development of these ports and also advance long term loans for the execution of specified schemes, known as Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of these ports.

A Committee, to select one out of the two ports of Gopalpur and Chandbali to be developed under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during the Fourth Plan period was appointed in May, 1969. The Committee's report has been received only very recently and a decision regarding the port to be developed under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during the Fourth Plan period will be taken after the report has been examined.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

9030. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of April, there had been again communal disturbances in Indore and also in certain parts of U.P.;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for these disturbances;

(c) whether these were manipulated by foreign countries, particularly by Pakistan, in view of its recent anti-Indian activities throughout the country; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in time so that the foreign element which is active at present may not create communal disturbances throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Governments,

GRANT OF LOANS TO DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

9031. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have laid down conditions for the grant of loans to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and its three statutory Undertakings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has told the Civic body that it will have to execute a bond for loans sanctioned by the Government, under the Financial rules;

(c) if so, the reasons for laying such conditions; and

(d) the reasons why such conditions were not laid earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). In accordance with the provisions of the General Financial Rules, an agreement specifying all the terms and conditions in respect of a loan sanctioned by the Central Government is required to be executed by parties other than State Governments and wholly Government owned companies before they can draw the loan. Apart from this, the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, were on examination found to be inadequate to safeguard interests of Government which sanction loan to the Corporation. Accordingly, Delhi Municipal Corporation was directed by the Government to execute a formal agreement before a loan is sanctioned.

UNREPORTED CASES OF CRIME

9032. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four experts have stressed the need for an immediate solution of the problem posed by the large number of cases of crime that went unreported in both urban and rural areas, while participating in a discussion on "new

out-look on the crime problems" at the India International Centre recently;

(b) if so, whether any suggestions have been put forward by them to Government for implementation; and

(c) what were the conclusions arrived at in the seminar and how far they will help Government in solving the problem of crimes in both urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The problem of unreported crime was one of the matters discussed in a panel discussion on "New outlook on Crime Problems" organised by the India International Centre, New Delhi, on 8th April, 1970. It was pointed out during the discussion that the problem of unreported crime was common to all countries where varying degrees of hidden or unreported criminality existed. It was also expressed that increasing facilities for crime reporting and further improvements in communication system and growing confidence in the police will encourage better reporting of crime. The panel also felt that this problem should be a subject of careful and continuous study as there could be no immediate solution for it. Though no specific suggestions were made in this connection, this is a matter which is constantly engaging the attention of Government.

REVIEW OF ORDERS ISSUED BY WEST BENGAL HOME MINISTER DURING THE UNITED FRONT RULE

9033. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. K. BIRLA;
SHRI DHANDAPANI;
SHRI MAYAVAN;
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the orders issued by the Home Minister of West Bengal during the United Front Ministry have been reviewed during the President's rule in that State;

(b) if so, how many orders have since been reviewed and how many not yet reviewed;

(c) whether all those orders which had created differences between the then Chief Minister and Home Minister have been reviewed; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Information from the State Government is awaited and shall be laid on the table of the House.

खेलों को बढ़ावा देना

9034. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कौन-कौन से मुख्य खेल खेले जाते हैं और उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौनसी योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं; और

(ख) देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई तथा वर्ष 1970-71 में कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद् तथा सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में मान्यता प्रदान की है :—

1. एथलीटिक
2. बैडमिन्टन
3. बास्केटबाल
4. विलियर्ड्स
5. बॉक्सिंग
6. बाल बैडमिन्टन
7. ब्रिज
8. चैस
9. क्रिकेट
10. साइकल पोली
11. साइकल रॉइ
12. इक्वोस्ट्रियन

13. फुटबाल
14. गोल्फ
15. ग्लाहडिंग और फ्लाहंग
16. जिमनास्टिक
17. हाकी
18. जूडो
19. कबड्डी
20. खो-खो
21. पर्वतारोहण
22. पोलो
23. निशानेबाजी
24. स्ववैश रैकट
25. तैराकी
26. टेबल टेनिस
27. लान टेनिस
28. वालीबाल
29. भारोत्तोलन
30. कुश्ती
31. नौकारोहण

सरकार द्वारा मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है :—

1. राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप, टीमों को विदेशों में भेजने के लिए, विदेशी टीमों को अपने देश में बुलाने के लिए, प्रशिक्षण कैंपों का आयोजन करने के लिए, खेल-कूद का सामान खरीदने के लिए तथा वेतन भोगी सहायक सचिवों के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद संघ को अनुदान दिया जाता है।

2. प्रयोगात्मक स्टेडियम बनाने जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए, प्रशिक्षण कैंप लगाने के लिए, खेल-कूद का सामान खरीदने के लिए, ग्रामीण खेल-कूद केन्द्र स्थापित करने आदि के लिए राज्य खेल-कूद परिषदों को अनुदान दिया जाता है।

3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों के आयोजन के लिए राजधानी में खेल-कूद कम्प्लेक्स का विकास।

4. खेल-कूद में प्रतिभा-अनुसंधान छात्र-वृत्तियां प्रदान करना।

5. विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद संघ के कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाना।

6. राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद संस्थान तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण योजना का संचालन।

7. भारतीय पर्वतारोहण संघ को अनुदान।

(ख) (i) 1969-70 के दौरान दी गई वित्तीय सहायता—रु० 61,15,366.

(ii) 1970-71 के दौरान दी जाने वाली संभावित वित्तीय सहायता रु० 66,40,000.

राष्ट्रीय पार्क तथा पशु शरण स्थल

9035. श्री जगेश्वर दाबड :

श्री बेबिन्दर सिंह गार्हा :

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

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

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीय पार्कों तथा पशु शरण स्थलों के नाम क्या हैं तथा कहाँ स्थित हैं। और

(ख) इन स्थलों को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ; ताकि पर्यटक उन स्थानों को देखने के लिये आकर्षित हो सकें?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्बुधन मंत्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) विवरण "क" के रूप में एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [प्रचालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT 3443/70]

(ख) साधनों के सीमित होने के कारण, केवल कुछ चुने हुए महत्वपूर्ण शरण-स्थानों का ही विकास करना सम्भव है। पहले चरण में, छः चुने हुए शरण-स्थानों, अर्थात् भरतपुर-सरिस्का शरण स्थानों, कारबेट

नेशनल पार्क, गिर वन्य जीव शरण स्थान, कान्हा नेशनल पार्क, पेरियार वन्य जीव शरण स्थान तथा काजीरंगा वन्य जीव शरण स्थान में आवास एवं परिवहन विषयक सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। वन्य जीव पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से पर्यटन विभाग में एक पृथक कक्ष (सेल) का निर्माण किया गया है।

मन्त्रालय के लिए इन्डियन एयर लाइन्स कार-पोरेशन की उड़ान को रद्द करना/उड़ान में बिलम्ब करना

9036. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 मार्च, 1970 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर मद्रास के लिये इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ान संख्या 439 को या तो रद्द कर दिया गया था या इसमें विलम्ब किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उड़ान को रद्द करने अथवा इसमें विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण थे ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० चर्च सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। उक्त उड़ान 29 मार्च, 1970 को पालम पर 4 घंटे की देरी से हुई।

(ख) बी० टी०-डी० पी० ओ० विमान को, जिसे इस सेवा का 1115 बजे परिचालन करना था, इससे पहले विदेशी पर्यटकों के एक दल को लेकर आगरा के लिये एक अतिरिक्त वापसी उड़ान भी करनी थी। दुर्भाग्यवश इस विमान में कुछ खराबी हो जाने के कारण उसका सुधार करने में इसे आगरा में शाम तक विलम्बित हो जाना पड़ा। इस बीच, बी० टी०-डी० पी० ओ० विमान का, जो 1450 बजे काबुल से आया था, 1515 बजे मद्रास के लिये उड़ान का परिचालन करने के लिये उपयोग किया गया।

NATIONAL CAMPING SITES

9037. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a scheme to set up National Camping sites to be developed by the Indian Camping Association which was formed recently to promote camping in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sites chosen for the camps to be set up and the types of camps to be set up; and

(d) the names of the States which have agreed to lend cooperation in this project ?

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

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

PRODUCTION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE

9038. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the research done by the Research workers of the Banaras Hindu University who claimed to have developed a new technique for producing Titanium dioxide from ilmenite, which is widely used in aircrafts and other defence industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have collected the details thereof and, if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) which are the States where ilmenite is found and the quantities found ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the relevant organisations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

विदेशी पर्यटकों के सम्बन्ध में एशियाई देशों में भारत की स्थिति

9039. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी पर्यटकों की यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में एशियाई देशों में भारत की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) उन देशों द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों को किस प्रकार की विशेष सुविधायें दी जाती हैं जहाँ भारत की तुलना में, जहाँ कि ऐसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अधिक पर्यटक पर्यटन के लिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने अपने सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों की सीमा के अन्दर अधिक पर्यटक आकर्षित करने के लिये सुविधायें देने के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकारी यात्रा सगठनों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघ (आई० एम० ओ० टी० ओ०) द्वारा प्रकाशित 1967 में एशिया के देशों में आये पर्यटकों के आंकड़ों को दिखाने वाला विवरण 'क' सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3444/70] बाद के वर्षों के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। विदेशी पर्यटकों के आने के संबंध में 1967 में एशिया के देशों में भारत का सातवां नम्बर था।

(ख) जिन देशों में भारत की तुलना में अधिक संख्या में पर्यटक जाते हैं उन देशों में विशेष सुविधायें ये हैं : अधिक होटल, आवास स्थान, देश में यात्रा के लिये अधिक अच्छी सुविधायें, अधिक सरल उत्पादन शुल्क नियम, तथा पर्यटन के अधिक आधारभूत उपादान (इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर)।

(ग) और (घ). पर्यटकों को अधिक संख्या में आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार

द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों को दिखाने वाला विवरण 'ख' सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3444/70]।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों तथा सैनिक स्कूलों के लिए अलग से परीक्षा लेना

9040. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान उनके मंत्रालय के 1969-70 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के पैरा 203 की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय स्कूलों तथा सैनिक स्कूलों और दिल्ली के सामान्य उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिये अलग-अलग परीक्षायें लेने के क्या कारण हैं विशेषकर जब कि सभी केन्द्रीय स्कूल तथा सैनिक स्कूल केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली से सम्बद्ध हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा में एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये तथा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को समुचित रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सभी स्कूलों के लिये केवल एक परीक्षा लेने का है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट एग्जामिनेशन को भी सरकार द्वारा उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के समान माना जाता है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इण्डियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट एग्जामिनेशन के लिये दिल्ली उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करने तथा वहां पर दिल्ली उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा लागू करने का विचार है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो किस तरीके से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) जी, हां।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयन्त बर्षान) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) तथा सैनिक स्कूल विद्यार्थियों को बोर्ड की अखिल-भारतीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के लिए तैयार करते हैं जो ऐसे स्कूलों के लिए है, जहाँ विद्यार्थियों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में आना-जाना पड़ता है । बोर्ड दिल्ली के स्कूलों के लिए पृथक-परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करता है जो अध्ययन की भिन्न-योजना का पालन करते हैं ।

(ग) बोर्ड के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं । परीक्षा लेने वाला प्रत्येक निकाय अपनी परीक्षाओं के लिए अपना निजी पाठ्यविवरण तथा पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कुश्ती संघ द्वारा अनुदेशों का उल्लंघन

9041. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कुश्ती संघ उनके मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों का लगातार उल्लंघन करता रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ताकि भारतीय कुश्ती के हितों की रक्षा हो सके ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयन्त बर्षान) : (क) जी, नहीं । तो भी, भारतीय कुश्ती संघ का जनवरी, 1970 में कटक में प्राच्य पद्धति कुश्ती शक्ति परीक्षाओं के बारे में 'भारतीय पद्धति कुश्ती संघ' से उनकी राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता में हिस्सा लेने के रूप में मतभेद हो गया है ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् ने अपने एक सदस्य लेफ्टिनेन्ट जनरल सन्त सिंह से अनुरोध किया है कि वह इस विवाद को सुलझाने के लिये दोनों संघों के अध्यक्षों के साथ इस मामले पर चर्चा करें । इस मामले में निर्णय होने तक, यदि वे कुश्ती में अपनी राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता में हिस्सा लेने के लिये प्राच्य पद्धति कुश्तियों का प्रबन्ध करें, तो सरकार द्वारा भारतीय कुश्ती संघ को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया जायेगा । फिर भी भारतीय पद्धति कुश्ती संघ को उनकी राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता योग्यताओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देना जारी रहेगा ।

हिन्दी सहायकों के लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड बनाना

9042. श्री सा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम कर रहे सहायकों के लिये सेलेक्शन ग्रेड बनाया जा रहा है क्योंकि पदोन्नति न मिलने के कारण उनके ग्रेड में वृद्धिरोध आ गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये भी सेलेक्शन ग्रेड बनाया जायेगा क्योंकि उनकी पदोन्नति के लिये कोई प्रत्यक्ष अवसर नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है कि हिन्दी सहायकों को कार्य-कुशलता बनी रहे ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वर्तमान हिन्दी सहायक हिन्दी पर्य-वेक्षक / हिन्दी अधिकारी के उच्चतर पदों के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं यदि ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए पात्रता की निर्धारित शर्तों को वे पूरा करते हों ।

INTER-CHANGE OF JOBS BETWEEN CIVIL AND EXECUTIVE IN BUSINESS SERVANTS

9043. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a programme providing for inter-change of jobs between the higher civil servants in Government and the executive in business for two years has been initiated by the U.K. Government;

(b) whether there is a need of similar programme in India; and

(c) If so, the steps Government propose to take for such programme in India?

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

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

SCIENCE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

9044. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA:**

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

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

(a) whether there is a demand for introducing science-oriented education in schools to popularise science teaching;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what facilities are being given at present to the States for science teaching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (d): Realising the importance of teaching science in the context of the rapid development of the country; the Government of India have taken several steps.

(i) A crash programme was undertaken during the Third Plan under which assistance of Rs. 6.78 crores was given to the States for strengthening science laboratories of secondary schools and for in-service training of science teachers.

(ii) Science units and State institutes of science education have been set up in several states with Central assistance.

(iii) To strengthen science teaching at the school level throughout the country, the Government of India signed an agreement with UNICEF and UNESCO to launch a project which envisages, *inter alia*, development of new syllabi for various classes; training programmes for teachers; development of new instructional materials including text-books, laboratory manuals, teachers' guide-books; training of teacher educators; and supply of science equipment to selected institutions. To start with, a Pilot project is being introduced throughout the country in 1970. Under this Project, the first consignment of scientific equipment for 79 key teacher training institutions has already arrived in the country and is being distributed. New text books, teachers guides and science teaching kits are being supplied to about 1,000 primary schools to assess the new instructional materials. After this trial it is hoped to extend the new syllabus, text books etc. to all the schools under the control of States Union Territories.

RESUMPTION OF PASSENGER SHIPPING SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MANGALORE

9045. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of an early resumption of the passenger Shipping service between Bombay and Mangalore, which was discontinued last May;

(b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether according to the exploratory report of the Shipping Corporation it envisages a loss of Rs. 14.46 lakhs annually; and the details of other points enumerated in the Report of the Shipping Corporation in this regard;

(d) whether it is also under consideration of Government to have direct passenger service between Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c): At the instance of Government, the Shipping

Corporation of India have examined the feasibility of resuming the Bombay/Mangalore shipping service. It was, however, found that the service is not economical due to dwindling traffic, limited availability of cargo and competition from road traffic. It has been estimated that the service will result in an annual loss of Rs. 14.46 lakhs. The Corporation have, however, been asked to examine the matter further in consultation with certain M.Ps. from Maharashtra who have shown interest in the matter.

(d) and (e). The question was considered but it was not found to be an economic proposition as the traffic potential is very little.

SAMPLE SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION ON TOURISM IN INDIA

9046. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to a sample survey carried out by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion on behalf of the Department of Tourism;

(b) whether Government have since received its report; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3945/70]

SANSKRIT SCHOLARS IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

9047. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more Sanskrit scholars, writers and fluent speakers in Sanskrit, in foreign countries than in India;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the total number of fluent speakers in Sanskrit, authors of Sanskrit books,

and Sanskrit scholars in general in India *vis-a-vis* foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). Obviously, the largest concentration of Sanskrit scholars, writers and fluent speakers in Sanskrit is in India. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have, however, no information about the comparative statistics of Sanskrit scholars, writers and, fluent speakers in Sanskrit in India and abroad.

FINANCIAL AID TO HINDI WRITER PHANESHWAR NATH RENU

9048. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi writer Phaneshwar Nath Renu, who has been recently given Padmashri, is suffering from serious illness at Patna;

(b) whether the Central Government are giving any financial help for him medical treatment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) : Government have no information. Shri Phaneshwar Nath Renu, however, attended the investiture ceremony held on 21-4-1970 to receive Padmashri Award.

(b) and (c). No request for financial assistance has been received from Shri Phaneshwar Nath Renu.

HISTORICAL FINDS IN INDIA

9049. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ancient historical finds have been found in various parts in India within the last six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. During the last six months, the Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavations at (i) Purnana Qila, Delhi; (ii) Malvan, District Surat (Gujarat); (iii) Pauni, District Bhandara (Maharashtra); (iv) Kashipur, District Nainital (Uttar Pradesh and (v) Theur, District Poona (Maharashtra).

(b) Necessary details are given below:—

At PAUNI. Two stupas belonging to the Theravada Buddhism were brought to light. The discovery of Architectural fragments and sculptured friezes have added fresh dimensions to our knowledge of early Buddhist art.

At THEUR. Remains of a Chalcolithic settlement showing houses enclosed by a circular-ring of stones, 32 m. in diam. were exposed.

At MALVAN. Two periods of cultural occupation were revealed, of which the earlier was essentially late to post Harappan. This occupation was found to be enclosed by a ditch. The latter period of occupation belonged to the early medieval times.

At KASHIPUR. Plinth of a late Gupta period temple-complex containing mouldings with niches of chaitya-window pattern were exposed.

In PURANA QILA. Excavation progressed only to the Mauryan levels, showing a sequence through Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Late Gupta, Rajput Sultanate to the Mughal period. Datable objects obtained from the excavation include coins, seals and sealing terracotta figurines, Chinese Porcelain, Chinese Celadon and Northern Black Polished Ware.

TROUBLE IN JAGATDAL, WEST BENGAL DURING PUJA FESTIVITIES

9050. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Intelligence Department of the State Government of West Bengal had given prior information to the authorities that some Pakistani agents were meeting secretly to foment trouble during the Puja festivities in last year in 19LSS/70—5

Jagatdal and other surrounding areas in the District of 24-Parganas in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reason why no preventive action was taken by the State Police in time by arresting the trouble seekers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में पदोन्नतियाँ

9051. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रों दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में पदोन्नतियों के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5943 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका मद-वार व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अत्यधिक विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने अपने दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 1969 और 22 जनवरी, 1970 के पत्रों में जो सूचना मांगी थी अभी तक पूरी सूचना सभी स्कूलों ने नहीं भेजी है। सब स्कूलों से सूचना प्राप्त होने पर ही दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अगली कार्रवाई की जायगी।

RECRUITMENT OF STAFF IN INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

9052. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a viva voce test was held on the 5th February, 1970 for the reserved post of the Documentation

Officer and Senior Documentation Assistant (Pay Scale Rs. 400-950) in the Indian Council of Social Sciences and Research; and

(b) if so, the names, designations, addresses, departments and qualifications of the candidates who appeared for the said test and those who qualified the test as well as those who were appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): (a) A viva voce test for filling two posts of Documentation Officer (Pay Scale Rs. 400-950) and three posts of Senior Documentation Assistant (scale Rs. 325-575) in the office of Indian Council of Social Science Research was held on 5th February, 1970; no post was specifically declared as "reserved."

(b) A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Houses. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3446/70]

दिल्ली में परीक्षाओं के समय विद्यार्थियों द्वारा पर्यवेक्षकों पर आक्रमण

9053. श्री मोहलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन और उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली, क्रमशः आठवीं कक्षा ग्यारहवीं कक्षा और पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों की परीक्षाएं लेते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षाओं में नकल करने से रोका जाता है तब वे पर्यवेक्षकों को जान से मार डालने तक की धमकी देते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पर्यवेक्षकों के जीवन की रक्षा के लिये प्रति बैठक के लिये 4 रुपये का नामदेय देने को महत्व न देते हुए, परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) :—(क) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड नियमित और पत्राचार

पाठ्यक्रम के विद्यार्थियों के लिए कक्षा XI के अन्त में परीक्षा आयोजित करता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन, प्रशासन और सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए कक्षा VIII के अन्त में परीक्षा आयोजित करता है।

(ख) बोर्ड का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, जबकि दिल्ली प्रशासन का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है।

(ग) परीक्षा पद्धति और निरीक्षण प्रबन्धों में सुधार करने के प्रयत्न लगातार किए जा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में समाज विज्ञान पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था

9054. श्री मोहलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में समाज विज्ञान पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5858 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भक्त वरान) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यचर्या के अनुसार विभिन्न विषयों के शिक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की है। अतः समाज विज्ञान एक उपयुक्त स्कूल स्तरीय विषय नहीं समझा जाता है। फिर भी, उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर पर नागरिक शास्त्र, अर्थ शास्त्र, इतिहास और भूगोल जैसे विषयों

को पढ़ाने के लिए तथा मिडिल कक्षाओं में सामाजिक अध्ययनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है। ये विषय स्कूल स्तर पर काफी उपयुक्त है तथा विद्यार्थियों में सामाजिक जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने में भी सहयोग देते हैं।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारों

9055. श्री मोहलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारियों के बारे में 10 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5952 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें बिलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अभी भी दिल्ली प्रशासन में पूरी सूचना पाने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

ROTATIONAL TRANSFER OF ASSISTANTS

9056. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued any orders for rotational transfer of Assistants in a Ministry of the Government of India after they have worked on a particular seat for more than two to three years or so;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table;

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not issuing such administrative instructions to ensure healthy administrations and eradicate vested interests and other malpractices;

(d) whether he is aware that the same Assistant is dealing with the Indian Statistical Service matters in his Ministry for the last many years; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not ordering rotational transfer of such personnel in his own Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b): One of the conclusions reached at a meeting of O & M Officers of different Ministries on 30th August, 1957, was that Assistants and dealing hands in the Secretariat should be shifted from their sections or at least from their seats once in three years so that the persons in various grades acquire as varied and wide an experience of their duties as possible. This, along with other such conclusions, was circulated to all Ministries and attached offices, through the then Director, O & M's demi-Official letter No. 11/3/57-O & M, dated the 6th September, 1957—a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3447/70]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is more than one person dealing with matters relating to the Indian Statistical Service. One of them has been dealing with these matters since August, 1965.

(e) The need for rotation of staff is kept in view and subject to administrative exigencies, such transfers are made to the extent possible.

STAGNATION IN SECTION OFFICERS' GRADE OF CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

9057. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent Section Officers in the Central Secretariat Service as on the 31st March 1970;

(b) the number of Section Officers who are drawing maximum of their pay and have not yet been promoted as Under Secretary

(c) the number of years of service after a Section Officer begins to draw the maximum of the pay scale; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove stagnation among the Section Officers' grade ?

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

The scale of pay of Section Officers is Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900. A direct recruit Section Officer appointed through I.A.S. etc. Combined Competitive Examination, reaches the maximum of the pay scale after putting in 19 years of service in that grade and a promotee Section Officer reaches that stage after putting in 17 years of service in that grade if he starts with a minimum pay of Rs. 400/- as admissible to promotees under the rules.

(d) The next higher grade in the direct line of promotion of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service, is Grade I of the Service (Under Secretary's Grade). There is no quota fixed for Section Officers of the C.S.S. for promotion to the Grade of Under Secretary, as the posts of Under Secretary are filled from various Services including the Central Secretariat Service. On 1-4-1970, out of a total of 613 posts of Under Secretary and equivalent in the Central Secretariat 435 posts were held by officers of the C.S.S.

During recent years an increasing number of Section Officers have been promoted as Under Secretaries as is evident from the following figures :

1965	.	.	.	35
1966	.	.	.	45
1967	.	.	.	45
1968	.	.	.	55
1969	.	.	.	67

In addition, a number of them are able to officiate as Under Secretary or against equivalent posts in chain of short-term vacancies. Thus whatever is possible to improve the promotion prospects of Section Officers is already being done.

CONFERENCE OF STATE ROAD TRANSPORT UNDERTAKINGS

9058. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the State Road Transport Undertakings was held at Jaipur recently;

(b) if so, the main problems discussed therein;

(c) whether the conference recommended the participation of the Life Insurance Corporation in the share capital of the State Roadways Corporations;

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

(e) what other recommendations were made at the said conference ?

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

(b) to (e) : The Conference of the State Road Transport Undertakings was convened at Jaipur by the Association of State Road Transport Undertakings. The Government of the Conference.

UNPLANNED SPENDING ON CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

9059. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Shri Aburi Rama Krishna Rao, a well-known Telugu Dramatist, there was too much of unplanned spending on the so-called cultural and publicity at the State level;

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

(c) whether Government are considering for making the benefit of training available at the National School of Drama to the community as a whole; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Aburi Rama Krishna Rao had made such a statement at the convocation of the National School of Drama.

(b) This comes within the purview of the State Governments as the statement refers to spending by State Governments.

(c) and (d). The training facilities available at the National School of Drama are already being made use of by the community as a whole, as is evident from the region-wise break-up of the students at the School given below :

Maharashtra	6
Andhra Pradesh	1
Mysore	1
Tamil Nadu	4
Haryana	1
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Punjab	1
Uttar Pradesh	2
Delhi	8
West Bengal	1
Himachal Pradesh	1

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

9060. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: SHRI JAI SINGH:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire investment in the Central Road Transport Corporation amounting to Rs. 34.01 lakhs paid-up and Rs. 1.24 lakhs in the shape of reserves and surpluses had been practically consumed during the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Ministry has not been able to put the Corporation on a commercially sound footing since its inception;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to wind up the Corporation; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the matter

either by the Ministry or under the provisions of the Company Law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The issued and subscribed capital of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited as on 31-3-1970 was Rs. 96.58 lakhs. The losses suffered by the Corporation till 31-3-1969 amounted to Rs. 55.03 lakhs. The accounts for the year 1969-70 have not yet been audited.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 62nd Report, 1969-70 has made certain observations in regard to the functioning of the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., one of which is that the Corporation may be wound up and an enquiry be instituted into its working either by the Ministry or under the provisions of the Company Law. The Report is under examination.

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित कार्यालयों में नियुक्ति के लिए हिन्दी की जानकारी

9061. **श्री रामाबल्लार शर्मा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के सामान्य पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए अंग्रेजी की जानकारी अभी भी अनिवार्य समझी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीसरी श्रेणी के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को विभागीय परीक्षाओं के लिये प्रश्न पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं और उनका उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देना अनिवार्य होता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे आदेशों से हिन्दी की उपेक्षा नहीं हो रही है; और

(घ) क्या यह उन योग्य कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति में बाधक नहीं है जिनकी अंग्रेजी की जानकारी सीमित है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों में भरती इस प्रयोजन के लिए बनाये गये भरती नियमों के आधार पर की जाती है। चपरासियों के पद के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हता मिडिल पास है तथा सफाई कर्मचारी फराश आदि के पद के लिए पांचवी कक्षा पास हो वांछनीय अर्हता है। तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों में तथा अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को की नियुक्ति के लिए, न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हता मैट्रिकुलेशन है। इन अर्हताओं वाले व्यक्तियों पर नियुक्ति के लिए इस तथ्य को ध्यान दिये बिना कि उन्होंने यह निर्धारित परीक्षा एक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी के साथ पास की है अथवा नहीं, विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न पत्र अंग्रेजी में दिये जाते हैं और उम्मीदवारों को लघु निबन्ध तथा भारत के भूगोल सहित सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न-पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी अथवा हिन्दी में देने का विकल्प है। सामान्य अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देना पड़ता है।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

GRANT OF HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE AND CHILDREN EDUCATION ALLOWANCE TO EMPLOYEES OF NEFA ADMINISTRATION

9062. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the House Rent Allowance of all the Class II Class III and Class IV employees of the NEFA Administration, posted at Shillong and the Children's Education Allowance of the NEFA employees which they had been getting since inception of NEFA has suddenly been stopped causing considerable agitation and resentment amongst the said employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the NEFA Ad-

ministration Employees Association in this regard and, if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The pay and allowances of NEFA employees are based on those obtaining in the neighbouring State of Assam. It was found that House Rent Allowance is not admissible to the Assam Government employees stationed at Shillong and had been allowed to NEFA employees by mistake. As there was no justification for the grant of this allowance to the NEFA employees, this allowance was withdrawn in 1968. The Children's Education Allowance is also not admissible to the Assam Government employees but had erroneously been allowed by NEFA Administration to their employees and was, therefore, disallowed. The withdrawal of these allowances has not been liked by the employees who have made representations through the NEFA Employees Association for the restoration of these allowances. It has, however, not been found possible to agree to the request. It has since been decided to allow central scales of pay to NEFA employees with effect from 6th March, 1970 and with the implementation of this decision the NEFA employees who come over to Central Scales would get the allowances as admissible to Central Government employees at Shillong.

DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF CHANDRA MOULESWAR TEMPLE AT UNKAL, DISTRICT DHARWAR (MYSORE)

9063. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item appearing a *Samyukta Karnatak* a prominent Kannada Daily published from Hubli, dated the 10th April 1970 regarding dilapidated condition of protected important monument Chandra Mouleswar Temple at Unkal near Hubli in Dharwar District of Mysore State has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, what action is being taken;

(c) whether it is a fact that no Officer of the concerned department has ever visited the monument within the last ten years;

(d) whether any diary is maintained of periodical visits to this monument by the concerned officers; and

(e) if so, on what dates the concerned Officers visited and inspected the said monument within the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. But the monument is in a fairly good condition.

(b) Some minor repairs are needed and they will be attended to soon.

(c) No, Sir. The concerned officer namely the Conservation Assistant of the area has visited the monument several times.

(d) Proper record is kept of each visit to a monument.

(e) During 1969, it was inspected on 5th July, 1969 and 9th December, 1969. The dates of other visits are not readily available.

हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाले स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को अनुदान

9064. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 अप्रैल, 1970 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाले स्वयं सेवी संगठनों का 1969-70 में नियत की गई 14 लाख रुपये की राशि में से केवल 4 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अंग्रेजी प्रेमी अधिकारियों की हिन्दी के प्रति उदासीन नीति के कारण ही हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) 14 लाख रुपये की कुल राशि में से प्रत्येक संगठन को दिये गये अनुदान का व्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक ने कितना कितना अनुदान मांगा था ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 1969-70 के लिए 14 लाख रुपयों की बजट व्यवस्था में से हिन्दी के प्रचार कार्य में लगे 124 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुल 13,85,737 रु० के अनुदान दिये गये थे ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं के नाम तथा 1969-70 के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक को दी गई राशि दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिय संख्या एन० टी०-3448/70]

नियम पुस्तिकाओं, साहित्य आदि के अनुवाद के लिये नियत राशि का उपयोग

9065. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया ।
श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1969-70 के लिये कार्यालय नियमावलियों, संहिताओं तथा प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी अन्य साहित्य के अनुवाद के लिये 2 लाख रुपये नियत किये गये थे लेकिन केवल एक ही लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है जैसा कि 15 अप्रैल, 1970 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित हुआ था, और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंग्रेजी समर्थक अधिकारियों के प्रभाव के कारण समूची राशि खर्च नहीं की जा

सकी यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार उनके त्रिदल क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ग) 1969-70 में अनुवादकों के लिए कितने नये पद भरे गये जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप अनुवाद कार्य की तथा इस कार्य के लिये नियत राशि के उपयोग में प्रगति हुई होगी ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इस बात के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का है कि भविष्य में ऐसी राशियों का पूर्ण उपयोग किया जाये ?

शिक्षा तथा युजक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) बाहर के अभिकरणों (एजेन्सियों) के जरिये, असा-विधिक नियम-नुस्तिकाओं तथा प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी साहित्य आदि के अनुवाद के लिये 1969-70 के बजट अनुदान में की गयी दो लाख रुपयों की व्यवस्था में से करीब करीब 36,400 रुपये खर्च किये गये थे। पूरी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका था। इसका कारण यह था कि उन बाहरी अनुवादकों का काम जिन्हें अनुवाद-कार्य बार-बार लौटाना पड़ा संतोषजनक नहीं था और यह भी कारण था कि उनमें से बहुत से अनुवादकों ने समय की पाबन्दी नहीं रखी थी। उपर्युक्त राशि में अनुवाद-कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में पहले से नियोजित कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों सम्बन्धी कोई खर्चा शामिल नहीं था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : 1969-70 में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुवादक (अनुसंधान सहायक) का कोई नया पद नहीं बनाया गया है। सरकार इस कार्य की प्रगति की निरन्तर समीक्षा करती रहती है। पूर्णकालिक स्टाफ बढ़ाने के प्रस्तावों की भी जांच की जा रही है।

FIRE IN DELHI ZOO WORKERS' COLONY

9066. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 Jhuggis were gutted and five heads of cattle were killed in a fire which broke out on the 15th April, 1970 in Delhi Zoo Workers' Colony near Purana Quila;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons rendered homeless by this fire;

(d) whether Government have given any assistance to these persons; and

(e) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Fifty nine Jhuggis, behind Delhi Zoo were destroyed in a Fire on April 16, 1970. No human life was lost. One buffalo, two goats and three calves were, however, burnt alive in the accident. The estimated loss on account of the fire is between Rs. 60,000 to 90,000. There was no damage to Government property. Families of 66 employees of the Zoological Park living in these Jhuggis suffered heavily.

(d) and (e). Fire victims were immediately provided relief by supplying ration and clothing on humanitarian basis. Rs. 5900 was sanctioned immediately by the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, C D & C for distribution amongst the fire victims. A sum of Rs. 5000 was also distributed amongst them from the Prime Minister's discretionary Fund.

ENGINEER RESPONSIBLE FOR DESIGNING HANGARS AT PALAM AND SANTA CRUZ AIRPORTS

9067. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the same Engineer designed the Palam and Santa Cruz Hangars which had serious accidents and whether any action has been taken against him;

(b) whether computerisation has been considered for three dimensional structures and if not, what will be the additional cost involved in setting up computers; and

(c) since accidents can arise from adulteration of cement, what checks exist to prevent this at different stages, and should they not be strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Air-India are considering the action to be taken against the engineers concerned.

(b) Air India has consulted some firms of engineers in this regard and have been advised that computerisation is not necessary for such structures.

(c) Air-India have already laid down a procedure whereby sample concrete cubes are tested in an approved laboratory, and if the concrete mixture is found to be defective the work involving the defective concrete mixture is redone.

USE OF TEXT BOOKS IN EXAMINATIONS

9068. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing practice of copying at examinations, any consideration has been given to the Punjab Government's order that text-books may be brought to examinations;

(b) whether his Ministry would have a conference with the State Governments for generalising the change; and

(c) what is the information available of similar practices in other countries and of their results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN): (a) We have consulted the Punjab Government and they have informed us that they have not yet taken a decision to allow the examinees the use of text-books in the examination halls. Reports appearing in the press in this connection were therefore, not correct.

(b) Does not arise. The subject of examination reform is however being examined in consultation with the National

Council of Educational Research and Training, the University Grants Commission and the State Governments.

(c) 'Open Book Examinations' have been introduced in some countries, like the United States, for a few selected examinations, where the aim is to test the examinee's ability for interpretation of data, application of knowledge, critical thinking, etc. The results of the experiments in their limited field are reported to have been satisfactory. Such open book examinations are also held for some departmental examinations of the State Governments in this country.

PAYMENT OF HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES AT GAUhati AIRPORT

9069. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that house rent allowance is not being paid to the civil employees at Gauhati Airport;

(b) if so, for how long it has not been paid and the reasons for withholding it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employees belonging to the Central Government such as M.E.S. and Air Force working at Gauhati Airport are paid house rent allowance; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give relief to the civil employees at Gauhati Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The employees of the Civil Aviation Department at Gauhati Airport are not entitled to this allowance under the general orders of the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Certain categories of Indian Air Force personnel permitted to live out with their families due to non-availability of free accommodation are paid house rent allowance. Information regarding M.E.S. employees is, however, not available.

(d) As the Government orders on the subject are of general applicability, no special steps are proposed to be taken in as far as employees of the Civil Aviation are concerned.

ADMISSION TO CENTRAL SCHOOLS, DELHI

9070. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR**: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the various anomalies and irregularities in the matter of admission of students in the Central School Units in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether a statement containing full details of the names, their professions and Departments of the parents whose wards have been admitted in different classes of the Central School Units in Delhi/New Delhi during the last three years will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received. They are generally of the following nature:—

- (i) Admission tests were of a standard higher than the prescribed syllabus,
- (ii) Alleged impersonation at admission tests,
- (iii) Children of employees of Defence Services with lower marks getting admission in preference to others with higher marks,
- (iv) Children of employees of External Affairs Ministry not getting admission on return to India,

(c) Yes, Sir; the required information for only the latest year *i.e.* 1969-70 is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

9071. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR**: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2733 on the 29th November, 1968 regarding Public Schools and state:

(a) whether any attempt has since been made to collect the requisite information regarding the Public Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the information collected; and

(c) if not, whether necessary arrangements would be made now to collect the full information and lay it on the Table of the House at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). It is not possible to collect the required information because the terms, "Independent Public School", "Pattern of Public School system" and "Public school pattern of Education" cannot be defined in a manner which makes the collection and compilation of the relevant statistics feasible.

C.B.I. ENQUIRY INTO A MURDER CASE IN WEST DELHI

9072. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR**:
SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:

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

(a) whether he received a representation from the parents of Sadanand who is alleged to have been murdered in Tilak Nagar, West Delhi on the 21st February, 1970, requesting for a C.B.I. enquiry into the case;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the enquiry about this case; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are receiving increasing number of complaints from the citizens of Delhi regarding the failure of the Delhi Police in meeting the growth of crimes in the area?

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

(b) In this connection two cases (i) u/s 364 IPC at P. S. Moti Nagar and (ii) u/s 302 IPC at P. S. Tilak Nagar have been registered and are being vigorously investigated with the assistance of Crime Branch of Delhi Police. Besides interrogating 6 suspects thoroughly and verifying other clues given by the complainant and his relations, enquiries have also been made from a large number of other persons including friends of the deceased business associates and bad characters of the locality.

(c) Some general complaints of lack of action on the part of Police were received and they have been sent to Delhi Administration for taking action to ensure that Police exercises proper vigilance.

**TRANSFER OF TEMPLE OF GANGAI KONDIA
CHOZHAPURAM, TAMIL NADU**

9073. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the transfer of Temple at Gangai Konda Chozhapuram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No specific request for the transfer of this particular temple has been made to the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

**AGE AND FREE CONCESSION TO DISPLACED
PERSONS FROM CEYLON AND BURMA FOR
UPSC EXAMINATION**

9074. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether age and fee concessions are extended to the displaced persons from Ceylon and Burma in respect of the U.P.S.C. examinations;

(b) whether there is any difference in the concession between the displaced persons from these countries and the displaced persons from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Certain age and fee concessions are admissible to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon who have migrated to India on or after 1st June 1963 and 1-11-64 respectively, in respect of examination conducted by the UPSC, other than examinations for entry into Defence Services. These concessions are for the present admissible up to 29-2-1972.

The same age and fee concessions are admissible also to displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1-1-1964. These concessions are for the present admissible to such persons up to 31-12-1971.

No age or fee concessions in respect of UPSC examinations are at present admissible to displaced persons from West Pakistan or to displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India before 1-1-1964. This category of persons were allowed the concessions for a considerable period and further extension of these concession was not considered necessary.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TAMIL NADU
FOR CENTRAL POLICE HOUSING SCHEME**

9075. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance asked for by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the Central Police Housing Scheme so far;

(b) the total amount provided by the Central Government of Tamil Nadu for the purpose under this scheme; and

(c) the total amount provided to the other States in this regard, State-wise ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing the total amount provided by Central Government to various States under Police Housing Scheme up to 1969-70 is attach d.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total amount provided (in lakhs)
		Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	321.22
2	Assam	93.95
3	Bihar	184.75
4	Gujarat	161.97
5	Haryana	12.50
6	Jammu & Kashmir	149.23
7	Kerala	151.91
8	Madhya Pradesh	358.95
9	Maharashtra	403.92
10	Mysore	236.94

1	2	3
		Rs.
11 Nagaland		4.00
12 Orissa		200.76
13 Punjab		164.57
14 Rajasthan		212.40
15 Tamil Nadu		364.82
16 Uttar Pradesh		292.38
17 West Bengal		454.83
TOTAL		3769.10

U.G.C. GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES IN WEST BENGAL AND U.P.

9076. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

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

(a) the amount of financial aid given and proposed to be given to the various Universities in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh by the University Grants Commission in 1969-70, separately; and

(b) whether this will enable those universities to improve the wages of the University teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The following grants have been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in 1969-70 :—

West Bengal

	Rs.
1. Burdwan University	10,73,592
2. Calcutta University	23,49,529
3. Jadavpur University	39,07,965
4. Kalyani University	6,56,012
5. North Bengal University	1,69,907
6. Rabindra Bharati	1,57,562
7. Vishwa Bharati	68,33,954
	(includes Rs. 54,00,000 as maintenance grant)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Agra University	4,03,182
2. Aligarh Muslim University	2,58,42,338
	(includes Rs. 1,97,50,000 as maintenance grant)

3. Allahabad University	16,44,228
4. Banaras Hindu University	3,60,24,530
	(includes Rs. 2,59,75,000 as maintenance grant)
5. Gorakhpur University	7,18,774
6. Kanpur University	1,09,100
7. Lucknow University	7,52,927
8. Meerut University	9,97,209
9. Roorkee University	30,48,644
10. U.P. Agricultural University	3,600
11. Varanaseya Sanskrit University	2,93,630

(b) In the case of Central Universities, the maintenance grants paid by the University Grants Commission include provision for revised salary scales. For the State Universities, however, the revised salary scales (1966—71) of the teachers are being implemented with assistance (80% of the additional expenditure involved) given the Ministry of Education and Youth Services to the respective State Governments.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY DURING DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

9077. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken by Government to give compensation for the loss of property and other things suffered during the massive demonstration which took place in front of the Parliament House in 1966 in connection with the ban on cow slaughter; and

(b) if no, step have been taken in the matter; the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 759 on 28th March, 1969, in this house. Government have paid an amount of Rs. 2,15,170/- as *ex-gratia* financial assistance to the Government employees whose vehicles were damaged in the disturbances near Parliament House on November 7, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

INVESTIGATION BY C.B.I. OF CORRUPTION CASES

9078. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases against public servants involving corruption, criminal misconduct, cheating, criminal breach of trust and medical reimbursement frauds, separately, which had been brought to the notice of the Central Bureau of Investigation by the Departmental Vigilance Officers and other sources during the calendar year, 1969 as compared to 1968; and

(b) the details of action taken by the Central Bureau of Investigation in regard thereto and the results of the action taken ?

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

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 1,671 cases of corruption, criminal misconduct, cheating, criminal breach of trust and medical reimbursement frauds were brought to the notice of Central Bureau of Investigation during the year 1969 as against 1,484 in 1968. In this connection a statement showing the number of such cases in each category is attached at ANNEXURE I.

(b) Of the 1,671 cases, 137 were sent up for trial, 799 were reported for departmental action, 67 were dropped or otherwise disposed of and 668 cases are under enquiry/investigation. Of the 137 cases of 1969 sent up for trial, 20 have so far ended in conviction. Of the cases reported for departmental action, 24 cases have so far ended in departmental punishment and 3 in exoneration. The number of such cases in each category has been shown in Annexure I.

ANNEXURE (I)

**Statement of cases taken up by the C.B.I. during 1969 as compared to 1968 in respect of cases falling under the specified Categories and the Result of the action taken by them.*

	Corruption		Criminal Misconduct		Cheating		Criminal breach of trust		Medical reimbursement frauds	
	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
*1. No. of cases against public servants brought to the notice of the C. B. I.	134	128	712	483	329	396	379	329	117	148
†2. Sent up for trial.	29	17	10	49	40	90	58	107	—	25
(i) ended in conviction so far.	7	3	—	10	5	19	8	35	—	5
(ii) acquittal/discharge so far.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
3. Reported for Departmental action.	69	104	397	399	132	273	163	193	38	103
(i) ended in punishment, so far.	1	9	14	75	2	50	4	30	3	8
(ii) ended in exoneration, so far.	—	3	3	8	—	3	—	2	—	6
4. Dropped.	—	6	19	16	8	16	5	5	2	9
5. Otherwise disposed of.	4	1	9	9	5	14	2	9	13	8
6. Pending.	32	—	272	10	144	3	151	15	64	3

*Figures are for the calendar years.

†The details of action taken are given as on 30th April, 1970.

**WING OF CALCUTTA MUSEUM OCCUPIED
BY CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT**

9097. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Wing of the Museum at Calcutta has been occupied by the Civil Defence Department since the Chinese aggression;

(b) whether it affects the expansion and efficiency of the Museum; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANA
NARA JAIPAL SINGH):** (a) and (b).
Yes, Madam.

(c) The Board of Trustees, Indian Museum Calcutta which is an autonomous statutory body set up under the provisions of the Indian Museum Act, 1910 is already seized of the matter. The Chairman of the Board (Governor of West Bengal is the Chairman) has taken up the question of release of space occupied by the Civil Defence Department in the buildings of the Indian Museum with the Government of West Bengal.

**ENTRY OF POLICE IN A SCHOOL IN 24-
PARGANAS DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL**

9080. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police officials with a large number of armed police entered the Shirakol Y. N. Bidyamandir, 24-Parganas, West Bengal recently without the permission of the Acting Headmaster and seized all official records in connivance with the Secretary of the school;

(b) whether a Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour Sub-Division issued the seizure order;

(c) whether this Deputy Magistrate wrote a letter requesting the Acting Headmaster to increase the age of his brother by one year, who is a student of this school;

(d) whether this order of seizure by the Deputy Magistrate was issued as the Acting

Headmaster did not comply with his request; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) According to information received from State Government the Police had entered the school on the strength of a search order issued by the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Diamond Harbour.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Magistrate is Magistrate I class who took up the general file in the absence of the Sub-divisional Officer on 9-4-1970.

(c) Yes, Sir. The letter was written in the month of January 1970.

(d) No, Sir. The order was a regular Court Order on a complaint having been filed before the Court.

(e) Does not arise.

**SHIRAKOL Y. N. VIDYA MANDIR
24-PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL**

9081. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all official records including pass-book, daily attendance register, seals etc. of the Shirakol Y. N. Vidyamandir of 24-Parganas, West Bengal have been seized by the police from the custody of the acting Headmaster of the School;

(b) whether the Secretary of the School is trying to close the School so that he may not be charged with others for misusing the School fund and manipulating the records; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take so that students may not suffer ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT
DARSHAN) :** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) The State Government is being requested to ensure that the Education of the students of that school does not suffer.

बलिया के निकट चलती गाड़ी में डकैती

9082. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलिया के निकट चलती गाड़ी में डकैती की घटना के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लड़कों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कर्म बेरोजगारी के कारण किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विद्यार्थियों में ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और सरकार का उस क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान कब तक करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार गिरफ्तार किये गये अधिकांश लड़के अभी बलिया के विभिन्न कालेजों और स्कूलों के छात्र ही हैं और बताया जाता है कि वे आर्थिक रूप से समृद्ध परिवारों के हैं । उनमें से कुछ अल्पवयस्क हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली में चौकीदारों के तबादले

9083. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली द्वारा चौकीदारों का तबादला उस समय किया जाता है जब वह छुट्टी पर होते हैं और उन्हें इसकी सूचना उनके छुट्टी जाने से पहले नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा चौकीदारों का तबादला सम्बन्धित स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपलों की इस प्रार्थना के बावजूद कर दिया जाता है कि चौकीदार स्कूल में कार्य करने के योग्य है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं विशेष रूप से जबकि प्रिंसिपल अधिक अच्छी प्रकार से जानते हैं कि वहां पर चौकीदार का कार्य करने के लिये कौन सा व्यक्ति अधिक उपयुक्त है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली में बच्चों का अपहरण

9084. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, राजधानी में कितने बच्चों का अपहरण हुआ ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बच्चे इस बीच मिल गये हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपहृत किये गये बच्चों की वर्षवार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

1967	1968	1969
212	220	254
(ख) उन अपहृत बच्चों की संख्या, जिनका पता लगाया गया है, निम्न प्रकार है :—		
1967	1968	1969
191	192	226

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में शीघ्रता से पुलिस की सहायता लेने हेतु लोगों के मार्ग-दर्शन के लिए व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है। बेतार सैटों से युक्त कन्ट्रोल रूम के वाहन चौबीस घंटे तैयार रहते हैं। स्थानीय पुलिस टेली-फोन पर तत्काल उपलब्ध होती है। विभिन्न शक्षणिक केन्द्रों के इर्द-गिर्द सादी वर्दी में कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया है। स्कूल तथा कालेज के प्राधिकांरियों को कहा गया है कि वे इस उद्देश्य के लिए तैनात किये गये पुलिस कर्मचारियों से तत्काल सहायता लें। परिसर गश्ती (बीट पैट्रोलिंग) तेज कर दी गई है। जब कभी किसी बच्चे के अपहरण/गुम होने की सूचना पुलिस को दी जाती है, पुलिस शीघ्र कानूनी कार्रवाई करती है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए सी० आई० डी० की अपराध शाखा में एक पृथक "गुमशुदा व्यक्तियों से संबंधी स्क्वाड" भी कार्य कर रहा है। जटिल मामलों की जांच सी० आई० डी० पुलिस की अपराध शाखा द्वारा की जाती है। अपराधियों को न्यायालय के समक्ष अन्वीक्षा के लिए पेश किये जाने पर उनके विरुद्ध विधि के अन्तर्गत प्रतिरोधक-दण्ड की मांग की जाती है।

HOLDING OF TEST FOR ADMISSION TO SIXTH & NINTH CLASSES IN DELHI

9085. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Times of India* dated the 22nd April, 1970;

(b) the authority under which the Delhi Administration has informed private schools that their grants will be stopped if they insist on examination for admissions to classes Sixth and Ninth;

(c) how many of these private schools belong to minorities, and are protected by Article 30 in respect of educational institutions of their choice;

(d) whether the decision of the Delhi Administration to open three new schools for talented students, admitted on the basis of merit is inconsistent with the decision to abolish admission tests for other schools, which are also on the basis of merit; and

(e) whether his Ministry would favour orders that admission to all schools should be on the basis of merit, since the number of applicants for admission exceeds the capacity of the schools ?

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

POLICEMEN POSTED AT PATEL CHOWK, NEW DELHI DURING S.S.P. DEMONSTRATION ON 6-4-1970

9086. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Policemen posted for duty at Patel Chowk, New Delhi on the 6th April, 1970 on the occasion of the S.S.P. demonstration were drawn from the various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the total number of Policemen of the Delhi Police and of the different States posted on duty in the city in connection with the S.S.P. demonstration on the said date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, 1 Upper Subordinate, 3 Head Constables and 30 Constables of U.P.P.A.C., which was already stationed in Delhi, were detailed for duty at Patel Chowk on April 6, 1970. There was no force drawn from any other State on duty.

(c) Only the Delhi Police and the U.P.P.A.C., were posted in Delhi on April

6, 1970 in connection with S.S.P. demonstration and their strength was as follows :—

Delhi Police

Super-intendents of Police	Gazetted Officers	Inspectors	Upper sub-ordinates	Head Constables	Constables
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6	10	34	96	188	1569
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U.P., P.A.C.

—	—	2	7	22	220
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PLAN TO INCLUDE GANGA AND GHAGRA FOR COMMERCIAL WATER TRANSPORT

9087. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are prepared to include the Ganga and Ghagra (Sarju) rivers for formulating plan for commercial water transport in the country;

(b) whether any survey has made previously with a view to ascertain whether these two big rivers can be commercially exploited upto Allahabad and Ayodhya ; and

(c) if so, the result of survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). As far as the Ganga in Bihar is concerned, the possibilities of running commercial river services have been examined by the Inland Water Transport Committee set up by the Government of India. The Committee have recommended the running of a service on the Ganga between Buxar and Farakka. The recommendation is being examined in consultation with the State Government of Bihar. As regards the running of commercial river service upto Allahabad, a study of traffic potential of this stretch of the river is being conducted. The question of running river services on the Ghagra can be considered only after the receipt of the recommendations of the I.W.T. Committee in respect of Uttar Pradesh.

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STAFF OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA POSTED IN DELHI JAIL

9088. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain staff of the Punjab and Haryana States has been posted in the Delhi Jail on deputation since 1st August, 1966;

(b) whether the deputation allowance is being given to the Assistant Superintendents and clerks while the Deputy Superintendents and Warden Guards are being paid only according to their respective pay scales;

(c) whether the revised pay scale are not being given to the concerned staff; and

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d). The pay scales of the posts of Assistants Superintendents and clerks were revised so as to be identical with the pay scales of the Delhi Administration Subordinate Services. While some of these posts were filled in locally, some of them continued to be manned by officials from Punjab and Haryana States who are paid deputation allowance in addition to the emoluments admissible to them under the respective State Governments. The question of granting deputation allowance to Deputy Superintendents and Warden Guards is however being examined by Delhi Administration.

EXPLOSION IN THE WRITERS' BUILDING, CALCUTTA ON 22ND APRIL, 1970

9089. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an explosion on the 22nd April, 1970 in the Writers' Building at Calcutta;

(b) if so, what was the cause of explosion and the nature and extent of damage and casualties caused by the said explosion; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, on April 22, 1970 at about 12.25 p.m. a cracker exploded on the 4th floor of the Writers' Building and another unexploded cracker was found at the same place. The investigation of the case registered in connection with the incident is in progress.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद पर सरकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन में दर्जा वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के कार्य का मूल्यांकन

9090. श्री मूल्युजय प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् सम्बन्धी जांच समिति (सरकार समिति) की रिपोर्ट के भाग एक के परिशिष्ट ग्यारह में उल्लिखित 12 अधिकारियों में से उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो 1-4-1970 को उक्त परिषद् की सेवा में थे और उस तिथि को उनके वेतनमान तथा मूल वेतन कितने-कितने थे;

(ख) क्या उनके वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा अन्य वैज्ञानिक कार्यों का मूल्यांकन किन्हीं विख्यात तथा वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों से कराया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या अब मूल्यांकन करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् सम्बन्धी जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट के भाग 1 के परिशिष्ट में दक्षित 12 अधिकारियों में से ग्यारह अधिकारी 1 अप्रैल, 1970 को वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक परिषद में नियुक्त थे, जिनके ब्योरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं जो सभा पटल पर

रख दिया गया है। [घन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3449/70] प्रमुख वास्तुविद श्री ए० भारद्वाज ने 18 दिसम्बर, 1969 (अपराह्न) से परिषद की सेवा से त्याग पत्र दे दिया था।

(ख) उनकी नियुक्तियों के पश्चात उन के वैज्ञानिक कार्य का किन्हीं प्रमुख वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा मूल्यांकन नहीं कराया गया है।

(ग) सरकार समिति की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में निर्णयों के आधार पर इस मामले में कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
APPLICATION OF ORISSA PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT TO MANIPUR BY PASSING AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अविलंबनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृहकार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“संसद के एक पुराने समर्थकारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उड़ीसा निवारक निरोध अधिनियम को, ऐसी स्थिति में जबकि उड़ीसा अधिनियम का अस्तित्व ही नहीं था, मणिपुर पर लागू करने वाली अधिसूचना की ओर, जिसके द्वारा विधि बनाने के मामले में संसद् के प्राधिकार की अपेक्षा की गई।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, On the expiry of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, a number of State Governments found it necessary to enact laws to provide for preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of the State or maintenance of public order or for checking Naxalite and other activities of like nature. Manipur is a sensitive area where activities of certain sections of the people had been posing constant threats to security. In this context we decided to extend to this Union territory the Orissa Preventive Deten-

tion Ordinance, 1969, and on its expiry, the Orissa Preventive Detention Act, 1970.

2. The extension of the Orissa Act has been done under section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950. This provision is wide enough to enable the Central Government to extend to the Union territory of Manipur a State Act enacted even after the enactment of Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950. The extension of the Orissa Act to the Union territory of Manipur has, therefore, been done within the power specifically conferred on the Central Government by Parliament and has in no way by-passed the authority of Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के दो पहलू हैं—एक पहलू का ताल्लुक मणिपुर की जनता से है और दूसरे पहलू का ताल्लुक पालियामेंट के अधिकारों से है। जहाँ तक मणिपुर की जनता का सवाल है, इस सरकार ने गैर-मुनासिब ढंग से पिछले वर्ष मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी किया जबकि संयुक्त मोर्चे का असेम्बली में बहुमत था और वैकल्पिक सरकार बनाने के लिए वे तैयार थे और जनता की इच्छा थी कि वैकल्पिक सरकार बने। लेकिन अपने मणिपुर में जो सीमित स्वायत्तता थी यूनियन टेरिटोरीज ऐक्ट की तहत उसको भी खत्म कर दिया और जनता की जो मांग है कि मणिपुर के लोगों को अलग राज्य का सम्पूर्ण दर्जा दिया जाये, सेप्रेट स्टेट का, उस मांग को भी आपने ठुकरा दिया। जहाँ लोग विद्रोही बनते हैं उनके साथ आप समझौता करते हैं और उनको अलग राज्य का दर्जा दे देते हैं जैसे कि नागालैंड को आपने दिया अब इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि मणिपुर के जो युवक लोग हैं उनमें ऐसी हताशा और निराशा सरकार के इस रवैये को लेकर उत्पन्न हो रही है कि अब वे लोग सोचने लगे हैं—एक तो यह कि हथियार हाथ में लिये बिना हमारा सबाल हल नहीं होगा और दूसरे यह कि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान के तहत हमारी मांगों पर यह सरकार विचार नहीं करेगी। इसका क्या मतलब होता है ? यानी आप हथियारी

बलबे के लिए, विद्रोह के लिए जनता को उकसा रहे हैं। आप मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि उनमें ऐसी भावना उत्पन्न हो कि वे हिन्दुस्तान छोड़कर चले जायें। और इसका एक लौक-तांत्रिक पहलू यह है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को खत्म करने का काम कर रहे हैं और मणिपुर में लोकतन्त्र की प्रस्थापना करने से इनकार कर रहे हैं।

इसके दूसरे पहलू का सम्बन्ध पालियामेंट के अधिकारों से है। पालियामेंट ने कानून बनाया था जोकि पिछले साल खरम हुआ लेकिन उस कानून को बढ़ाने के लिए नया विधेयक लाने की हिम्मत इनकी नहीं हुई क्योंकि ये जानते थे कि पालियामेंट का बहुमत इसके खिलाफ है और यदि कानून लायेंगे तो बावजूद इसके कि कुछ दल इनके सहयोग कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस विधेयक के बारे में सब लोगों की एक राय थी और इसलिए उस पर सरकार हार जाती। डर के मारे यह भीरु सरकार उस विधेयक को सदन के सामने नहीं लाई ऐसी हालत में जो काम सीधे ढंग से आप नहीं कर सकते हैं उसको आप अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से करना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए आपने क्या रास्ता निकाला ? सन् 1950 में हमने यहाँ पर यह कानून बनाया कि जो केन्द्र शासित इलाके हैं उनमें अन्य राज्यों के कानूनों को लागू किया जाये लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सेक्शन (2) में तो जो पोस्ट फेक्टो लाज हैं उनके लिए हमने आपको अधिकार दिया न कि उसके बाद, पांच साल, दस साल, बीस साल या सौ साल के बाद जो कानून बनेंगे जिनकी पालियामेंट को कोई कल्पना भी नहीं थी, ऐसे मिला है ? क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है समरू वर्सेस पांडीचेरी केस में सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया है कि जिस इलाके में जो असेम्बली है—मणिपुर की असेम्बली चूँकि आपने खत्म कर दिया इसलिए पालियामेंट है तो उसके अधिकारों को जब आप छीन लेते हैं—मैं एक वाक्य का कोटेशन उसमें से देता हूँ :

"where there is abdication or effacement the legislature concerned in truth and in fact acts contrary to the Instrument which constituted it and the statute in question would be void and still-born."

इसलिए आपको पार्लियामेंट की इजाजत के बिना सन 1950 के कानून के सेक्शन (2) के तहत सभी ऐसे लोकतन्त्र विरोधी कानूनों को लागू करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि 17 नौजवानों को इस कानून के तहत बन्द करके रखा है ? उसके बारे में भी आप जानकारी दें और सदन की भावना का आदर करते हुए इस सदन को आश्वासन दें कि जो कानून लागू किए हैं उनको रद्द करेंगे और पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में ले करके जो कार्यवाही करनी है वह करेंगे। अच्छा होगा कि मणिपुर को अलग सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए और उसके साथ लोकतन्त्र के काम करके मणिपुर की जनता की जो इच्छा है उसका आदर करें।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य बनाने की जो मणिपुर की मांग है उसको हमने ठुकरा दिया है। हमने तो यह कहा है कि जब उसकी तैयारी हो जायेगी कि वहाँ पर राज्य बन सके तो हम सहर्ष राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए तैयार होंगे। उसमें हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि कितनी जल्दी हम उस यूनियन टेरीटरी को इस ढंग से तैयार कर सकते हैं कि उतनी क्षमता हो जाये और उन्हें पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दिया जा सके। जैसे ही वह क्षमता वहाँ पर तैयार हो जाती है हम तत्काल ही राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस मांग के प्रति हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है और यह बात हम ने कई बार साफ कर दी है। और उसी तरह से वहाँ पर जो भी राजनीतिक वातावरण है, उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, इस में कोई यह बात नहीं है कि वहाँ का जो राजनीतिक

वातावरण है किसी एक दल के द्वारा या किसी दूसरे दल के द्वारा पैदा किया गया है। कुछ वहाँ की भौगोलिक और पुरानी ऐतिहासिक स्थिति रही है, उन सब कारणों से वहाँ की एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है जिस के कारण कुछ लोगों के प्रति ऐसी कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती थी जब कि वे भारत छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले जायें वहाँ से शिक्षा लेकर आयें, बम गोले ले कर आयें। इस के बाद यदि कोई कार्यवाही न की जा सके तो भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिये हम ने देखा कि वहाँ की जो विषम परिस्थिति है उस का सामना करने के लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता थी।

मैं यहाँ यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जरा भी इच्छा नहीं थी कि हम प्रीवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट को कहीं लागू करें। हम तो चाहते हैं कि भारत में ऐसी स्थिति आ जाय जब इस तरह के भारत सुरक्षा कानून की कोई आवश्यकता ही न रहे। पर जहाँ उनकी आवश्यकता महसूस होती है और जो जिम्मेदारी हमारे पर जनता द्वारा दी गयी है उस को निभाने के लिये यदि ऐसे कानून की शरण लेनी पड़ती है तो हमें इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेनी ही पड़ती है।

इस बारे में लोगों ने कानूनी राय भी ली कि इस तरह का कानून मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा में लागू कर सकते हैं कि नहीं ? हमें बताया गया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो निर्णय हो चुके हैं, एक तो ऐडवाइजरी निर्णय हुआ था जब कि रेफरेंस किया गया था देहली लाज ऐक्ट, 1912 के बारे में। उस के बाद माननीय सदस्य के रेफरेंस के लिये बता दूँ कि 1950, सुप्रीमकोर्ट रिपोर्ट 471.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो 1967 के जजमेंट को रैफर कर रहा हूँ, जो लेटेस्ट है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : फिर सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने राजनारायण वर्सज चेयरमैन, पटना ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन, 1954 में फिर से इस बात

[श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल]

की हाईड की कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह का अधिकार है कि कोई भी कानून, जो चाहे इस कानून के पास होने के बाद क्यों न पास किया गया है, उस को इस यूनियन टेरीटरी में लागू कर सकते हैं। यह पावर यूनियन सरकार को दी गयी है, और जो अधिकार इस सदन द्वारा दिया गया है उसी कानून के तहत यह कार्यवाही की गयी है। लेकिन हमारा उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि इस तरह का कानून आगे बढ़ायें। पर वहां स्थिति ऐसी है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : 1967 के जजमेंट के बारे में आप को क्या कहना है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : हम इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि माननीय सदस्य से और दलों से बात करके वहां ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिश करें जिससे ऐसे कानून की जरूरत ही न पड़े।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब से पहले मैं ने कहा कि 1967 के अंतिम निर्णय है जिस में सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने साफ़ कहा है कि लेजिस्लेचर अपनी जिम्मेदारी को इस तरह दूसरों पर डाल कर इफ़ेस नहीं कर सकता। इस का मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

दूसरा सवाल मैं ने पूछा कि क्या 17 लोगों को आपने जेल में डाल दिया है इस कानून के तहत। और तीसरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब पार्लियामेंट के सामने कानून रखने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे तो अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से उड़ीसा का कानून क्यों लागू करते हैं। यहां आपने कानून क्यों नहीं रखा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने कहा कि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई काम नहीं किया है। प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो यहां कानून ले आइये।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो कानून के द्वारा सदन ने अधिकार दिया है उसे उसी अधिकार

के तहत हमने कार्यवाही की है। मैं कानूनी बहम यहां नहीं करना चाहता हूं। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को यह लगता है कि गैर कानूनी बात सरकार ने की है तो उसके लिये अदालत बनी है, जहां कार्यवाही कर सकता है और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट उस पर यह निर्णय देता है कि यह गैर कानूनी कार्यवाही है तो हम उस को सहर्ष स्वीकार करेंगे।

17 व्यक्ति वहां पर गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। पर वह ऐसे कामों के लिये गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं जो राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्य हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस के लिये आई० पी० सी० के अन्दर आप को अधिकार हैं।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार 19 दिसम्बर की बैठक में कह चुकी है कि जनवरी, 1970 से पी० डी० ऐक्ट लागू नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उड़ीसा कानून को मणिपुर में लागू कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि 1966 में मणिपुर जनता की ओर से वहां स्वतंत्र राज्य दिलाने के लिये सब पार्टियों की तरफ़ से जिसमें इन का दल भी शामिल है, इस प्रकार का एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है, जिसको यह सरकार ठुकरा रही है।

क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि मणिपुर को, वहां की जनता को, चूंकि स्वतंत्र राज्य का दर्जा आप नहीं दे रहे हैं इसीलिये कुछ नवयुवक लोग पाकिस्तान की सहायता ले कर मणिपुर को हिन्दुस्तान से अलग करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ? यह कार्यवाही इन के द्वारा मणिपुर को स्वतंत्र राज्य का दर्जा न दिये जाने के कारण ही हो रही है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उन की यह इच्छा नहीं है कि मणिपुर की जनता को स्वतंत्र राज्य न दें, क्या आप की जानकारी में यह बात आयी है कि 8 तारीख की शाम को दोनों सदनों का एक गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल

मणिपुर जा रहा है और अगर वह प्रतिनिधि-मंडल वहां से लौटने के बाद यह रिपोर्ट देता है कि मणिपुर को जल्दी से जल्दी स्वतंत्र राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय तो क्या आप इस सत्र में यह ऐलान करेंगे कि मणिपुर के लोगों को स्वतंत्र राज्य का दर्जा दे रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य की हिन्दी चूँकि मातृभाषा नहीं है इस लिये स्वतंत्र राज्य से सम्भवतः उन का मतलब इंडिपेन्डेंट स्टेट से नहीं है । मणिपुर को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देने से आप का मतलब है ?

श्री रवि राय : जी हां, पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देने से ही मेरा मतलब है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : हमारी मूल नीति है वह मैं ने समझा दी है कि मूल रूप से इस प्रश्न का, इन मामले का हम विरोध नहीं करते हैं । हम ने स्वीकार किया है कि . . .

श्री रवि राय : चार साल बीत चुके हैं इस मांग को करते करते, जब आप स्वीकार करते हैं तो उस को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा क्यों नहीं दे देते ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जिस तरह की परिस्थितियाँ एक पृथक और पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक हैं जब उन का निर्माण वहाँ हो जायगा तो इसे हम तुरन्त ही वहाँ पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दे देंगे । और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम लोग इस बात को चाहते हैं कि जितनी भी केन्द्र शासित इस तरह की टेरिटरीज हैं उन में जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो कि जिस से वह अपना पूरे राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त कर सके । हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और जल्दी ही हम उस को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा देने में सफल हो पायेंगे । उसी तरह से हम चाहते हैं कि मणिपुर का भी हो जाय । लेकिन जब तक वैसी परिस्थिति नहीं होगी तब तक मैं कोई भी आश्वासन यहाँ नहीं दे सकता कि उन को पूरे राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया जायगा ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की जनता हम से सहयोग करे ताकि हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस बात को कर सकें ।

श्री रवि राय : जब पार्लियामेंट का कोई कानून नहीं है और यह केन्द्र शासित इलाका है, तो फिर यह कानून वहाँ कैसे लागू रहेगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं ने बता दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो आप सीधे ढंग से नहीं कर सकते हैं वह अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से कर रहे हैं ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : प्रत्यक्ष ढंग से कर रहे हैं ।

12.17 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF ENQUIRY (COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH) AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF U.G.C., 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of Committee of Enquiry (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research)-Part I. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3435/70].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1968-69 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library see No. LT-3436/70].

12.18 Hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill

1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th April, 1970, 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."

12.19 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 11th May, 1970, will consist of :—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from to-days' Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha and discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education and Youth Services.

(3) Discussion on the Report (Part I) of Committee of Enquiry (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education and Youth Services.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Patents Bill, 1967, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration of a Motion for modification of Foreign Exchange Regulation (Publication of Name) Rules, 1970 by Shri Srinibas Mishra at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 11th May, 1970.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : On the 11th, Shri Srinibas Mishra will not be here.

श्री शिव चन्द झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर बहस होगी, और उस के लिये तीन घंटे भी निर्धारित कर दिये गये थे। लेकिन बुलेटिन में इस का कोई चिह्न नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि उस पर बहस होगी कि नहीं? क्यों कि सेशन समाप्त होने में अब बहुत कम समय रह गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार के द्वारा जिस कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की गयी है, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो स्पेशल मैरिज बिल है, जिस के बारे में आप को भी मैंने लिखा था, प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखा था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे लिखित आश्वासन दिया था कि यह बात सही है कि पार्लियामेंट जितना ध्यान उसे सामाजिक कानूनों की ओर देना चाहिए वह नहीं दे रही है। उन्होंने कहा था कि उस कार्य को इस बजट सत्र में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी लेकिन यह बजट सत्र खत्म होने जा रहा है। आप ने अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है लेकिन उस में स्पेशल मैरिज बिल का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिन प्रतिदिन विधान सभाओं के सत्रों के बीच में अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। उन की बैठकों के दिन कम होते चले जा रहे हैं और जो निर्धारित तिथि है उस के पहले ही उन को ऐडजोन कर दिया जाता है। केरल में भी किया गया और गुजरात में भी किया गया। इस के बारे में मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था तो उस को चर्चा के लिए क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है? यह सारे मामलात अदालत में जा रहे हैं। अच्छा तो यह होगा कि हमारी यह राष्ट्रीय पंचायत है हमें इस के ऊपर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाय। इसलिए सरकार मेरे इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार के लिए भी कुछ समय इसी बजट सत्र के दौरान निकाल ले।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to raise three small points.

We want a discussion next week because Parliament is coming to an end.

AN HON. MEMBER : How is Parliament coming to an end?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Because the session is coming to an end.

MR. SPEAKER : Unwittingly he has said that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We would like to have a discussion on Combodia, because most dangerous and mischievous statements have been made by the American Vice-President regarding India. I know you have kindly admitted the Calling Attention on Monday. But we want a full scale discussion on Cambodia.

My second points is this. You are aware that in this House the Minister for Defence Production and the Defence Minister made a definite declaration that no employee in the ordinance factory will be declared surplus or retrenched. Today, we have received telegrams—Mr. Joshi and myself—and a letters also we have got....

MR. SPEAKER : Don't take opportunity from this simple item to go into that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me, Sir. On this point I only request the hon. Minister to convey our feelings to the Defence Minister and request him to make a statement. Otherwise the situation will be dangerous.

My third point is this. We should have some discussion on the communal disturbance. Even yesterday and in today's papers the incidents in Bhimri in Maharashtra have been reported and a minority community has been butchered. I would request him to kindly allow a statement to be made by the hon. Minister and after that we may have a full-scale discussion on the communal disturbances.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो कम्बोडिया के बारे में डिस्कशन के लिए सुझाव दिया गया है मैं भी प्रस्ताव कहूंगा कि इस सेशन के दौरान एक डिबेट ईस्ट एशिया के बारे में करने के लिए समय निकालना चाहिए।

दूसरे दिल्ली का ला एंड आर्डर सेंटर के पास है और इसके अतिरिक्त और भी बहुत सी बातों में सेंटर का अधिकार है। लेकिन इस सारे सेशन के अन्दर दिल्ली के बारे में

कुछ भी चर्चा नहीं हुई। मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि दो, तीन घंटे निकाले जायें जिससे दिल्ली की समस्याओं की, विशेष रूप से यहां के ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में, यहां के स्लम्स और अनएम्प्लॉयड कालोनीज के बारे में और अन्य समस्याएं जिनका सम्बन्ध केन्द्र के साथ है उन सब पर विचार किया जाय।

तीसरी चीज मैं चाहूंगा कि यह कम्यूनलिज्म के बारे में जो चर्चा है सब लोग बोलते हैं

communalism, communalism. What is communalism ?

इस के बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा हो ताकि हम साबित कर सकें कि उधर की बेंचों पर बैठे हुए वह सब लोग कम्यूनल हैं और जानबूझ कर कम्यूनलिज्म को फैलाते हैं।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : I am all for Combodia, communalism and all other issues concerning the whole world. But, Sir, for Telangana, we have been agitating day in and day out. The other day they promised that they will give three hours. Now, this week is over and in the next week some other excuse will come and this session will be over, Sir. So my only request is that some time should be found for this discussion on Telangana in the coming week.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, the census work is going to be started and before the census work is taken up in hand—and I think the whole House will agree—the scheduling and re-scheduling to the Bill as a reported by the Joint Committee should be completed during this session.

Otherwise, the work will be held up and one-fifth of the population of this country will suffer. Therefore, it ought to be taken up. And some time must be found for that. We can have an extra sitting if necessary. But, before the census work is started, this work must be completed.

श्री इलहाक सम्बली (आरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, आप ने आज के अखबार में पढ़ा होगा और इस से पहले भी यह आ चुका है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कई जगह बहुत से सीरियस कम्यूनलिस्ट्स बैठे हो रहे हैं। भीवाड़ी महाराष्ट्र

[شی इसہاک سمبھالی]

کے بارے میں آج آپ نے پڑا ہوگا کہ وہاں کتنے سیریس ڈسٹرکشن ہوئے ہیں۔ رات بھر بھیڑی جلتی رہی ہے۔ صبح میرے پاس ٹیلیفون آیا ہے۔ بھیڑی میں مائینارٹیج کے مکان اور دکانوں جلتی رہی ہیں اور تباہ ہوتی رہی ہیں۔ فائر بریگ نے بھی وہاں جانے سے انکار کر دیا۔ بھیڑی اور چاندی کے بارے میں یہاں پر کسی سیشن کے دوران ڈسکشن ہونا چاہیے۔

اچھا بات ہے کہ انہیں کے مکان جلائے جاتے ہیں، انہیں کے مکان لٹے جاتے ہیں، وہی کتل کئے جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہی پکڑے جاتے ہیں اور پولیس کے ذریعہ انہیں بیچاروں پر زیادتیاں کی جا رہی ہیں۔ اسلئے میں چاہوں گا کہ اسی سیشن کے دوران اگلے سہ ماہ اس مسئلے پر ضرور ڈسکشن ہو جانا چاہیے۔

بہاں پر اسی سیشن کے دوران
ڈسکشن ہونا چاہئے۔

عجیب بات ہے کہ انہیں کے مکان جلائے جاتے ہیں۔ انہیں کے مکان لٹے جاتے ہیں۔ وہی کتل کئے جاتے ہیں لیکن وہی پکڑے جاتے ہیں اور پولیس کے ذریعہ انہیں بیچاروں پر زیادتیاں کی جا رہی ہیں۔ اسلئے میں چاہوں گا کہ اسی سیشن کے دوران اگلے سہ ماہ اس مسئلے پر ضرور ڈسکشن ہو جانا چاہیے۔

شری شام گھا : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले हम लोगों को यह इनफॉर्मेशन दी गई थी कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर इसी सेशन के दौरान बहस होगी।

[شری اسحاق سمبھالی (امروہ):

اسپیکر صاحب - آپ نے آج کے اخبار میں پڑھا ہوگا اور اس سے پہلے بھی یہ آچکا ہے کہ ہندوستان میں کئی جگہ بہت سے سیریس کمیونل ڈسٹرکشنز ہو رہے ہیں۔ بھیڑی مہاراشٹر کے بارے میں آج آپ نے پڑھا ہوگا کہ وہاں کتنے سیریس ڈسٹرکشنز ہوئے ہیں۔ رات بھر بھیڑی جلتی رہی ہے۔ صبح میرے پاس ٹیلیفون آیا ہے۔ بھیڑی میں مائینارٹیج کے مکان اور دکانیں جلتی رہی ہیں اور تباہ ہوتی رہی ہیں۔ فائر بریگ نے بھی وہاں جانے سے انکار کر دیا۔ بھیڑی اور چاندی کے بارے میں

اس کے لیے بھی فیصلہ کیا گیا تھا کہ اگرچہ تین دنوں کا تھا۔ لیکن ابھی جو پلان منسٹر महोदय ने किया है उस में जहां तक मैं सुन सका हूं इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर डिस्कशन के मुताबिक उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है। आगामी सप्ताह के बाद सेशन खत्म होने में दो, तीन दिन ही और रह जाते हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर बहस कब हो सकती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर इसी सेशन में हम लोगों को बहस करने का मौका मिलेगा या नहीं? सरकार इस पर इसी सेशन के दौरान डिस्कशन कराना चाहती है या नहीं या सरकार सारे हाउस को अंधेरे में रखना चाहती है इस का जबाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The people of India have been terribly shocked by the report of barbarous mass execution after public trial in thousands in China.

I want to know from the Government whether the Government will issue a statement condemning these barbarous, savage, and inhuman acts of the Chinese.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार के चलते मधु लिमये जी का आई० सी० एस० लोगों के प्रीविलेज खत्म करने वाला बिल पारित नहीं हो पाया। कल हम लोगों ने आप को चिट्ठी भी लिख कर भेज दी है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सिलसिले में पार्लियामेंट में इसी सेशन में बहस होनी चाहिए। खास कर आप जानते हैं कि आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० अफसर सारे प्रशासन पर हावी हो गये हैं। ए० आर० सी० की पर्सनल मैनेजमेंट पर रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है इसलिए मैं आप के जरिए गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सिलसिले में अगले सप्ताह बहस के लिए कुछ समय निर्धारित करना चाहिए।

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 4-6 महीनों से हम देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुओं के धार्मिक जन्मों पर हमले होते हैं। चाइबासा में रामनवमी जलूस पर बमों से हमला हुआ। अब कल शिवाजी जयन्त पर हमला हुआ है। इस से पहले अहमदाबाद में हमला हुआ था। सारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों और देश विरोधी तत्वों की यह एक संगठित योजना दिखाई देती है। यह पहले हमले करते हैं और बाद में उल्टे गालियां देते फिरते हैं। इसलिए इस पर विचार होना चाहिए, खुल कर यहां पर वादविवाद हो ताकि वे लोग जो देशभक्ति के नाम पर साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं उन का दमन हो सके।

श्री सरजु पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सी० एस० आई० आर० में बहुत गम्भीर मामले पैदा हो गये हैं इसलिए इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। खास तौर से

लखनऊ बुटैनिकल गार्डन में बहुत ही भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें हैं। वहां के साइंटिस्ट्स और अन्य सारे इम्प्लायीज आन्दोलन करने पर उतारू हो गये हैं यहां पर प्रश्न भी उठाया गया था लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्रालय अथवा प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को बजट सेशन के इसी सत्र में लिया जाय और उस पर डिस्कशन कराया जाय।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I think the House should discuss the activities of the Naxalites in the country as also the extension of the activities of Naxalites into Assam. In Tinsukia, Mahatma Gandhi's statue has been desecrated. There are reports that Chinese and Pakistani currency notes have been distributed in that part of the country. This is a strategic area and so I think that the Naxalite activities all over the country should be discussed by a Resolution.

Secondly, on a previous occasion, the Government spokesman told about the discussion on the Report of the Committee on Defections. Firstly I do not find any mention in the Statement made by the hon. Minister. This House should not encourage defection. This is a bad thing and we must condemn it. Therefore, there should be a discussion on that report also. But Government seem to be so careless and so indifferent to that report. I do not understand why.

श्री राम चरण (खुरजा) : मैं आप के द्वारा यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जो रिपोर्ट है और पेरूमल कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के लिये पांच घंटे रखे गये हैं लेकिन सरकार उस को पीछे ही करती जा रही है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के लिये पांच घंटे के बजाय दस घंटे दें और प्रायारिटी दे कर उस पर विचार किया जाय। अगर इस के लिये ओवर-टाइम सिटिंग भी करनी पड़े तो करनी चाहिये।

ए माननीय सदस्य : मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I know whether Government are going to make any announcement about the settlement of the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary ? I am interested in it this way; a number of Telugu medical students in Belgaum are being ill-treated by both sections; the Mysoreans mistake them for Maharashtrians and the Maharashtrians mistake them for Mysoreans and they are being beaten up on both sides. Most of the medical students also came and interviewed the Prime Minister yesterday. Will it be possible for Government to make some settlement immediately ? It will give peace not only to Maharashtra and Mysore people but also to the Telugu people there.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Most of these matters were considered by the Business Advisory Committee which met on the 5th May. For instance, the report of the committee on defections, the debate on the Plan and various other matters were discussed there. It was found on that day that there were only 32 hours left in this session, so far as Government time was concerned. At the suggestion of the Business Advisory Committee, Government had agreed to allot ten hours out of that time for these various discussions. It is out of that time that we have found time for the debate on prohibition. Most of the subjects have been listed out here, and we shall try to allocate whatever time is possible out of it.

So far as the Special Marriage Bill is concerned, we shall try to find time for it in the last week.

श्री मधु लिये : द्राई नहीं, करना ही चाहिये ।

श्री रवि राय : इस को लाइये ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Even to find time, we have to try. Out of deference to Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, I would say, if the House agrees, that I have no objection to postpone the last item relating to modification of foreign exchange regulations to 18th May from 11th May. In accordance with the wishes of the Business Advisory Committee, we shall also try to find time for the Telengana discussion

either next week or the week after it, as soon as it is possible.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : He should try to find time for it next week.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : It should be taken up during this session.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the massacre of the Tibetans ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना जो इतनी अहम है, उस के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? आप बतलायें, कि उस पर बहस होगी या नहीं ।

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram) : He should find time for discussion on the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes..

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The Business Advisory Committee has listed it as one of the subjects, and we shall try to find time for a discussion on the report on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, before the session ends.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I want to know whether they are coming forward with the Bill...

SHRI HEM BARUA : What has happened to the discussion on the activities of the Naxalites and the report of the committee on defections ?

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : What about communal disturbances ?

श्री रवि राय : कम से कम सरकार की तरफ से ब्यान होना चाहिये कि माइनास्टीज पर हमला हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may please make a note of all these suggestions and they may be put before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We only want a statement on certain items. For instance, on the communal situation, let the hon. Minister make a statement on the matter. Similarly, about the retrenchment in the clothing factories in Kanpur, I want that Government should make a statement.

I do not want any discussion. But we expect that those employees who are retrenched in Kanpur should be given protec-

tion. Do they want a strike for their demands being acceded to? They talk of socialism. But they are handing it over to the private trade. They are retrenching people. It is a shameful commentary on the various assurances of Government.

12.36 Hrs.

**MERCHANT SHIPPING
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1969**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY
OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI
IQBAL SINGH) :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This Bill was considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3 December 1969. The amendment Bill seeks to amend the Merchant Shipping Act 1958, for the purpose of giving effect to three International Conventions relating to merchant shipping, namely : (i) the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966; (2) the International Convention relating to the Limitation of liability of owners of sea-going ships, 1957, and (iii) the International Convention for the prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 as amended in 1962.

The position regarding the three conventions is as follows :

The International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, provides for marking of free board, that is, the distance measured vertically downwards from the deckline, which must at all times and under all conditions, while the ship is afloat, remain free of water line. It also provides for marking of load lines indicating how far the ship could be permitted to submerge in water as a result of loading cargo in different seasons and different zones. Attempts have been made from time to time to control the freeboard. The first international agreement on the question was reached by the International Load Line Convention of 1930. Subsequently the 1930 convention was ratified by India in 1934 and it was incorporated in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1923.

The new Load Line Convention tends to liberalise the freeboard requirements as also summer and tropical zones areas so as to permit deeper loading of ships in greater parts of the year as compared to the old convention of 1930. It also ensures better safety of life and property at sea. Accordingly, the ratification of the new Convention was considered to be in the larger interest of Indian shipping. The Convention was thus ratified. The Bill is intended to incorporate the provisions of the 1966 Convention in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

The second is the International Convention for limitation of liability of owners of seagoing ships, 1957. Since the 18th century, legal assistance was being invoked in maritime states against proceedings for damage to property and persons on board. The first convention on the subject was signed in 1924 but it was never ratified by a sufficiently large number of states. It was again amended in 1957. This Bill seeks to adopt the provisions of the Convention.

The third is the International Convention for the prevention of pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 does not contain any provision regarding the prevention of the pollution of the sea by oil. The International Convention on the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, aims at preventing ship-owners from discharging oil and oily mixtures within a radius of 100 miles from the coast. This problem is found in an aggravated form in Europe and some Atlantic areas. It is not very acute in our area, but it is bound to arise with the bringing in of bigger tankers, and therefore India is also concerned. If there is an accident, it is bound to affect a large area as it happened in the Mediterranean two or three years ago. With the adoption of this international convention, our ships going to the countries which have ratified this convention will also be governed by it, and therefore, we are inserting a new provision in the Act.

This is a non-controversial Bill based on international agreements and conventions which have been agreed upon after considering them from all aspects and taking

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

into account the interests of Indian shipping.

I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : This Bill is non-controversial and in a way it tries to implement the international conventions which have been ratified by most of the countries, but I would like to point out some mistakes of omission and commission.

This Bill was introduced in 1968. Two years have passed since its introduction. The period of two years has to be considered to be transitional. During this transitional period, so many things might have happened. Certain cases must be pending about which decisions may not have been taken. During this period some ships may also have come into existence. Would you consider them as new ships or as existing ships according to your definition? Government should not have allowed such a long transition period because it becomes difficult to implement the provisions of the Bill.

Secondly, when a Bill is introduced, we are generally provided with the original sections, the amendments proposed and the implications thereof. In this Bill only the amendments are given; the original sections and the reasons for the amendments are not given. If they are given, it becomes easier for the Members to understand the implications of the amendments proposed.

Norms have been laid down for giving a certificate and the circumstances in which a certificate may be cancelled have also been indicated. In this connection it is said that the owner will be given a reasonable opportunity to represent his case in case of injustice done to him. But what is a reasonable opportunity? That has not been defined. Are you going to have a judicial procedure to hear the grievances of owners when the surveyor does not do his job properly and indulges in corruption? What is the provision you have made to guard against such things? It should be indicated as to how you give a reasonable opportunity. It has not been done. It is vague and such vagueness should be removed.

The imposition of liability on the owner has been referred to in terms of francs. Is it the international convention to mention everything in terms of franc? The value of gold has been also mentioned. Is it also the convention adopted by the other countries? If a liability is to be discharged in other countries where our ships go should it be in terms of gold or franc or in terms of rupees? When it is to be done in Indian territory why should it not be in terms of rupees? This requires explanation.

You have made obtaining of a certificate compulsory and certain standards had been laid down for ships which are above 150 tonnes and longer than 24 metres. Our trouble arises from smaller ships—smaller than 150 tonnes and less than of 24 metres length. Such smaller ships are used for smuggling purposes. From Pakistan so many ships visit Okha port and they are all of smaller size. It is those ships which create trouble for our customs. Is there any provision to obtain certificates for them and to observe certain norms when they enter our territory? Are we authorised to inspect them from time to time? You have mentioned that the surveyor will have only restricted powers in this regard. The defence of our country is very important. So many ships come and go; sometimes they indulge in spying in our country. Do we have the necessary powers to inspect them? They may be merchant ships; still we should be in a position to inspect them from the defence point of view and also from the point of view plugging loopholes which make it possible for them to smuggle things into India. If there is any provision, it should be mentioned in the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि तेल का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल जब होता है तो समुद्र का पानी खराब हो जाता है। उससे बचने के लिए एक सीमा भी निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। कितनी दूरी तक पानी खराब न हो, इसकी सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाए तो यह अच्छी बात होगी। उसी तरह से जो ईमैज होगा जिनदगों और प्रापर्टी पर, उसकी कितनी लायाबिलिटी होगी, उसकी सीमा हो, यह भी अच्छी बात है। कितना हिस्सा जहाज का पानी में रहे और कितना

बाहर रहे यानी जब लोड ज्यादा हो तब कितनी दूर तक वह नीचे जा सकता है, यह भी तय हो जाएगा तो यह भी अच्छी बात होगी। देखने में तो यह अच्छा लगता है कि जो इंटर-नेशनल कनवेंशन है उसके मुताबिक हम हमारा जो मर्चेन्ट शिपिंग एक्ट है, उसको बदल लें लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सी गोइंग शिप ओनर्स जो हैं, जो जहाजों के मालिक हैं उनको कितनी दफा घाटा सहना पड़ा है, कितना नुकसान उनको देना पड़ा है लंदन पोर्ट या किसी दूसरी पोर्ट पर, कितने डैमेजिज देने पड़े हैं, यह भी तो बताया जाना चाहिए। यह निश्चित किया गया है कि समुद्रतट से सी मील की दूरी तक तेल आदि न छोड़ा जाए। जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, अभी सी-पालूशन की समस्या इतनी एक्यूट नहीं हुई है, लेकिन आने वाले दिनों में वह एक्यूट होने वाली है। इस लिए इस देश को इस बारे में सतर्क हो जाना चाहिए। इस सरकार के द्वारा जो सतर्कता दिखाई गई है, वह इस बात से प्रकट है कि डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने 1968 में यह बिल पेश किया था और आज 1970 में इस को इस सदन के सामने लाया गया है। दो साल तक यह सरकार सोई रही। अगर वह चार साल तक भी सोई रहती, तब भी कोई चिन्ता नहीं थी। लेकिन अब जब कि उसने यह बिल ला कर अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की है, तो उसको यह बताना चाहिए कि अब तक समुद्र का कितना पानी खराब हुआ है और उससे बम्बई और अन्य समुद्रतट के नगरों के लोगों को क्या नुकसान हुआ है, वहां कितनी बीमारियां फैली हैं, आदि।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि कनवेंशन के द्वारा डीपर लोडिंग के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उसको मानने से हमारी तिजारत को फायदा होगा, हमें ज्यादा भाड़ा मिल सकेगा और हम ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकेंगे। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि क्या डीपर लोडिंग से,

हमारे जहाजों के पानी के अन्दर ज्यादा सबमर्ज होने से, उनके डूबने का खतरा तो नहीं होगा। हमारे जहाजों को अटलांटिक महासागर में भी जाना पड़ता है, जहां बड़े तूफान आते हैं। मुझे इस बारे में निजी तजुर्बा है। जब हमारा जहाज हेलिफ्रेक्स से चल कर उस जगह पहुंचा, जहां टाइटेनिक जहाज आइसबर्ग से टकराया था, तो लॉडिंग वगैरह की सब सामायें खत्म हो गईं और हमारे कैबिन की खिड़कियों से ऊपर तक पानी चला गया। यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या उस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों की सम्भावना होते हुए भी सरकार कनवेंशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार चलेगी।

आज कल हमारे जहाज आम तौर पर छोटे हैं। मुगल जमाने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन नेपोलियनिक वार्ज के समय नेलसन ने भी हमारे जहाजों की तारीफ की थी। उस वक्त हमारा देश जहाजरानी में बहुत उन्नत था। लेकिन आज हमारी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। आज सेंगोला, श्रीधाना, शिरोला और जल राजेन्द्र हमारे जहाज हैं। मुझे जल राजेन्द्र में लन्दन से बम्बई तक आने का मौका मिला। वह एक कार्गो-कम-पैसेंजर बोट है, लेकिन उसमें वे सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, जो कि अमरीका के जेनेरल गार्डन जैसे जहाजों में पाई जाती हैं। उस जहाज के कर्मचारी पैसेंजर्स की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जब हमारा जहाज बम्बई पहुंचा—यह 1955 की बात है—, तो पैसेंजर्स की कोई चिन्ता न करते हुए उनको घंटों तक रोक दिया गया और पहले कार्गो को उतारा गया।

सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि अगर वह ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने के लालच में ज्यादा डीप लोडिंग की इजाजत दे दें, तो क्या उससे बहुत सी जानों के जाने का खतरा तो नहीं होगा। हिन्दुस्तान के जहाजों में जो परिस्थितियां हैं, उनको देखते हुए सरकार को फारेन

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

एक्सचेंज की एट्रैक्शन के अनुसार ही काम नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि इस बारे में सोच-विचार करके और सतर्कता से काम लेना चाहिए।

कनवेन्शन के अनुसार शिप-ओनर की लायबिलिटी की लिमिटेशन को बढ़ा दिया गया है। अगर जीवन या प्रापर्टी की हानि होती है, तो शिप-ओनर को ज्यादा सजा क्यों नदी जानी चाहिए?

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान का अपना मानिटरी सिस्टम रुपए पर आधारित है, तो फिर जर्मनी आदि फ्रैंक्स में क्यों कम्प्यूट किया जाएगा। इससे बहुत कनफ्यूजन पैदा होगा।

इन्टरनेशनल कनवेन्शन की सिफारिशों को लागू करना ठीक है। यह भी ठीक है कि दुनिया बहुत छोटी हो रही है और सब देश एक दूसरे के बहुत नज़दीक आ रहे हैं। लेकिन जब यह बिल दो साल तक खड़ाई में पड़ा रहा है, तो फिर किन खास दिक्कतों के कारण अब हमारे लिए इस बिल को पास करना लाज़िमी हो गया है, इस बारे में सरकार की ओर से कोई सफाई नहीं दी गई है। इस लिए मैं इस बिल को अपनी क्वालिफाइड सपोर्ट देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara): Sir, I am glad this amendment has been brought forward, but I want to know whether these three contentions will be fully ratified by this. It would have been much better if the texts of these three international conventions were given along with this Bill. This is very inadequate information. So many times my experience with the Indian Merchant Shipping Act is, many of these international conventions are not fully ratified by India. They make a sort of ratification. That is not sufficient. In this case, I want to know whether these three useful conventions are fully ratified. We have no way to find it out. It is always better that along with the Bill you attach the texts of the conventions also, so that we would be in a position to make a comparative

study and satisfy ourselves whether the conventions are fully ratified.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to support the Bill. While doing so, I would like to draw attention to some demands contained in a memorandum submitted to the hon. Minister, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, recently, on behalf of the workmen of Rajabagan Dockyard, Kulpi Workshop and Marine Workshop of C. I. W. T. C. Ltd., which is a Government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Transport and Shipping. The River Steam Navigation Company Limited, now transferred to C. I. W. T. C. Ltd., applied before the High Court at Calcutta under section 391 of the Companies Act to transfer its assets and liabilities to a newly formed Government of India Undertaking, known as Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited under a scheme of arrangement. The High Court, while accepting the said scheme of arrangement, modified the said clause 7 of the said Scheme which concerned the interests of workmen which are as follows.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it connected with this Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, as a result of this about 1600 to 2000 workers employed in various shipping companies have been rendered surplus. They have said in the memorandum:

"In the circumstances, our Union request you to kindly concede the following and to direct the authorities concerned to implement your directive immediately."

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is the general reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: There must be some relevance to the provisions; it has to be connected somewhere.

13 Hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is concerned with shipping employees.

MR. SPEAKER: Members of Parliament should not act like this. Those who read the proceedings will think that the Speaker did not point out this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Those who read the proceedings will be happy. I will not take more than one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly be relevant. Don't bring in extraneous matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not bringing in extraneous matters; I am taking this opportunity.....

MR. SPEAKER : He is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Taking advantage of this Bill, I am appealing to the government.....

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with the Bill. I will give you an opportunity on some other occasion; not now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you allow me a minute.....

MR. SPEAKER : How can I allow you ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This particular shipping company has been taken over

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with the Bill. Kindly resume your seat.

श्री स० मो० बेनर्जी : अगर आप मुझको पहले से रोक देते तो ठीक होता । अब आधी बात मैंने कह दी है, आधी रह गई है । ऐसे ही रह जाएगा तो बहुत बुरा होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी और मौके पर आपको एकमोडेट कर सकता हूँ, इस समय नहीं ।

श्री स० मो० बेनर्जी : तो आप मुझे परमिट कीजिए, मिनिस्टर साहब को यह मेमोरेण्डम दे दूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : Sir, It is past 1 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you for inviting my attention to that. Shri O. P. Tyagi will have the floor after lunch.

13-02 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले मैं एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि शंकराचार्य जी तथा अन्य चार व्यक्तियों ने पार्लिमेंट पर गौरक्षा आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह आन्दोलन वही पुराना रूप धारण कर ले । इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट को अपनी पोजीशन साफ करनी चाहिए । यह आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ करने की नौबत क्यों आई, सरकार ने जो आश्वासन दिया था उसके आधार पर उनके साथ कोई बातचीत की या नहीं की, उन्होंने कमेटी से असहयोग कर दिया, कोई सहयोग नहीं दिया, इन सब बातों की तरफ अगर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ हुआ है वह कोई मुसीबत पैदा कर दे जबकि पहले से ही दुनिया भर की मुसीबतें यहां पर पैदा हो रही हैं । इस ओर गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देकर इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट को अपनी पालिसी साफ करनी चाहिए । सत्याग्रहियों ने प्रारम्भ करने से पहले गवर्नमेंट को कोई अल्टीमेटम दिया या नहीं और गवर्नमेंट ने क्या उत्तर दिया, इस प्रकार की सारी बातों की सफाई यहां पर सरकार की ओर से होनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान) ... शंकराचार्य जी ने असहयोग किया, त्यागपत्र दिया, उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किस लिए किया और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की पोजीशन क्या है उसकी जानकारी इस सदन को दी जानी चाहिए ।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चंडीगढ़) : त्यागी जी ने जो कहा है मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । सात नवम्बर को हम भूले नहीं हैं जबकि पांच सात लाख लोगों ने गौरक्षा

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में यहां पर आन्दोलन किया था। सरकार इसपर तुरन्त ध्यान दे ताकि यह आन्दोलन कहीं वैसा ही भीषण रूप धारण न कर ले।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है जोकि जहाजरानी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार यहां पर लाई है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें इन्टरनेशनल कम्युनिकेशन्स की बात है। लेकिन यह बिल जो हमको दिया गया है इसके साथ इन्टरनेशनल कन्वेन्शन्स में कहां आप परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं, क्या पहले था और अब क्या करना चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना हमको नहीं दी गई है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार से जो सरकार ने बिल पेश किया है यह अधूरा है। सरकार को जल्दबाजी में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करनी चाहिए जिससे जहाजरानी उद्योग को क्षति पहुंचे।

दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि सरकार ने भारत के जहाजों को इंटरनेशनल लाज के अनुसार विदेशी जहाजों से मिलाने की चेष्टा की है। भारतवर्ष के अधिकांश जहाज पुराने हैं और विदेशी जहाजों के कम्पीटीशन में नहीं ठहर सकते। साथ ही सेपटी के नाम पर आप ने इस प्रकार के नियम बना दिए हैं जिन से आशंका है कि भारत वर्ष की जहाजरानी पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। आपको सोचना चाहिए कि इस सेफ्टी शब्द के नाम से और उसके अधीन बने नियमों से भारतवर्ष के जहाजों पर कहीं कुप्रभाव न पड़ जाये।

आपने सर्टिफिकेट देने की बात कही है और उसको कंसिल करने को भी बात कही है। अगर कोई जहाज की सर्टिफिकेट लेने के बाद किसी प्रकार की मार्किंग में कोई भी गड़बड़ है तो आप के पास सीधा कंसिलेशन का अधिकार है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उसकी सुनवाई पहले करें, उनको वारनिंग दें, जुर्माना करें या सर्टिफिकेट विद हेल्ड कर लें

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बजाए इसके कि सीधे-सीधे एक दम सर्टिफिकेट ही कंसिल कर दें कंसिलेशन आफ़ दी सर्टिफिकेट की बात न्यायप्रद नहीं है। जब आप बिल बना रहे हैं तो ऐसी पावर किसी अधिकारी को न दे दें जिससे इस बढ़ते हुए व्यापार को धक्का पहुंचे।

इंटरनेशनल लोड लाइन का सर्टिफिकेट कौन देगा ? आपकी गवर्नमेंट देगी, अथवा अन्य व्यक्ति, यह इस बिल में नहीं है, और कब तक उसका समय लागू होगा, यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है।

समुद्र के पानी को गन्दा बनाने की आपने बात कही है। कोई भी जहाज अपना तेल, पानी आदि नहीं निकालेगा। आप जो नोटिफिकेशन करेंगे तो क्या आपने कोई इस प्रकार का एरिया निश्चित किया है जहां पर कोई भी जहाज अपने तेल और गन्दा पानी नहीं निकाल सकेगा ?

आपने अपनी सुरक्षा को सारी बातें कर ली लेकिन जहाज पर जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनको सुरक्षा आपने कुछ नहीं दी। आप इंटरनेशनल जहाजों के साथ तालमेल तो बैठा रहे हैं लेकिन वह जिस तरह अपने मजदूरों को सुविधाएं देते हैं क्या आप वैसी सुविधाएं देंगे ? कोई आदमी मर जाए तो आप विदेशों से उसके आधार पर मुआबजा लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको विदेशी जहाजों के समान न नौकरी मिलती है, न उन को रहने की सुविधा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जब आप सर्टिफिकेट दें उस समय मजदूरों की नौकरी आदि की सेपटी की बातों को देख कर ही जहाजों के मालिकों को सर्टिफिकेट इश्यू करें, अन्यथा नहीं।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Sir, this Bill seeks to carry out certain decisions arrived at in certain international conventions and I welcome the provision because they specify the exact position that is intended to be made. The provision as regards

prevention of water being polluted by oil is also very necessary. You will remember that some time ago the Barauni refinery let loose a very large quantity of oil and Ganga water was polluted and a very large amount of loss was caused. Therefore if ships also begin to do the same thing, it will be very dangerous. Therefore, the provision that has been made in this Bill is very welcome.

Along with this I feel that some decision should be arrived at by the Government to give protection to our Indian shipping for the coastal trade and no foreign ships should be allowed to have any competition with the Indian shipping so far as coastal trade is concerned and I feel that provision is very necessary so that our shipping may be protected. Indian shipping is increasing in gross tonnage and I feel that this law as it is intended to be specific is welcome. As regards the objection that the statement of objects and reasons was not given, it was given in the original Bill as distributed, but in the Bill as it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha these things have not been included.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of my friends who have spoken on this Bill have spoken under certain misconception. The major misconception was this and they asked why we have not given the full details and more details on the Bill. I may say in this connection that this Bill was introduced in 1968 in Rajya Sabha and the Bill was circulated to Members of Lok Sabha and in that all the details are given. When the Bill is passed and again brought out in this House after passing in the other House, this is the convention so far that only the clauses which have been passed and the way in which they have been passed are given. Even so, all such details have been given in the Bill which we had introduced in the other House and which has been circulated to hon. Members already.

There has been another misapprehension. I do not know whether it was because these are technical subjects I do not think any hon. Member will be able to know all such technical details. Regarding the load line

convention, there is already a convention. Load line certificates are already being given. These are given by the Director General of Shipping, its branches and its survey office. They are already doing it. The First Load Line Convention was in 1930. Then it was adopted in 1934 and when we amended that Act in 1958, we adopted the old Convention, but after that the international Convention, was again revised and amended, and we are bringing this Bill to give effect to the amended Convention. Load line will be different according to different seasons. The oceans of the world have been divided into various categories, there are rough seas and other seas. The seas have been divided accordingly. On the certificates the load line will be marked saying, this ship can go into the rough sea with so much loading. Take the case of monsoon season. During that time the Indian sea is rough; but in non-monsoon time it is not so much rough. That is why, considering all these points, it was again revised and we have adopted it and India was one of the countries which had been pressing for this. Instead of the old single load lines now we are having 2 or 3 load lines which will be marked and it will be shown how this ship can be loaded in different seasons and different areas. It will be beneficial to us.

Regarding the other points as to who will issue the certificate the D.G. Shipping and its subordinate office are already doing it. But now the only difference is that for tankers there will be different certificate; for cargo ships different certificate. We have defined to what extent this can be done, and more details have been given regarding all these things. All these matters have been examined by all the organisations, shipping concerns, shipping companies, those who are interested in Shipping, the National Shipping Board, etc. All have agreed to that and we have ratified and we have adopted this. When we ratified this in 1968 there was not much difference. There were only a few clauses and those being in our favour we had ratified and we got the benefit out of it. And now we are bringing this in the amended shape on the statute-book.

Regarding the other question, limitation of the liabilities, one point was made out. Hon. Members asked, why have we said franc. The franc is a general term; it is not the French Franc. It is, if I may

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

say so, a 'notional currency' which has been adopted in all the International Conventions relating to sea, sea-going ships and other many time conventions. Not only in respect of sea only, but in respect of Air Cargo Convention also, this 'notional' franc has been adopted. You can adopt anything; it is notional and it is not French franc. Franc has been defined. You cannot adopt the national currencies. From time to time there may be devaluation. If another country also devaluates and if our ship goes there and there is an accident there, we may have to pay more. And that is why, after taking into consideration all these things we are coming forward with this amendment. Now, we have adopted the International Convention. That is why that system has been adopted.

If any accident happens in India to a ship, it has to be paid according to the international standards. If any accident happens to our ship in any other port outside, then we have to pay according to the international standards. Bothways it is beneficial. So, if we go on adopting these standards, it may be beneficial or it may prove to be beneficial in the long run to our shipping lines.

Regarding the other point, that is pollution by sea, an International Convention was finalised in 1954. The problem was aggravated in 1957 and so it was amended in 1962. And we have adopted it. As I said, in the beginning, there is not much problem. The problem might get aggravated with the coming of big tankers. If there is any accident, then the whole sea is polluted by oil as had happened in the Mediterranean about two years ago. Practically the whole of the ship, flora & fauna had been affected. That is why we have taken preventive measures.

Another point I would like to touch is that after the passing of this Bill, we shall have to ask the Indian ports also to have arrangements for reception of these oil residues so that the oily substance is not allowed to be discharged by the ships near the port but about 100 miles from the coast. This is a preventive measure which we are taking. And all of us have to consider this.

Regarding the safety of workers, it is a misconception because in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act everything is provided for. We are adopting the International

Convention. According to that, the sea men and other workers will have to be provided with accommodation and other facilities as also for their safety. We are adopting the international standards and that is why I have not touched that point. It is covered in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya-Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the clauses.

Clauses 2 to 8

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Substitution of new section for section 317).

Amendment made :

Page 6, line 17,—

for "1969" substitute "1970" (3)
(Shri Iqbal Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 9, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 9, as amended were added to the bill

Clauses 10 to 15.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 10 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 10 to 15 were added to the bill

Clauses 16—(Insertion of new Part XA)

Amendments made :

Page 9, line 36,—

for "ship" substitute "vessel". (4)

Page 9, line 37,—

for "ship" substitute "vessel" (5)

Page 10, line 5,—

for "ship" substitute "vessel" (6)

Page 10, line 8,—

for "ship" substitute "vessel" (7)

(Shri Iqbal Singh)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : None of the amendments have been moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has moved them. Shri Jha, are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Yes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has accepted his amendments. Let the Minister accept his amendments.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move:

Page 11, line 14,—

for "one" substitute "two" (9)

Page 11, line 18,—

for "three thousand and one hundred francs." substitute "five thousand francs." (10)

Page 11, line 22 and 23,—

for "three thousand and one hundred francs" substitute "five thousand francs" (11)

Page 11, line 24 and 25,—

for "two thousand and one hundred francs" substitute "three thousand francs." (13)

Page 11, line 28,—

for "one" substitute "two". (13)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया उसमें कहा कि यदि जान और माल का नुकसान हो तो उसमें इंटरनेशनल कंवेन्शन के मुताबिक सजा देने की बात है। अब तक का जो रहा है उसमें सजा कम दी जाती है। इंटरनेशनल कंवेन्शन के मुताबिक ये सजा बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन डेमैज हो और जान का नुकसान हो तो उसमें एक तरह से कंजूसी इन्होंने दिखालाई है। इसमें कंवेन्शन की बात जो है वह ज्यादा दें। इसकी जो रकम है, जहां वह देते हैं—

"The amounts to which the owner of a vessel may limit his liability under sub-section (1) of section 352A shall be—

(a) where the occurrence has given rise to property claims only, an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount equivalent to one thousand francs for each ton of the vessel's tonnage;"

जहां पर '1000' है वहां मेरा संशोधन है '2000' कर दें।

उसी तरह से दूसरा संशोधन है—

"Where the occurrence has given rise to personal claims only, an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount equivalent to three thousand and one hundred francs for each ton of the vessel's tonnage;"

इसमें जहां पर आपने '3100 फ्रैंक' रखा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जगह पर '5000 फ्रैंक' रख दिया जाए।

पेज 11 में क्लाज (सी) में आपने 'तीन हजार एक सौ फ्रैंक' रखा है। वह इस प्रकार है—

"where the occurrence has given rise to personal claims and property claims, an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount equivalent to three thousand and one hundred francs for each tone of the vessel's tonnage....."

जहां पर '3100 फ्रैंक' है वहां '5000 फ्रैंक', और उसके मुताबिक जो परिवर्तन होना चाहिए वह है '2100 फ्रैंक' की जगह '3000 फ्रैंक' और 1000 फ्रैंक की जगह '2000 फ्रैंक' होना चाहिए। जहां पर माल का और जान का नुकसान हो वहां आपको नग्नता बरतनी चाहिए।

श्री इकबाल हिस : जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि लायबिलिटी को बढ़ाया जाए,

[श्री इबाल सिंह]

आज का जो मचेंट शिपिंग ऐक्ट है, अगर कोई डैमेज हो जाए तो उसके मुताबिक कम्पेंसेशन क्लेम किया जाता है। ऐक्ट के मुताबिक अगर कोई डैमेज प्रापर्टी का हो तो 200 रुपया पर टन उसका, अगर वह इतना ही रुपया जमा करा दे तो उसके मुताबिक क्लेम किया जाता है। उसके साथ ही 100 रुपया पर टन है अगर सिर्फ प्रापर्टी का नुकसान हो और अगर आदमी या लास ऑफ लाइफ हो तो 200 रुपया पर टन है। इनको बढ़ा करके 1,500 रुपया पर टन, 1,000 रुपया पर टन और 500 रुपया पर टन आगे ही बढ़ाया। क्यों यह बढ़ाया गया इसलिए कि यह जो ब्रिटिश बोर्ड ऑफ ट्रेड की जो कंवेन्शन थी पहले वह लागू थी। वह यह है कि जिस जगह ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ उसके बाद टोटल डैमेज कितना हुआ, उसमें कितना नुकसान हुआ, आदमी कितने मरे, प्रापर्टी कितनी जाया हुई और उसमें जब वह शिप की वैल्यू लेते थे तो उसकी कोई साइंटिफिक बेसिस नहीं थी। उसके बाद इसको बदला गया और वह भी पर टन किया गया साइंटिफिक बेसिस पर। 1,500 पर-टन कोई नोशनल नहीं है, उसका एक तरीका है कि कितनी जहाज की कंसट्रक्शन काम्ट है आदि सभी चीजों को देख करके सारी दुनिया ने उस पर ऐप्री किया। मुझे खुशी होती अगर मैं आनरेबल मैम्बर साहब का अमेंडमेंट मान सकता। पर मान नहीं सकता क्योंकि यह चीजें सारी दुनिया में ऐप्री करके रखी है। अगर हम इसको बढ़ाने की बात करें तो हिन्दुस्तान का जहाज यदि बाहर जाएगा तो और हिसाब से पे करेगा और यहां आएगा तो और हिसाब से पे करेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज वालों को नुकसान होगा। इसलिए इस बात को सामने रखते हुए जो उन्होंने संशोधन दिया है वह मैं मान नहीं सकता।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 9 to 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 16 as amended, was added to the bill

Clause 17 was added to the Bill

Clause 18.—(Amendment of Section 436).

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move:

Page 20, line 28,—for "two" substitute "four" (14)

Page 20, line 34,—for "one" substitute "two" (15)

Page 30, line 41, for "one" substitute "two" (16)

Page 20, line 45, for "one" substitute "two" (17)

Page 21, line, 8,—for "five hundred" substitute "one thousand" (18)

Page 21, line 12, for "two" substitute "three" (19.)

Page 21, line 15,—for "twenty" substitute—"twentyfive" (20)

Page 21, line 18,—for "two" substitute—"four".(12)

Page 21, line 26,—for "six months" substitute—"one year" (22)

Page 21, line 27,—for "five" substitute "seven" (23)

इंटरनेशनल कंवेन्शन के मुताबिक पहले ऐक्ट में यह सजाएं कम थीं, अब सजा देने में सरकार सक्षम हो रही है। लेकिन लोग फाइन ज्यादा करते हैं, इसका खुलासा मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। ऐप्रीमेंट जो हुआ उसके मुताबिक फाइन तो कम दे रहे हैं लेकिन सजाएं वह इंटरनेशनल कंवेन्शन के मुताबिक दे रहे हैं। इस सारी चीज को मंत्री महोदय ने मैकेनिकली किया है। इस लिए मैं अपने संशोधन के अनुसार यह चाहता हूं कि पेज 20 पर पंक्ति 28 में जहां फाइन 2,000 रु० लिखा हुआ है उसकी जगह पर 4 हजार रुपये कर दिया जाए, पंक्ति 34 में 1,000 के स्थान पर

2,000 कर दिया जाए, पंक्ति 41 में 1,000 की जगह 2,000 कर दें, पंक्ति 45 में 1,000 की जगह 2,000 कर दें, पेज 21, पंक्ति 8 में 500 के बजाए 1,000 कर दें, पंक्ति 12 में 2,000 के स्थान पर 3,000 कर दें, पंक्ति 15 में 20 के स्थान पर 25 कर दें, पंक्ति 18 में 2,000 के स्थान पर 4,000 कर दें, पंक्ति 26 में 6 महीने के स्थान पर 1 साल कर दें, और पंक्ति 27 में 5,000 के स्थान पर 7,000 कर दें।

यही मेरे संशोधन हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उनको स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक इस बात का है कि आयल पालिसी के मुताल्लिक इस को बढ़ाया जाए या नहीं, तो मैंने जैसा कहा अभी तक यह प्राल्लेम इतनी एग्जैक्ट नहीं हुई है, लेकिन हम प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स ले रहे हैं कि अगर कल कुछ हो तो हम इसके मुताबिक ऐक्शन ले सकें। आज तक यह कानून ही नहीं था। आज पहली दफा इसको सजा के लिए ला रहे हैं। आज तक अगर किसी जगह तेल फैक दिया जाए तो उसके लिए सजा नहीं दी जा सकती। अब कंवेनशन एंटाइप करने के बाद जो मर्चेंट शिपिंग ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट में लाया हूँ उसके मुताबिक यह चीज सोची जा सकती है। लेकिन हम इसको कम करेंगे या बढ़ाएंगे या क्या करेंगे यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। कुछ बातें इंटरनेशनल तौर पर मानी गई हैं, उनको नेशनल तौर पर लागू करने के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

इस लिए जो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कही हैं उनको मानने से मैं मजबूर हूँ। जो बाकी दुनिया है उसी के साथ हम को चलना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 14—23 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 14 to 23 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill

Clause 19.—(substitution of new section for section 460A).

Amendment made :

Page 21, line 46,—

for "1969" substitute "1970" (8)
(Shri Iqbal Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short title and Commencement)

Amendment Made :—

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)
(Shri Iqbal Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twentieth" substitute "Twenty-first" (1)

(Shri Iqbal Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, and part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The enacting formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The title was added to the Bill.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.38 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON PROHIBITION— contd.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I do not know what purpose will be served by the debate that we are having today because it was left to a non-official Member, with such limited time, to bring this Report of the Tek Chand Committee before the House for discussion.

This Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission and the responsibility of the Government was either to implement its recommendations, or, if they had any other opinion, to place it before the House for discussion to find out how far it was practicable.

I do not think that there is any difference of opinion that prohibition should be implemented in this country. If anybody wants the opinion of the people again because of the climate that has been created by some, I will challenge him to go to the people, the poorer people about whom we are thinking. I think they will be cent per cent for prohibition. I have no doubt about it.

Prohibition was embodied in the Constitution itself, in the Directive Principles, and so whatever be the Government, it has to carry it out. But I think that this Government has been systematically sabotaging this prohibition policy. It is a national shame that in the Gandhi Centenary Year only two States are dry and in almost all the other States even partial prohibition has been lifted, withdrawn and relaxed. Probably they wanted to pay a tribute to Gandhiji by doing so. The Central Government says that it has nothing to do with it, that it is the business of the States. Agriculture and education also relate to the States, but has the Central Government any responsibility or not? Has the Centre no responsibility in the matter?..... (Interruptions..). It has become part of

our culture, if you do not drink, you are not modern; such an atmosphere has been created.

My point is this. Let us know from the Government whether they really and sincerely feel that prohibition policy should be carried out. Are they feeling that it is not practicable? Some people say that if there is prohibition, that only leads to illicit distillation which goes on as a cottage industry. Even from that point can one say: Gandhiji wanted cottage industry; if by having prohibition you are having this cottage industry, have it all the same and why are you objecting to it if people manufacture liquor illicitly?

Let us know specifically if the Government have any difficulties and feel that for practical reasons, economic reasons and financial reasons, they are unable to carry out this policy; let them go before the country and say: we want money from the sale of liquor. The reason behind this policy was not financial or economical but moral; for economic reasons of the poor in the country it was necessary that such a policy should be implemented in this country.

The real purpose of the debate would be served if the Government is frank enough and honest enough to tell the country that they are not in a position to do so. Let us not do this simply because Gandhiji said that it was one of the eleven programmes and during the British days we offered satyagraha and I personally faced police lathi charge in front of the ganja shops and liquor shops. Because there is Gandhiji's name in it, therefore we pay lip service to it and keep it in the Constitution and then we go on sabotaging it? There has been a demand to amend the Constitution to make it compulsory all over the country; there will then be dry States only and there is no question of wet States and dry States. I shall urge the Government to amend the Constitution and do away with prohibition altogether if it is not possible for this country in the present circumstances to implement prohibition really. I do not know what is the Government's reaction.

This was not within the jurisdiction of the Fifth Finance Commission but I was surprised to find that it had indirectly hinted that prohibition should be carried out if

it served its purpose, in other words asking the State Governments not to carry it out. What is the Government's reaction to it? Have they commented on it? They have no business to say like that. Law is not enough in such matters. Moral climate has to be created and people have to be educated. But in every matter law gives guidance and direction. Therefore, law is necessary. It is not that by merely passing the law you can implement anything you like. Nothing will happen unless people's co-operation is also there and people are also educated for that purpose. There are two sides to the question. We may educate people. But people themselves may want it and then we have to implement what the people want. Let the Government tell us whether, except on financial reasons, there is any opposition from the people as such that the Government should not carry out this policy. If there is overwhelming support from the people, what prevents the Government from carrying out this policy?

The Tek Chand Committee advocated a phased programme taking into consideration all aspects of the question. There are about 200 recommendations and they have suggested a phased programme in which they could be implemented. What is the Government's reaction to it? I hope the debate would have served its purpose if the Government is sincere and honest enough to tell the people; we are unable to carry out this programme because these difficulties are there and they should be removed if really we want to carry it out.

श्री बंगरू उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। शराबबन्दी के खिलाफ अगर कोई होंगे तो वे लोग होंगे जो शराब के ठेके ले कर मोटे हो गए हैं। दूसरे वे लोग होंगे जो शराब पिला कर और लोगों को बेहोश करके उनको लूटते हैं। तीसरे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हो सकती हैं जिनकी आमदनी जाती है। चौथे इसे खिलाफ सैटल गवर्नमेंट हो सकती है क्योंकि शराबबन्दी लागू करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पचास परसेंट या सैट परसेंट जो नुकसान उनको होता है, उसकी पूर्ति की मांग करती हैं।

पहले दो के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आदिवासी हूँ और आदिवासियों में मेरी जात गोंड है। केरल, मद्रास और पंजाब को छोड़कर बाकी सभी प्रदेशों में गोंड आदिवासी आपको मिलेंगे। मैं जिस मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ वहाँ गोंडों की आबादी चालीस लाख है। गोंड आदिवासी पैदा होता था तो शराब में, मरता था तो शराब में, शादी होती तो शराब चलती थी, पूजा अगर करनी होती थी तो बिना शराब के पूजा नहीं होती थी, कोई अन्य समारोह भी होता था तो वह बिना शराब के नहीं होता था। यह इनकी परिस्थिति थी। मैंने देखा कि ये लोग शराब के कारण कज में फँसते जा रहे हैं, गरीब आदिवासियों की जमीनें शराब में जा रही हैं, एक-एक बोतल और आधी-आधी बोतल में मालगुजारी गांव के गांव जा रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े जो जमींदार हैं गोंड जात के अन्दर वे आधी उम्र में मर रहे हैं या बीमार हो गए हैं या उनके जो लड़के पैदा हो रहे हैं वे अपंग पैदा हो रहे हैं, और वे कर्जदार हो गए हैं। इस तरह से अपनी जाति की बिगड़ती हुई हालत को जब मैंने देखा तो 1918 में मैंने शराबबन्दी के लिए प्रचार करना शुरू किया। मैं आज दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने कम से कम पांच लाख से ऊपर लोगों की शराब की आदत छुड़ाई है अपनी समाज के अन्दर से। एक उदाहरण मैं इसलिए दे रहा हूँ कि कोई भी अगर जा कर देखना चाहे तो देख सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट जिले में बैहर एक तहसील है, यह जंगली तहसील है। उस तहसील में मैंने कोई ड्राई महीने काम किया है। 1944 से इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि दो साल 1945 और 1946 में इस तहसील का शराब का एक भी ठेका किसी ने नहीं लिया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि सारे ठेकेदार और कुछ जो साहूकार थे उन्होंने मेरे खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट की और मेरे अपने ही प्रदेश की मेरी अपनी ही कांग्रेस की सरकार ने मुझे 1947 में प्रिवेटिव डिटेशन ऐक्ट में

[श्री मंगल उद्देशे]

जेल में डाल दिया और दो महीने तेरह दिन मुझे जेल में रखा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1952 में मैंने कांग्रेस का टिकट नहीं मांगा था। लेकिन मुझे टिकट दिया गया और चुनाव लड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया। जबरदस्ती मुझे खड़ा किया गया। मैं सोशल वर्कर हूँ, राजनीतिक वर्कर नहीं हूँ। शराबखोरी का विरोध करने की वजह से और सोशल वर्क करने की वजह से ही मैं पार्लियमेंट में आ सका हूँ। मैं चार साल कुली रहा हूँ। चार साल तक स्टेशन पर मैंने कुली का काम किया है। शराब से कुली वर्ग को क्या नुकसान होता है, इसका प्रचार मैंने उनके बीच में किया है। उसके बाद चार साल पोर्टर में रहा हूँ और मैंने देखा कि रेल के कर्मचारी, छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी किस तरह से शराब में बरबाद होते हैं। उसके बाद मैं अपने समाज को सुधारने के लिए निकला और देखा कि किस-किस तरह से समाज में क्या-क्या इसकी वजह से नुकसान होता है। मैंने जो बैहर तहसील में काम किया वहाँ के आदिवासी को आप देखें और बाकी मध्य प्रदेश की आदिवासी जनता को देखें तो आपको जमीन आसमान का अन्तर नजर आएगा। इनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक हालत बहुत सुधर गई है। महाराष्ट्र के चांदा जिले में एक कुरमार जाति है जो बहुत शराब पीती थी। यहाँ तक शराब का रिवाज था कि बच्चा पैदा होता था और बच्चे को मां जब दूध पिलाती थी तो एक बूंद शराब की वह अपने स्तन पर भी लगा लेती थी ताकि शराब उसके पेट में चली जाए। यह 1920 की बात है। आज वहाँ जा कर आप देखेंगे तो आपको शराब नहीं मिलेगी, वहाँ चाय के कप मिलेंगे, शराब पीने वाला कोई कुरमार या गडरिया नहीं मिलेगा।

कल श्री मोदी जी ने कहा अगर शराब बन्दी हो जाती है तो काटेज इंडस्ट्री चलने लग जाती है और उसमें गंदे तरीके से शराब निकाली जाती है। मैंने डिस्टिलरी को भी देखा है। चूहे

गिरकर महुए में सड़ जाते हैं, वहाँ शराब निकाली जाती है। महुए को कौवा मँला करते हैं, बीट करते हैं। उसमें से शराब निकालते हैं। अगर हाथ से शराब निकाली जाती है तो शुद्धता से निकलती है। पर काटेज इंडस्ट्री कहाँ होती है? जहाँ शराब की दूकानें सी बंद होंगी वहाँ आपको बड़ी मुश्किल से चोरी छिपे पाँच दस काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज ही मिलेंगी। तो फिर काटेज इंडस्ट्री का शोर क्यों होता है? ठेकेदार शराब के जो शराब बेच कर मोटे हो गए हैं, इन लोगों का जब मोटा होना बन्द हो जाता है ट्राइबल एरिया में मैंने देखा है जो शराब नहीं पीते हैं या जिन्होंने शराब पीना छोड़ दिया है उनके घरों में ले जा कर शराब के निकालने से उपकरण आदि रखवा देते हैं और उधर ऐक्साइज सब इन्स्पेक्टर को भिजवा कर उसको एरैस्ट करवा देते हैं इस इल्जाम में कि यह हाथ से शराब निकालता है। इन ठेकेदारों की तिजोरियों को आप देखें तो उनमें सोने, चांदी के लोगों के जेवरत मिलेंगे, ट्राइबल लोगों से जो पैसा उन्होंने कमाया है, वह मिलेगा। ये लोगों को शराब पीने के लिए लाचार कर देते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि घर-घर में शराब ले जा कर बेची जाती है और अगर किसी ने शराब की बोतल नहीं ली तो पुलिस वालों को ले जा कर उसको गिरफ्तार करवाया जाता है, उसको मरवाते हैं, उसको पिटाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर सब से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। पहले आदिवासी लोग कहते थे कि पूजा में शराब की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन प्रचार के कारण अब वह सब कुछ खत्म हो गया है। अब वे लोग पूजा, जन्म-मरण और विवाह आदि में शराब का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। बस्तर के आदिवासी कहते हैं कि जिस दिन हम बाजार जाते हैं, उस दिन हम थोड़ी बहुत शराब पी लेते हैं, लेकिन ठेकेदार के नौकर रोज हमारे घरों में शराब रख देते हैं अगर हम उसको नहीं

भी पीते हैं, तो भी वे हम से पैसे मांगते हैं और पैसा न मिलने पर पुलिस वालों के द्वारा तंग करते हैं और पैसे वसूल करते हैं। यह कैसा ट्राइबल वेलफेयर और सोशल वेलफेयर है कि 73 लाख रुपए का शराब का टेका दे कर बस्तर के अधनंगे आदिवासियों से तीन करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया जाता है? एक तरफ़ तो सरकार उन लोगों के उत्थान और विकास के लिए करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करती है और दूसरी तरफ़ उनको शराब पिलाती है।

शराब के कारण झबुआ जिले के आदिवासियों की हालत इतनी गिर गई है कि अब उनके लिए मनुष्य जीवन की कोई कीमत नहीं रही है। थोड़ी सी शराब पीकर जब किसी आदिवासी को लहर आ जाती है, तो वह किसी भी व्यक्ति को तीर मार कर मार देता है। वहां रोज़ एक खून होता है। एक सब-डिविजन में दो एडीशनल सेशन जज हैं, जिनके पास रोज़ मर्डर केस आते हैं और भील समाज के वे लोग मर्डर के आरोप को कुबूल करते हैं।

इस बारे में काटेज इंडस्ट्री खुलने आदि की बातें सिर्फ़ बहाने हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह कायदा बना कर शराब को बन्द करे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खून करने पर फांसी की सजा होती है, इस लिए खून करना बन्द तो नहीं हो गया है और इसी तरह चोरी के लिए सजा होने पर भी चोरी बन्द तो नहीं हो गई है। उसी प्रकार शराब-बन्दी होने पर भी वह थोड़ी बहुत तो चलती ही रहेगी। लेकिन अगर शराब बन्दी के कारण 100 में से 5 आदमी शराब पियें, तो बाकी 95 आदमियों को अवश्य फ़ायदा होगा। अगर सरकार को समाजवाद लाना है, तो उसको सब से पहले शराब को बन्द करना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सोशल वर्कर शराब को बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध

में काम कर रहे हैं, अगर उनको सरकार की तरफ़ से कुछ अच्छी सहायता मिले, तो उनके प्रचार-कार्य और साथ ही सरकार के कायदे के कारण इस धार्मिक देश में शराब अवश्य बन्द हो जाएगी। आखिर हम लोगों में बिना सरकारी सहायता के लाखों लोगों की शराब छुड़ाई है। शराब से समाज की जितनी हानि होती है, सोशल वेलफेयर के किसी भी कार्यक्रम से उसका प्रतिकार नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को शराब-बन्दी की तरफ़ तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के युग की पुकार है कि शोषण समाप्त होना चाहिए और सबसे पहले गरीब आदमियों की रोटी और कपड़े की प्राथमिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यदि कोई लोग गरीबों की समृद्धि की चर्चा करते हैं और साथ ही वे शराब का भी समर्थन करते हैं, तो वे इन दो बातों में कैसे ताल-मेल बिठाते हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। हम मांग करते हैं कि गरीबों की तन्खाह और आमदनी बढ़नी चाहिए, लेकिन जब कोई गरीब तन्खाह लेकर घर आता है, तो रास्ते में उसको नशा पिला कर, उसको बेहोश करके, उसकी जेब काटी जाती है। अगर उसके पास वह रुपया रहे, तो वह उसको अपने और अपने बच्चों के लिए पीष्टिक भोजन, स्वास्थ्य, कपड़े और मकान पर खर्च करेगा। लेकिन ऐसा न करके जब वह उस पैसे को शराब पर खर्च करता है, तो उसका परिवार भी बर्बाद होता है, उसका स्वास्थ्य भी नष्ट होता है, अपराधी वृत्तियाँ बढ़ती हैं और समाज में उच्छृंखलता, अनुशासनहीनता और मर्यादाहीनता बढ़ती है। इसके सिवाय शराब पीने का और कोई परिणाम नहीं होने वाला है। अगर गरीबों की शराब की वृत्ति को कम नहीं किया गया, तो हमारे

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

समाजवाद, गरीबों की समृद्धि और शोषण का अन्त करने के नारे घोषे ही रहेंगे ।

अगर किसी परिवार का प्रमुख व्यक्ति उस परिवार के सदस्यों का शुभचिन्तक और हितैषी है, तो वह कभी भी यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा कि उनमें से कोई शराब पिए, इस बुरी लत में फंसे, पैसा बर्बाद करे । इसलिए राष्ट्र रूपी हमारा यह जो परिवार है, अगर उसका सरकार रूपी प्रमुख यह देखता रहे कि उस परिवार के सदस्य इस बुरी लत में फंस कर बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, उनका स्वास्थ्य और उनकी गृहस्थी बर्बाद हो रही है, तो फिर यह सन्देह होना स्वाभाविक है कि वह सरकार राष्ट्र का प्रमुख कहलाने की अधिकारिणी है भी या नहीं ।

आज शराब कहां-कहां पहुंच गई है ? आज शराब का प्रवेश न्याय के क्षेत्र में, परिमित तथा लाइसेंस के क्षेत्र में और सचिवालय तथा कार्यालयों के क्षेत्र में भी हो गया है । आज यह एक आम धारणा हो गई है कि अगर कोई इन क्षेत्रों में किसी प्रकार का लाभ उठाना चाहता है, तो वह किसी होटल में बैठकर सम्बद्ध लोगों को शराब पिला दे; वह अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो जाएगा । आज शराब निर्वाचनों में भी पहुंच गई है । जो लोग निर्वाचित हो कर आते हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर इस बात के साक्षी होंगे । मैंने कई जगह इलैक्शन में देखा कि शराबियों की भरी जीप जा रही है । (व्यवधान) ... आज यह स्थिति है कि शराब न केवल न्याय, व्यापार, परिमित-लाइसेंस और नौकरियों को प्रभावित करती है, बल्कि देश की राजनीति और सदनों के निर्माण को भी प्रभावित करती है । इन क्षेत्रों में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए शराब की सहायता लेना आवश्यक हो गया है । देश की इससे बुरी परिस्थिति क्या हो सकती है ?

जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, वहां के लोग तो शराब नहीं पीते हैं । जब से हमारे इलाके

में एक दो दुकानें खुल गई हैं, तब से लोग शराब पीना सीख गए हैं । इसी लिए मैंने मुख्य मंत्री को ये दुकानें उठवा देने के लिए कहा है । वहां पर एक प्रतिशत लोग भी शराब नहीं पीते हैं । अगर इन दुकानों को उठा लिया जाए, तो वहां शराब बिल्कुल निर्मूल हो जाएगी । उन दुकानों के रहने मात्र से ही शराब का प्रचार होता है । (व्यवधान) . . .

जैसा कि श्री द्विवेदी ने कहा है, सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाइयां अनुभव करती है । परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्थान की जनता बहुमत से यह इच्छा प्रकट करे कि वहां पर शराब की दुकान न खोली जाए, वहां पर कोई दुकान नहीं खोली जानी चाहिए । सरकार को इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ? यह जनतंत्र का युग है । इस लिए अगर कसी जगह की जनता नहीं चाहती है, तो वहां पर शराब की दुकान न खोली जाए । इसी प्रकार अगर कोई गांव पंचायत या जिला परिषद् यह विचार प्रकट करे कि उसके क्षेत्र में शराब की दुकान न खोली जाए, तो सरकार को उस बात का मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

निर्वाचन में जहां और कई बातों को आफेंस ठहराया गया है, वहां शराब के इस्तेमाल को भी आफेंस ठहराया जाए । शिक्षा संस्थाओं और फ्रैक्टरियों के समीप कहीं भी शराब की दुकान नहीं खोली जानी चाहिए । सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर यह पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए कि यदि उनको नौकरी करनी है तो उनको शराब छोड़नी होगी । वे नौकरी भी करें शराब भी पिएं, यह नहीं चलेगा । (व्यवधान) ... मिनिस्टर संविधान के पालन की शपथ लेते हैं । इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे अपने आचरण से साबित करें कि वे संविधान का श्रद्धापूर्वक पालन करते हैं ।

महाभारत की एक बात बहुत प्रसिद्ध है कि जब योगीराज कृष्ण समझाते के लिए

दुर्योधन के पास जा रहे थे, तो द्रौपदी ने उन को कहा कि समझौते की बार्ता करते समय मेरे केशों का खयाल रखना । इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस की सरकार चलाने वाले लोगों, 1947 से पहले ब्रिटिश समय में बीस-तीस वर्ष तक इस देश की माताओं, बहनों और युवकों ने आपके इशारे और आह्वान पर, आपके नेतृत्व में शराब की दुकानों के सामने डंडे खाए, वे गर्म सड़कों पर पीटे गए, उनका अपमान हुआ, इस लिए जब आप इस सम्बन्ध में फ़ैसला करें, तो उन माताओं और बहनों के साथ हुए अपमान, यातनाओं और व्यवहार का ध्यान रख कर ही कोई फ़ैसला करें ।

श्री कांबले (लातूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नशावन्दी अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट के सिल-सिले में सदन में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं और देश के विभिन्न समाज-सुधारकों के विचारों का विम्लेषण किया गया है ।

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Considering the great interest that Members take in this question I feel that two hours allotted to this discussion is unrealistic. Therefore the discussion will continue but when it should be will be decided by the Speaker.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Please convey to the Speaker that we want to continue with it on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be done.

15-01 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: INCOME-TAX ON
MEMBERS' SALARIES**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) :** The question of scope of allowance of expenses against salary of M. Ps. was referred to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha for the comments of the subordinate legislation committee. The Committee have

advised that a minimum allowance limit under Section 57(iii) of the Income Tax Act 1961, may be prescribed at Rs. 100 per month Rs. 1200 for the year. We are accepting the committee's recommendation and suitable instructions to this effect are being issued.

The effect of this would be that hon'ble Members of Parliament who do not have any other income than the salary income from Parliament do not have to file the return. As far as such hon'ble Members of Parliament who have more income and want to get more reduction are concerned, they will have to file a return and ask for more reduction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This matter was raised by Mr. Sanghi and after that the hon'ble Minister took an initiative and it is good he has made an allowance. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister, supposing some of us have not filed any return thinking that this was illegal what will happen to those now ? Should we file a return or not, or the arrears would be deducted from our salary ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister would write to him and clarify the position. We now take up the Private Members' Business. Bills to be introduced. Shri George Fernandes.

15.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new articles 24A and 24B)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

PRICE CONTROL BILL*

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सभी अत्यावश्यक उपभोग वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का नियंत्रण करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to control the prices of all essential consumer articles."

The motion was adopted

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस : मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMISSIONS BILL*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि वैधता तथा संविधान द्वारा प्रत्याभूत मूल वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रताओं के उल्लंघन की जांच करने के लिए नागरिक स्वाधीनता आयोगों की स्थापना का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Civil Liberties Commissions to investigate violation of legality and fundamental personal freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution."

The motion was adopted

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION BILL*

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (इमोई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्रस्तावत करता हूँ कि लोक-सभा तथा राज्य-सभा में विरोधी दलों के नेता के प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य

करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the effective functioning of the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Umanath—absent; Shri Ramani—absent.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL* (Amendment of Article 222)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

15.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

VIRES OF RULES 155, 157 AND 158 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 28 अप्रैल, 1970 को जब मेरे संविधान विधेयक पर विचार करने के प्रस्ताव पर वोट लिया गया तब विभाजन में उस विधेयक को 9/10 से भी अधिक बहुमत मिला, यानी उसके हक में 213 लोगों ने और विरोध में सिर्फ 31 लोगों ने वोट दिया। इस विधेयक के द्वारा संविधान की दफा 314 के तहत आई० सी० एस० अफसरों को जो विशेष सुविधाएं

दी गई हैं उस सम्बन्धी संबैधानिक संरक्षण को में हटाना चाहता था। आप ने तात्कालिक अन्तःप्रेरणा से कहा कि विधेयक पारित हो गया है। लेकिन बाद में आप ने कहा कि चूंकि इस मतदान में सदन की सभासद संख्या के आधे से कम ने हिस्सा लिया है यह प्रस्ताव पारित नहीं हुआ है और विधेयक फेल हो गया है।

मेरा ख्याल है कि निम्न मूद्दों की रोज़नी में आप अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करें। मेरे सारे तर्क बहुत ताकत वाले तर्क हैं।

(1) सदन को अपने कामकाज के नियम बनाने का अधिकार संविधान के दफा 118 के अन्दर हुआ है। लेकिन इस दफा में कहा गया है कि सारे नियम संविधान के अनुकूल होने चाहिए।

(2) यह साफ है कि पार्लियामेंट या विधान मण्डलों द्वारा जो कानून बनाये जाएंगे या अपनी कार्यवाही के लिए जो नियम बनाए जाएंगे यदि वे संविधान में टकराते हैं तो उनको खत्म कर देना चाहिए। नियमों और कानूनों से भी संविधान श्रेष्ठ है और उसके सामने सभी कानूनों और नियमों को झुकना चाहिए।

(3) हमारे संविधान की दफा 100 के अनुच्छेद (1) में कहा गया है :

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It is not in the List of Business for today.

श्री मधु सिमये : मुझे इजाजत दी गई है आप क्यों एतराज करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given notice of it under Rule 377 and permission has been given to him.

श्री मधु सिमये : मैंने समय मांगा था ! यह टाइप नहीं हो पाया था। हमको ज़रा ज्यादा टाइपिस्ट दिए जाएं। यहां तो भन्ने और टैक्स की बात होती है। टाइपिस्ट की माँग करते हैं।

में दफा 100 पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ

"Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of either house or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker.

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes. "

(4) संविधान में संशोधन लाने की प्रक्रिया हमें दफा 368 में मिलती है। इस दफा के अनुसार संविधान संशोधन विधेयक विशेष बहुमत से पास होना चाहिए। "पास होना चाहिए" इन शब्दों पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ। विशेष बहुमत से मतलब है कि सभासद संख्या का बहुमत मतदान करें और प्रस्ताव उपस्थित और वोट देने वाले सदस्यों के दो तिहाई बहुमत से पास हो।

(5) कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया की कई अवस्थाएँ होती हैं। पहली अवस्था को विधेयक पेश करने की अवस्था कहा जाता है। दूसरी अवस्था विचार करने का प्रस्ताव आदि है जिसको कि पहला वाचन भी कहते हैं। तीसरी अवस्था में विधेयक के अनुच्छेदों पर विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें पास किया जाता है। इन्हें दूसरा वाचन कहा जाता है। चौथी अवस्था में विधेयक पारित करने का या पास करने का प्रस्ताव होता है जिसको तीसरा वाचन कहा जाता है। यह साफ है कि पेश करने की अवस्था में या विचार करने की दूसरी अवस्था में जिसको कि पहला वाचन कहा जाता है विधेयक को या विधेयक के किसी भी अंश को पारित करने का सवाल ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता। पारित करने का सवाल सिर्फ तीसरी और चौथी अवस्था में यानी दूसरे और तीसरे वाचन के समय उपस्थित होता है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

(6) संविधान की धारा 100 के अनुसार सभी प्रश्नों पर सादे बहुमत से निर्णय करना पड़ता है। इसमें अपवाद सिर्फ संविधान की उन धाराओं का है जिसमें राष्ट्रपति को इम्पीच करने या अध्यक्ष को हटाने की या संविधान में संशोधन करने की प्रक्रिया समाविष्ट है। संविधान की जहाँ तक पहली तीन अवस्थाओं का सवाल है दफा 368 का कोई वास्ता नहीं है। 1951 में उस समय के अध्यक्ष ने अटर्नी जनरल की राय जानना चाहा था। अटर्नी जनरल ने निम्न राय दी थी :

"The expression 'when the Bill is passed in each House' has reference to the passing of the Bill at the final stage. The majority insisted upon by Article 368 is, therefore, applicable only to the voting at the final stage. It is, however, better to err on the safer side and take stricter view insisting on the requisite majority at all stages of the passage of the Bill."

(7) अब मेरा सवाल है कि पार्लियामेंट और यह सदन गलती क्यों करे जब संविधान की दफा 100 साफ तौर पर और आदेशात्मक ढंग से (मेन्डेटरी ढंग से) कहती है कि सभी प्रश्नों पर निर्णय दफा 368 को छोड़कर सादे बहुमत से होना चाहिए। 368 में न विधेयक पेश करने की चर्चा है, न ही उस पर विचार करने की, न ही उसको संयुक्त समिति या प्रवर समिति के पास भेजने की, न ही विधेयक के अनुच्छेदों पर विचार करने की। यह धारा सिर्फ बिल को पारित करने या उसको पास करने का उल्लेख करती है। अब विधेयक पेश करना, उस पर विचार करना या उसको पारित करना यह शब्दावली संविधान की शब्दावली है, सिर्फ नियमों की नहीं। दफा 117 से यह बिल्कुल साफ हो जाता है।

(9) चूंकि इस सवाल से बुनियादी, कानूनी और संवैधानिक प्रश्न जुड़े हुए हैं इसमें 122

दफा का, जो सिर्फ प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में है, कोई वास्ता नहीं। अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर इस पर पुनर्विचार नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो आप राष्ट्रपति जी को विनन्ती करें कि संविधान की दफा 143 के तहत वह सुप्रीमकोर्ट की राय तलब करें। मैंने पढ़ा है कि शंकर प्रसाद केस में इस अदालत ने कहा है कि "हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट सही माने में 368 दफा में जो प्रक्रिया दी गई है उसका अनुसरण करेगी।"

(10) अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं पुनर्विचार करना नहीं चाहते हैं, न ही राष्ट्रपति जी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय तलब करने के सम्बन्ध में लिखना चाहते हैं तो आप कम से कम मुझे अनुमति दीजिए कि मैं उच्च न्यायालय में दफा 226 के तहत और आवश्यक पड़ने पर उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास यह मामला लेकर जाऊँ, ताकि हमारे नियम 155, 157 और 168 पर संविधान की दफाओं 118, 100 और 368 के अन्तर्गत अन्तिम निर्णय हो सके।

(11) कम से कम यह मामला नियम समिति के पास भेज दिया जाए ताकि इसके सभी पहलुओं पर विचार हो सके। पुराना निर्णय 1951 का है। उस समय बालिग मताधिकार से चुनाव नहीं हुआ था। अब इस प्रतिनिधिक लोक सभा को अपने निर्णयों पर विचार करना चाहिए। यही मेरी गुजारिश और प्रार्थना है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOBINDA MENON) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Madhu Limaye's contention in effect amounts to saying that the rules in Chapter XI of our rules, Rule 155, etc. are *ultra vires* because they are against the provisions Article 100 of the Constitution, and the Rules are framed under Articles 118. My submission is this Article 100 provides for general matters. It refers not only to Bills, but to Resolutions, to Motions, to everything. The process of amending the Consit-

tution is referred to in Article 368 and when we are considering a Bill under Article 368 the Parliament is legislating in its constituent power. And, on other occasions it is legislating within its normal legislative power. Article 368 is a code by itself so far as amendment is concerned. It says that the Bill shall be passed by a special majority, only if there is a special majority and in certain cases, only after getting the concurrence of more than half the number of States in India. Rule 155 and other connected rules have been made in order to avoid absurd situations which might otherwise arise, in order to avoid difficulty to Members of the House which might otherwise arise. I will illustrate what I say. Suppose, Sir, there is a Bill which seeks to amend two Articles of the Constitution. A group of Members in the House may have no objection to one of those two Articles being amended but they may have objection to the other Article being amended. So, if the 'special majority' will apply only at the Third reading of the Bill, what would happen is this. Some Members may be there, who are prepared to give their vote for passing the amendment to one of the Clauses of the Constitution, but they are not prepared to give their vote for the amendment of the other Clauses.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपको टोकना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि इन्ट्रोडक्शन और कंसिड्रेशन स्टेज पर विधेयक के किसी भी हिस्से को पास करने का सवाल नहीं आता है बल्कि क्लॉज वाई० क्लॉज कंसिड्रेशन के समय ही आता है। मैंने डिस्टिक्शन ड्रा किया है इंट्रोडक्शन, कंसिड्रेशन और दूसरी दो स्टेजेज के बारे में।

SHRI GOVINDA MEMON : I shall come to that. The words used in Article 368 'passing the Bill' will have the same meaning with which we use the word, in the House. We say at the third reading: "That the Bill be passed."

If that is so, then special majority need not be there even for the second reading. Only in the third reading 'passing of the Bill' comes. In the second reading, from the Chair questions will be put. The Chair will say:

"Clause so and so of the Bill do stand part of the Bill."

Then another motion from the Chair comes or the question from the Chair comes whether this clause may be part of the Bill. In that situation, unless the rules provide for special majorities for the amendment of all the clauses, the difficulty which I referred to will arise.

Therefore, if we accept the words used in Article 368 passing the Bill in the same sense in which Motions are made in the House, at the third reading, it will lead to absurdity. Now, the special majority is not required when the clauses are considered.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह नहीं कहा। क्लॉजेज के लिए विशेष बहुमत करना चाहते हैं तो करिए। कंसिड्रेशन स्टेज में पारिसंग शब्द कहीं नहीं है, यही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Does it require two-third majority in the House, even while speeches are going on? The article does not contemplate two-third majority at all. Always when the Bill is being discussed, at the time of voting, this two-thirds majority is required. He is misleading the House by misinterpreting the Constitution.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Well, there can be difference of opinion on a legal matter. If I uphold an opinion or support a certain opinion, it will be wrong to say that I am misleading the House. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : He does not mean that.

SHRI GOVINDA MEMON : What I am attempting to show.....

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Lawyers are here to defend. I beg to differ with him.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : You may say you do not agree with me. But, don't say that I am misleading the House. What I am attempting to show is that if the term 'passing the Bill' as used in Article 368 has the same meaning as the motion shall mean in the third reading 'That the Bill be passed', then it cannot have that meaning for the second reading.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

For the second reading, the motion is 'not that the Bill be passed' or the 'clause be passed.' The motion then made or the question then put by the Chair is "Clause so and so stand part of the Bill."

So, if the word 'passing' as used in Article 368 would apply to this also, according to Shri Limaye.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा था क्लॉज बाई क्लॉज वाला संदेहास्पद है। लेकिन आप कर सकते हैं। कंसीडेशन के बारे में मेरा दिमाग एकदम साफ़ है, उसमें विशेष बहुमत की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will go to consideration stage. I am going from three to two to one.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Four, three, two and one.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not speaking of the stages; I am speaking of the reading. If, therefore, the word 'pass the Bill' as used in Art. 368 of the Constitution has the meaning which we attribute when legislations are being discussed with reference to the third reading of the Bill, then it cannot apply to the second reading of the Bill. And if that cannot apply to the second reading of the Bill, then it means the word 'pass' in Art. 368 as used in a special sense applies to the rule here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It is nowhere defined.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Probably the Rules Committee wanted to provide for intelligent voting and correct voting on the part of all the Members of the House. I now read rule 155:

"Each clause or schedule or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, of a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution shall be put to the vote of the House separately and shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and the majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting."

Provided that the Speaker may, with the concurrence of the House, put

clauses and/or schedules, or clauses and/or schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause or schedule separately, and so indicated in the proceedings:

Provided further that if a Member requests that any clause or schedule, or any clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, be put separately, the Speaker shall put that clause or schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, separately."

Now, if this rule is compared with the provisions of article 100 of the Constitution, even at the second reading when clauses are discussed and put to vote, article 100 should apply and not the special majority provided in article 368. Therefore, necessarily, the provision for a special majority in article 368 applies to the second reading also. Otherwise, at the third reading, Members may be in a dilemma; they may support the amendment to one clause of the Bill but they may have disagreement with respect to another clause of the Bill. Therefore, the word 'passed' used in article 368 should be interpreted to mean the provisions with respect to the second reading also. If that can be done with respect to the second reading, and that should be done, then it follows that the word 'passed' as used in article 368 has a meaning different from the words which we use when we move for the third reading. Therefore, the word 'passed' in article 368 should be interpreted in the way in which it has been done in rule 155. If rule 155 is valid, then it goes against article 100; if that rule is valid, then the clauses should be put one by one and separately. Even when there is no amendment, a Member of the House can say that such and such schedule or clause should be put separately. It is in order to enable the Members of the House at the third stage to save themselves from the embarrassment they would have, if all the clauses of the Bill coming for discussion at the third stage are not passed according to the special majority provided in article 368. Therefore, the argument that the provisions of articles 100 should apply to the consideration also is not correct, because articles 100 in that case should be

taken as applying to a general situation, and article 368 as applying to a special situation, when the Parliament is using its constituent power, and article 368 should be deemed to contain in itself the complete goal. Therefore, when the rules were framed as in rule 155 and other rules, articles 100 has not been violated nor has any other article of the Constitution been violated. These rules which have been in force for the last several years are fully valid, and I do not think that there is any doubt about it. I do not, therefore, find myself in agreement with the hon. Mover.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is not in agreement even with the Attorney-General?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central) : May I just have a word ?.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He should have got up before the hon. Minister replied.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It does not matter.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Otherwise we shall be going round and round.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Will you kindly listen to me ? So far as the interpretation of the constitutional provisions or the rules is concerned, it cannot be the monopoly of any party or any individual or even a Minister. Let me say this with great respect.....

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है। आप सोमवार को इनको सुनें। अभी आप बहस स्थगित कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying the interpretation of the Constitution or the rules is the monopoly of anyone. I am concerned with regulation of the procedure.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : But according to the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, According to the rules, the procedure has been that when a motion is moved by a member, discussion takes place, the Minister replies and then the Mover replies. This is the convention we have been following.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : But a point is raised here. Shri Banerjee is always under a misapprehension. He thinks he only has a clear head and the rest of the world is confused.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am helping him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I suggest that the matter be sent to the Rules Committee ? There appears to be some force in the point made. I do not disagree with the Law Minister. But the fact remains that under certain conditions rules 155-157 were framed and incorporated in the rules of procedure. In view of the new situation and the emphasis laid on this point by Shri Limaye, I think the House might in its wisdom send the matter back to the Rules Committee so that we can get the point clarified.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : The very fact that it took so long for the Law Minister to interpret the word 'passed' in art. 368 shows very clearly that the meaning he wants to read into the word does not lie in it at all. After interpreting the word in the manner he wanted to and reading a meaning into it larger than actually remains in it, he wants to justify the rules we have made. One has no objection to the rules as they are in the book as long as they are there. But to say that the rules are there in all wisdom and therefore we need never look into them again is something unknown and never contemplated anywhere; much less in a deliberative body like Parliament. Therefore, the Law Minister should have defended the rules and his interpretation of the word 'passed' on different grounds and not on the ground that this had been done before.

As it stands, whatever be the idea of the framers of our rules and whatever be the opinion which the Attorney-General has once given, namely that it is better we err on the safe side and see that at each and every stage we do have the required majority as laid down by art. 368—whether at the consideration stage, clause by clause stage or third reading stage, we had better pass this on to the Rules Committee to look into it and find out whether there is any force in the point made by Shri Limaye, because he quoted art. 100 also under which all voting will be by a simple majority except in those circumstances specifically laid down under the Constitution. The proviso is there; the article begins with that. Therefore, it is better to send it to the Rules Committee and obtain their advice, and then later on legislate.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Though we do not see eye to eye on several points with the Treasury Benches, I fully agree with Shri Menon because the entire argument boil down to this, whether the passing of a Bill means the last stage only or the various stages, the first, second and third readings of the Bill. That is the entire controversy. For that purpose a special guideline has been given to us by the Rules of Procedure. This is not the first time that a Constitution (Amendment) Bill could not be passed because of the lack of requisite strength. So, to re-open this question, or to challenge the ruling of the Speaker, will not be correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not challenged.

SHRI P. K. DEO : So, if you think it proper, you may refer it to the Rules Committee, but the recommendation of the Rule Committee cannot have retrospective effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not anticipate.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I think it will be only for future guidance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have heard with rapt attention the submission made by the hon. Law Minister. On that particular day we wanted to raise it as a point of order when the Speaker first declared that the Bill would be taken into consideration. Then, he realised that two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting and 50 per cent of the total membership of the House was needed for the particular purpose because this was a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Later on I have also consulted the various rules. As the hon. Minister said just now, let us not rely on individual wisdom, but on the collective wisdom of the Rules Committee. After all, the Rules Committee have framed the rules and the interpretation of the rules should also be left to them. I agree with Shri Bhandare, Shri Kunte and others that this should be referred to the Rules Committee.

SHRI UMANATH (Puddukkottai) : Now that the question has been raised seriously, we are not breaking the convention by this round of discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been broken. That is why I am allowing you.

SHRI UMANATH : It has not been broken because here it is a question of the rules and their interpretation *vis-a-vis* the Constitution that has been raised by Shri Limaye and replied to by the Minister. The House feels that it is a serious question on which a determination has got to be made. The reply of the hon. Minister to Shri Limaye is not going to solve the issue raised here. Since the question has been raised, it has to be resolved. This proposition has now been made by Shri Bhandare, and supported by all sections of the House, that the matter should go to the Rules Committee where a thorough discussion can take place and some determination can be made. I also support it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Government has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not think Shri Limaye wants my ruling on the various points he has raised. The main question is to refer it to the Rules Committee. We will convey this to the Speaker.

15-38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL —(contd.)

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 164)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up further consideration of Shri P. K. Deo's Bill. Shri Imam may continue his speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : There was a symposium on this subject recently, and a number of speakers are going to participate in this discussion. Therefore, the time allotted for this Bill may be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Imam.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chirradurga) : I have moved an amendment to the effect that this Bill on account of its extraordinary importance must be circulated for eliciting public opinion by the 30th of June, 1970. The other day my friend, Mr. P.K. Deo while moving the Bill has given very valid and cogent reason why this bill should be passed. He had also pointed out the necessity for this provision in the changing circumstances. As pointed out by him, it is quite necessary that the person who becomes the Chief Minister of a State should be elected by the majority

of the members of that Assembly and it should not be left to the whim of the Governor to name whomsoever as the Chief Minister. It is quite necessary if democracy has to work properly and succeed in our country because now-a-days there is a tendency to make democracy a casualty for some persons to perpetuate themselves in power or to misuse their office. In fact under the guise of democracy, many sins are committed and many commissions and omissions are made. We have adopted the British Parliamentary system and we are trying to copy it here. In Britain, the head of the State is the king or the queen and that person is above politics. She is not partisan so much so that all parties have confidence in the head of the State.

Secondly, all the parties have implicit confidence in the head of the State. It is said that the British sovereign has a unique position in the United Kingdom. Then in Britain there are well-organised parties and the number of parties is limited to two. When there were two parties, it would be easy to determine which party was in a majority. Thirdly, in Britain and perhaps in other countries also, they are not plagued by the disease of defection which has become so much rampant in India. What is the position in India where we have copied the same parliamentary system of Government. There is the head of the Union. There are heads of the States. At present, I am not referring to the Head of the Union but I have to refer to the heads of States, namely, the Governors. What are our Governors? They are nothing but a creation of the Government of India or of the Centre. They are their nominees. I can say that most of these Governors who have been appointed till now are partisans. They belonged to the ruling party sometime or the other. One of two may have been I.C.S. officers who had served under them. You cannot give credit to them as being independent or as being above party for being the head of the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have exceeded our time. Please conclude.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I shall finish in a few minutes. Because you have rung the bell, I shall hurry up. This subject being important, I thought I could get a little more time. Now, thirdly, times

have changed. The office of the Governor was not very important in the past because there was a homogeneity between the government and the party throughout the country. But now each State is under a different political party and no government has a decided majority. The Governors who are the agents of the Central Government and who are nothing but their masters' voice cannot exercise their independent discretion. But they have to work according to the instructions of the Central Government. That is why there has been so much of confusion in each State when the Chief Minister was elected.

My friend Shri P. K. Deo gave a catalogue of the previous instances where Governors have been responsible in brushing aside the party which was actually in a majority and calling the leader of the minority party to form the government, and giving him sufficient time to form the government with the hope that when he forms the government many would defect to him and there would be a majority. In fact, this has happened many a time.

15. 47 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GUPTA in the Chair]

I think we can take the latest example of what happened in Uttar Pradesh. I think there the B.K.D. party first of all wanted to join hands with Congress (O) and they came to a solemn understanding to form a Government, but the Governor would not call Shri Charan Singh or anybody else, and he never invited him to form the government because he received a call from Delhi. He came here and after being briefed as to what to do, he returned and gave some time for them to rehabilitate themselves. So, after some time, there was a rumour that Shri Charan Singh joined the other group. Then the Governor took advantage of that again and invited Shri Charan Singh to form the government. Now, there is a precarious majority on account of the attitude of the Governor.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thought you were to conclude.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am concluding. No government is in a stable position there. Added to that, there has been a series of attempts to topple those governments that have a majority and on account of this we cannot say what the

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]
 fate of the State Governments will be. After all, what we need is stability; stability and progress go together. Without stability there cannot be progress. The Central Government through their Governors are trying to disturb the stability. So, my friend's anxiety is this. The Chief Minister or any person who becomes Chief Minister should not be the nominee of the Governor or he should not reflect the views of the Governor. He must be a person who enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. How to ensure this? We cannot entrust this to the sweet will of the Governor who himself is not quite independent but who looks for his continued existence and everything on the Central Government. So, the most democratic thing we can do is to leave this choice to the members of the Assembly. Let all the members of the Assembly at a meeting to be called by the Governor elect a person who is to lead the House. After all, it must be remembered that the Chief Minister is called the Leader of the House; he is not the leader of the party. When he is called the Leader of the House, it is but right and in the interests of equity that he is elected by all the members of the Assembly. If he distinctly enjoys a majority, then certainly he will become the Chief Minister. Only by this process democracy can function properly, there can be stable Governments and we can avoid defections.

With these words, I support the Bill. It is an important Bill in which the State Governments are interested. So, it is better that they are also consulted. That is why instead of hustling through this Bill, let it be sent to the State Governments. Let them place it before each Assembly and ascertain their reactions. That is why I have moved that this Bill be circulated and I am sure the House will approve of my suggestion.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इसके बाद वाला श्री फरलैंडीस का बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस बिल के लिए डेढ़ घंटा दिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कितना समय बाकी है ?

सभापति महोदय : इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि दूसरा बिल भी महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।

लेकिन इस बिल पर अभी दस माननीय सदस्यों के और नाम हैं। उनके बोल चुकने के बाद फिर दूसरा बिल आ जाएगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीख (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने कहा है कि दस लोग और बोलने वाले हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि जो समय आपने इस बिल के लिए मुकर्रर किया था उसके भीतर ही आप इस बिल को समाप्त कर देंगे अगर दस लोगों को बुलवा लेंगे या उसके बाद भी यह बिल चलेगा ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जो विधेयक है उसको पेश करने का मुझे मौका मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा या इसी बिल पर आज सारा समय निकल जाएगा ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं प्रयत्न यही करूँगा कि सभी माननीय सदस्य निश्चित समय के अन्दर बोल लें और यह समाप्त हो जाए और आपका बिल आ जाए।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीख : समय जो मुकर्रर किया जाता है, उसका कोई अर्थ है या नहीं है ?

सभापति महोदय : एक बार जब कोई महत्वपूर्ण बिल आ जाता है तो उस पर अगर सदन के ज्यादा लोग बोलना चाहते हैं तो उनको अवसर दिया जाता है।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : Sir, the Bill that has been moved by Mr. P. K. Deo relates to constitutional amendment. I very much wish his speech was on the level of a constitutional debate. But I am sorry to note that he has descended to the level of making wild allegations against other political parties and his opponents in particular.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I never made any such allegations.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I attach great importance to whatever is said by members of his standing. I always have a good opinion of their judgment and parlia-

mentary flair. To say that life and property are in danger, that the Congress is misruling and that all the Governors are henchmen, is extravagant language which could well be avoided. The purpose with which he moves the Bill on a constitutional matter is to get the approval of the House. This is neither the forum nor the occasion to express your angers against your political opponents. Therefore, let the debate on constitutional and legal matters be free from acrimony, personal allegations and extravagant statements of the kind that Shri Deofhas made.

So far as the Bill is concerned, it relates mainly to one item only, namely, that the Chief Minister should be elected instead of being called upon by the Governor to take the oath of office. He forgets that there is a historical background. The Constituent Assembly, of which I was also a member, had mainly the conventions and practices of the United Kingdom in view in framing the various articles of the Constitution pertaining to this matter. Calling upon the majority party leader, who is likely to command the confidence of the House, to take the oath of office as the head of the Ministry is a well-known convention. It is not written into the Constitution in U.K. In fact, there is no written Constitution at all there. Nor is there such a clause in any well-known constitution, either of Canada or of Australia or of several other countries which opted for parliamentary democracy and which are working parliamentary democracies. No doubt, he has quoted two instances, of West Germany and Ireland. But, as he himself knows, somehow these two countries, historically—of course, it is not their fault—have not come to that level of being quoted for constitutional discussion throughout the world. Only leading democracies are quoted for purposes of discussion of constitutional issues.

I agree with him in principle. There is no quarrel there. Whether the leader of the party should be called upon to take the oath of office by the Governor or he should be elected in the way suggested by the hon. Member is a difference, not of substance but of methodology.

Constitution is not a general cupboard into which you can put everything and sundry. Constitution is a document where

you incorporate fundamental principles and modes of working of the administration. Imagining a contingencies to arise, we do not put everything into the Constitution. So far as our Constitution is concerned, sometimes people blame that it is too bulky, that it contains too many articles of a detailed and administrative nature. For example, no constitution makes provision for salaries in the Constitution itself. That is a matter for Parliament to determine from time to time. Therefore, I do not want this Constitution to be further enlarged, containing all sorts of details.

I want him to remember that his party has also a government, and I am very happy about it. If you and I have responsibility of supporting our own party governments, we will have to take a reasonable attitude and a balanced attitude.

Calling, or inviting as they say, the leader of a party, which commands the confidence of the House is a graceful act. It may be that when a no-confidence motion is passed against a Ministry it goes out without grace. Therefore, a Ministry is expected to come with grace on the invitation of the Governor and I do not want this grace to be spoiled. The constitutional conventions have a grace and a flavour about them. We have to preserve them instead of distorting or making them rigid.

16 hrs.

I agree that after the 1967 general elections several instances have arisen where the actions of governors has been questioned. Even motives have been attributed. That is why the Administrative Reforms Commission took the whole position into consideration and suggested that in these matters of discretionary powers of Governors, guidelines must be framed. We have gone much beyond what Mr. Deo proposes to do in his Bill. The guidelines framed by the Government of India or the President are not likely to command general acceptance. We may say: here is a Government run by Congress party and they have framed the guidelines to suit their own party position. I did not want that. I wanted that the political parties which are bound to be represented in the inter-State Council contemplated by

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]
the Constitution, to make a draft thereby attracting to these guidelines general consent of the political opinion to the extent possible. Then these guidelines are to be issued in the name of the President. The President who is the appointing authority, has necessarily the power to give a list of guidelines to the Governor to act upon. From time to time if changes are necessary, those changes can be effected in the guidelines. But if this convention is sought to be embedded in the Constitution—my friend Mr. Deo knows how difficult it is to secure the special majority for Constitutional amendment. We should not think of amending the Constitution whenever a situation arises. The Constitution must contain fundamental principles. Working principles can be adjusted according to the circumstances and times.

Many of you accuse the Indian National Congress as one party having ruled for a long period of time. If you look at the whole picture dispassionately you will see that after 1967 the multi-party system has brought more miseries to this country than single-party governments ever did during the period of the three previous elections.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) :
Then why did you divide yourself ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : You wanted it and your wife wanted it and we had to do.

Therefore, Sir, if there was harmony between the Ministries and the Governor and no Opposition political party made an issue of the role of Governors in the previous fifteen years it is an achievement to the credit of the Indian National Congress. Multiparty system, however, desirable it may be from an individual point of view will not make for smooth working; will not make for advancement of the country. In India whenever a multi-party Government was formed the principle of joint responsibility came in for ridicule and you have seen what constitutional and legal irregularities have taken place in the country. This multi-party system as some of us talk today—has proved to be one of evil consequence. No democracy will be able to survive in this country with the perpetuation of multi-party system. Therefore,

if troubles have arisen, it is not so much because of the Governor as because of the difficulties created by the multi-party system, the inter-party rivalry and disregarding of the conventions that had been established in the country in the last 15 years.

My hon. friend, Shri Iman, said that this may go for circulation for eliciting public opinion. There is hardly any necessity for it. The Administrative Reforms Commission has itself made a recommendation in substance the same in principle as the one underlying the Bill that Shri P. K. Deo has placed before the House. This Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission has not yet been considered by the Government.....

SHRI P. K. DEO : They will not consider it.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : They will consider it. I assure you that they will consider it.

SHRI RABI RAY : When ? You have already submitted 18 Reports.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : They have considered 7 or 8 Reports. They will be doing it, one by one.

I am very happy that most of you take so much interest in the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. I would request Shri P. K. Deo to withdraw the Bill and take the position of pressing the Government to implement the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. That will effectively and unanimously serve the purpose that my hon. friend has in view.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot compete in wisdom with an ex-Chief Minister. He has eloquently talked of the conventions that exist in England and, he says, that we are following in our policies the conventions that are usually followed in England.

Does he know, in England, there are certain things even in politics which are never done ? For instance, in England, nobody would dare to vote against the party candidate. Nobody in England, if he is worth anything, would vote against the person whom he or she has proposed. No Government in England would dispense

with the Habeas Corpus Act though the Parliament, in England, as my hon. friend will remember, can do everything except turning a woman into a man. But here, we can even do that because the men as well as the women can equally howl in this House.

Sir, the conventions are for persons who guide their conduct according to rules, according to laid down procedures, who respect certain things and who will not, at any cost, deviate from them. Conventions are not for persons who violate the law at will, who have no conception of procedures and who have no conception of the law, but who have only a conception of conscience.

My hon. friend is talking of multi-party system. When you have conscience, you will have multi-party system. You will have as many parties as there are consciences in the House. It may be accidental that the conscience of some hundreds of legislators may have been the same as the conscience of some of the bosses. But it will not always be so. It was not so recently when a Bill to abolish the privileges of I. C. S. officers was brought and people's conscience told them to be absent even though their Party accepted the Bill. Here, there is no question of conscience. Nor is it a question of convention nor is it a question of what is done in England. This is a unique land. We must, therefore, be very particular about what we do.

What does this Bill require? The Bill requires that the Governor should call the Assembly meeting and let the Assembly decide who is the leader of the dominant Party. It decides which is the dominant Party by a vote and then allows it to elect its own leader. These Governors are appointed—by whom? By the Government of India. Is it a fact or not? Governors are appointed by the Government of India.

SHRI RABI RAY : By Mr. Chavan.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May be Mr. Chavan or anybody else. They are appointed by the Government and if the Governor goes wrong, suspicion is that the Government of India has given him worry instructions. Do you want your Governors to be suspected?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : No.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Then, the straight course is: let them call a meeting. What do Congressmen lose if a meeting of the legislature is called? What do they lose? On the other hand, they gain. Their Governors gain in respect and reputation. Their Governors are considered like Caesar's wife above suspicion. Caesar's wife was not above suspicion except in the eyes of Caesar himself. They must be kept on a pedestal. People should not be able to cast suspicion upon their credentials. They should not think that they are mere rubber stamps of the Party in power at the Centre. To-day the Congress may be in power at the centre. Tomorrow it will not find itself in the position in which it is even with the help of D. M. K. and the Communists. It will be in the minority. But I want to know as to what congressmen lose by this Bill. I want to know what is lost if such a thing is adopted.

The Government will be free from blame. The Central Government will be free from blame. Nobody would raise his little finger against them. Now, at every time that the Governor functions, his functioning is under suspicion. Take the instance of U.P. The Governor of U.P. did not call anybody to form the Government. He came to Delhi. First of all when he came to Delhi, nobody knew in U.P. that he was going to Delhi. He said that he was going to Kanpur. He took a long time to consider which Party commanded the majority. But after returning from Delhi, the very next day he called somebody to form the Government. Is not this conduct subject to suspicion? Why should the Governor put himself in such a position?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We agree with your view. Here the question is: whether the principle should be in the form of a constitutional amendment or guidelines framed by all the Parties.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Have you observed any convention? I ask you. Will there be anybody who has the shamelessness of voting against his party mandate in England? Can you give me an example in three centuries of English history when such a thing was done? Can you give me an example where party people say they were going to vote not according to their party whip but according to their conscience?

You are bringing something which does not exist but in this unique land. You have made it into an extraordinary land. You can do anything you like when you are in power, you can violate any convention. This is really a wonder land. It is not a democracy. It is not any autocracy even, because, Sir, he the autocrat breaks the law himself,—he is a law unto himself, but he does not allow others to break the law.

But, you not only break the law yourself, but you allow every Tom, Dick and Harry, even what you call the Naxalites, to break the law, and you don't break his neck. We are living in a Government which is confusion. In this confusion, this little order is sought to be brought. What do Congressmen do? You tell me what was wrong. The reputation of your Governor be kept; the reputation of your Central Government be kept; the reputation, whatever it is, of the Rashtrapati be kept; how does it offend you? I want to know.

Therefore, don't talk of conventions. Don't say that you were in the Constituent Assembly, when fools like me were also there. And, we knew, we were making Constitution for gentlemen, not for ruffians who can use the Constitution as they like, who can break the law as they like, who can break any convention. We did not make the the Constitution for that.

But, when things have come to this, that the Governors are suspect, that the Central Government is suspect, that there have been various minority Governments which when they have come into power, have been able to induce people to cross the floor and become majorities, then, Sir, this bill becomes necessary.

Congressmen lose nothing, but simply, they are obsessed by certain ideas of their own which they do not apply for themselves, which they only apply to others. We hear everyday big harangues about what ought to be done and what ought not to be done on the Radio, but those who say these things themselves violate what they want others to do.

We are the greatest humbugs going in the world. Humbug is the order of the day in this nation.

Therefore, I say, as he himself admits that in principle—it is good—therefore, why don't you accept it? You don't accept it because your conscience tells you not to accept it.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Sir, the idea of introducing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to elect leaders in the State Legislative Assemblies is very much meaningful in the context of our democracy in this country. Shri Hanumanthaiya when he was speaking, told us that in the course of their rule in the past 20 years, they did not have any such difficulties. But the only difficulty is that they never allowed any single equivalent Opposition in India to grow. That is the difficulty which they have left to our country.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We have allowed you to grow in Madras. Let there be no contradictions.

SHRI KRISHNAMOORTHY : We have grown in spite of your opposition. It has not happened in other parts. Mr. Chairman, democracy is now being tested in our country. After 1967, you are seeing—the country is seeing—that in most of the States, where there is no single party in majority, the Governors assume themselves as the solemn embodiment of democracy.

You know, Sir who are all the Governors? Most of the Governors are the defeated politicians of the ruling Congress. So, they are to subserve the interests of their own masters. When there is any Government against the interest of the Central Government, that is toppled as it has been toppled in U. P. and as are likely to be toppled in Gujarat and in some other States, the Governors are being used by the Government of India to topple the State Governments.

So, it is in evidence that the Governors are not impartial. I won't say that they are partial but they are not impartial. In some parts like Bihar, the Governors sometimes declare 'I will not listen to the Leaders of the Party. If necessary, I shall have to count the heads of Legislative Assembly Members.' Legislative Members are being counted by heads by the Governors.

[Shri Krishnamoorthi]

Shri Deo's amendment is to reduce the responsibility of the Governors. As our Acharyaji pointed out, let the Governor be an impartial man. Instead of counting the heads let him convene the Legislative Assembly and get the Leader of the House elected.

United Front Government comes and goes. It has failed in Kerala; it has failed twice in West Bengal; it has failed in Bihar; it has failed in some other States. Why? Because, the Leader of the House is not elected but appointed or nominated by the Governor. So, there is only admixture of political combination and it is only a physical change. The leader of the U.D.F. is nominated by the Governor. If there is an ideological merger or change, then the U.D.F. governments will not at all fail. Shri Deo's amendment is good not only now but for the future also because, nobody knows, what will be the future of this Parliament.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : If he is elected, do you mean to say that there will be no trouble?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : You would have chosen the freedom of conscience. And so long as you stick on it, no government will be allowed to fail because that will be like 'Aya Ram' and 'Gaya Ram'.

If you want to save democracy and if you want to see that democratic form of government to continue, at least don't go in for freedom of conscience. In a Parliamentary form of democracy, there should be a merger of mind and ideological unity and not collection of ten CPI and twenty C.P. (M) and some Bangala Congress and then some Independents and making it as 51, making it a majority and then forming Government by the Chief Minister.

The next day, every party wants to pull him down, because every party wants to increase the number of its MLAs at the next elections by giving all sorts of promises and by enunciating all sorts of policies which cannot be implemented by any Chief Minister. That is the reason why most of the U.F. Governments in the different States have fallen. Therefore, this new idea is welcome. If no party commands an absolute majority, let the Assembly be convened, and if there are three or four candidates

contesting for the leadership, if one man does not get the required majority, then the second preference votes may be counted and then the man who secures the absolute majority can be chosen. By that process, ideological combination is possible, and that will be suitable for the whole country. Today, we are seeing this kind of position only in the States, but we are going to see it at the Centre also after 1972 elections. No party is going to get an absolute majority. Not only is the Congress divided, but even the other parties are divided. So, there would not be any absolute majority for any party even in this Parliament. At that time, are we to depend upon our President to nominate a Prime Minister? He cannot nominate anybody because nobody will command an absolute majority. In that case, unless we convene the meeting of the legislature and see that the leader is elected by the legislature, democracy cannot function either in this Parliament or in the State Legislatures.

So, whether this constitutional amendment should be taken up or whether it is to be implemented in the form of a guideline to the Governor by way of a resolution or motion by this House, this principle is welcome to one and all, and I sincerely welcome this proposal.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : So far as constitutional amendments are concerned, I feel that our Constitution needs surgical treatment. I am not one of those who believe in ancestor-worship and all that type of thing. We have got that type of thing amongst the primitive people. We also sometimes want to cultivate the feeling that a document is sacred and we must obey it, and sometimes, we ourselves succumb to that spirit.

I would submit that sometimes it is necessary to amend the Constitution, particularly since it was made 20 years back when we did not know how exactly the administration would function. Naturally, every Constitution has to be amended according to experience. Those who come later will certainly put forward their viewpoint, and at that time, it should not be said that it is a sacred document and it should not be tampered with. We have, therefore, certainly to consider whether such amendments can be carried through.

Our venerable Acharya has said that India is not England. I also believe that in India, we have still to build up a lot of conventions and traditions according to which the democracy system can operate. But we cannot go on only on the basis of conventions. When we formulated our Constitution, we put in some provisions from the American Constitution and some from the British Constitution. But when the Constitution starts operating and starts moving, then it is a dynamic process, and therefore, the document also must be made dynamic. Different parts of it may come into collision, and we must certainly see that things are sized out and they are made to operate. The type of sanctity which has come to the British Constitution has been given to it not by the Constitution but by the people. To that extent, I think every one would agree.

When we are considering this question, the moral authority of the State legislature has to be created. When the Chief Minister is appointed or elected or maintained in office, it is a question of the moral authority of the State Legislature which matters. When we want that India should be a federation, we must also consider that every unit of the federation should function properly. Some of these units are quite big, as big as some of the States in Africa or sometimes bigger than some of the States in Africa; the population in some of the States is equal to that of France or of England. It is our first concern to see how we should build up certain conventions and certain adherence to constitutional norms. We give the office of the Chief Minister that respect which the British Constitution gives to the British Prime Minister.

At the time of the [general election in Great Britain, the people say they choose between two alternative Prime Ministers. The office of the Prime Minister is held in high esteem there. It is not because he lives in No. 10, Downing Street but because under convention he behaves in a particular way that is very respectable. When Acharyaji said that we behaved in the wrong way, I would like to disagree, not because of the example that he may have cited. He has been unduly exercised about

the internal matters of our party which we do not generally discuss in public.

In Britain in the party structure itself, there is a certain responsibility in the leadership. The leadership there is really democratic. Once anything goes wrong under his leadership, 20 MPs or any group of people could say, 'we do not believe the leader is guiding us properly.' Or if any debacle happens, whether it is Mr. Home or anybody else the first step he takes is to resign from the leadership of the party to make way for others. This is a thing we have failed to learn.

So every minute our leadership in the becomes autocratic. It becomes an engine of intimidation and oppression. So what happens in our country must be read in the context of what has actually been the structure of the leadership in India, and unless we react against it, I do not know what a constitutional provision can do to react against that type of situation.

I have seen in a particular State when the leader was defeated, people were rejoicing as if they had been liberated. Lakhs of balloons went up in the air and crackers started bursting. People welcome each other. Restaurants were opened, thousands of people were taking tea and everything else at somebody's cost—God knows at whose cost. It was treated as a national liberation and an occasion for celebration.

Even after that, the leader is called back. Some sort of brotherhood comes up and says 'Look here, we want you. We are a small brotherhood. We must keep it up'.

In this situation, England does not apply. We have sometimes to go through a surgical process. Therefore, I am not very particular about applying English conventions in respect of our Constitution.

We see the phenomenon of *Aya Ramu* and *Gaya Ramu* who have discredited every Chief Minister. After all, the Chief Minister faces a situation in a political system in which the parties do not have much conviction. At least the generality of the party does not have much conviction. When we see there is no conviction, he has to go out and see what can be done. After all, he has some good things to offer. He wants to serve the people. He may be an honest

man. But then he has to look after this aspect. Such people have to be paid in some form or other. They can be paid in various forms including the one suggested here. Then perhaps a retired man would be the best Chief Minister. A poor Chief Minister has after all only a Ministership to offer. But a retired Chief Minister could still pay money in other forms which would be equivalent to that.

I do not know in this complicated situation where things cut across all our social and political life, what can be done. It is a big psychological problem; we have never been really democratic. Our members can flout their electorate. They work in the name of cast and say 'My caste Minister has not done this or that. So I defect'. The other people applaud it and say 'Bravo, you have done the right thing. Carry on; until you find another caste Minister, continue in this way..

How can you make democracy function by making an Assembly function like this? After all, we had that type of parade with MLAs lined up and lists being given. I think it is no better than the parades that were held even if the Assembly is to sit and decide. Because the key to the situation does not lie in the selection of the Chief Ministers, but in their removal. The entire democratic convention has to operate not on selection but on removal, unless [there are a number of Chief Ministers, a number of leaders who think that if they have really led the party or Government and the Government is still faced with a particular difficulty, it is for them to step out. He has to abide by the convention which has been built up by dozens of Prime Ministers in England. They have this convention in England that the Prime Minister simply retires. We also should have that type of convention, not that the Chief Minister should, by wire-pulling, using the ignorance of the people and the authoritarian atmosphere that obtains in the country, try to continue in power. Otherwise, people become violent, parties go berserk and try to fish in troubled waters, because there is no ideology left. We can solve this problem not by saying that the Chief Minister will be elected by the Assembly. If he is to be elected by the Assembly, he can be removed by the Assembly also. If removal can be done, which is much easier now,

then there will be more instability, and if there is too much instability, too much bribing, I do not think this will solve the problem at all.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : You tell me what they will lose by it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am not speaking on behalf of my party, I am speaking on a constitutional position which cannot be resolved by making it more mobile. Already, the Chief Minister all the time is finding defections, somebody going from this side to that, and that will continue. To make it impossible, some different procedure has to be evolved. What about his going out of political life, retirement? I think the key to the entire situation lie in civilised political behaviour, in the willingness of the leadership to completely walk out of political life once things go wrong. Unless that happens, we cannot clean the political life.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Why do you oppose it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I oppose it because it serves no useful purpose. As one friend said just now, we have got so many things written down in the Constitution. If we really want to learn from Britain, the whole Constitution should be based on conventions. For a long time there was no mention of a Prime Minister in Britain. Only in 1945 they said that His Majesty's Governments, First Minister would get a salary of so much. Only then it was realised that there was a Prime Minister under the British Constitution, though it came about more than hundred years ago. We also have to build up conventions. These conventions can be build up only when public opinion is mobilised. Even today I think there are States in India where public opinion is not effective, where literacy is less than ten per cent, and there defections take place. Where ideology is less important than politics, where leftist forces have come to operate these defections have gone up.

SHRI ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN
(Rampur) : What about Assam?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : No MLA in Assam would think of defecting because when he gets down from the bus

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]
in his constituency, what would the people say? If the people say that he has done an excellent thing for a particular caste, the matter ends, he does it. But I do not think that in Bengal and Assam people would defect in that fashion. It may happen tomorrow, but we must try to lay down conventions, we must build up public opinion, we must have convinced political parties. There is no other short cut solution.

The creation of Chief Ministers possibly was a mistake. I think the Constitution provides so much autonomy to the States that now we have got Union Territories where all the money goes to the officers and we have got States where all the money goes to the Ministers. The smaller the State, the more the problems. Therefore, we must boldly think about these problems and find solutions to them, but that cannot be done on the basis of what we have accepted. We accepted, we tried to take the American model and have Governors. Possibly, that may solve our problems or may not solve our problems. These are days of innovations. We have to find out how things go. It is not necessary, nor is it part of our religion that we must have a Chief Minister or so many Ministers and we should appoint more and more Ministers in order to keep the party in power. Possibly we can say that in a State with a crore of revenue, there should not be more than 4 or 5 ministers, constitutionally. We can say in our amendment in the Constitution that there should be less Ministers so that it will not affect the economy of the State adversely. We can do so many things; we can say that only so much part of the revenue should be spent on the salaries of the Ministers, their bungalows, etc. We can also say that in a one crore State the salary of a Minister should be only Rs. 500. That type of thing we can provide. That will possibly change these tendencies and enforce some sort of a discipline. In the country politics has run amuck and everybody would like to have smaller and smaller unit where more politicians would be having more enjoyment. I do not see any way out of it by this method and I am absolutely sure that a constitutional amendment of this nature is not the way out.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : The time allotted for this Bill is over. The

next Bill is an important Bill. This is the last Friday for private Bills in this session. We should know the final position.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point was raised earlier also. There are still some Members who want to speak and I have to give them a chance. Shri Karni Singh wants to speak and I have to call Shri Kunte also.

SHRI UMANATH : I do not object to that. I want to know the position.

श्री रवि राय : एक बात मुझ को कहनी है। गैर-सरकारी कार्रवाई के लिये जो समय मुकर्रर है उस में से आधा घंटा चला गया है। इसलिये आप कम से कम 6 बजे तक इस को चलाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : वह तो करना ही पड़ेगा।

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I should like to lend my support to Mr. P. K. Deo's Constitution amendment Bill. I think it is time that the procedure in relation to the appointment of Chief Ministers by Governors was laid down fairly and squarely by this House. I wish this matter had been discussed about three years ago when we had that unfortunate experience in Rajasthan, when the Governor abusing his powers brought in a Government without the verdict of the people. The statement of objects and reasons is clear : In many cases the Chief Ministers have been appointed without taking into consideration the verdict of the electorate as such appointment is within the discretionary powers of the Governor and it is therefore high time that the procedure for the appointment of Chief Minister is laid down. That is what the statement says.

Mr. P. K. Deo moved a motion that this Bill may be referred to the Select Committee. I think the House in their wisdom should accept this and refer it to a Select Committee. I represent Rajasthan and I can cite only that example due to short time at my disposal as to what happened there in 1967 will bring out clearly the reason why such a Bill is necessary. In 1967 the election results were out and the combined opposition strength was 2 or 3 more than the strength of the Congress Party. In spite of that the Governor dilly-dallied and did not call on

the majority leader to form the Government. Why he did that is a question which Mr. Chavan can best answer. The tactics of the Governor led many in this House on both sides to come to the conclusion that he was being partisan. Then the result was that President's rule was imposed when according to all concepts of democracy the majority leader should have been called to lead the Government. The united opposition's strength was demonstrated in Delhi and the Members were paraded before the President. The President himself was pleaded in front of me; I was there—Mr. Chavan, what have you to say to this? Whatever was the reason, we know the motivation behind this move. The Government did not want that the State of Rajasthan should go in the hands of the Opposition, and because of that, democracy was raped in Rajasthan, and Mr. Sukhadia, with a minority, was brought to power. The net result was that during the period that President's rule was imposed in Rajasthan for two months, the minority of congress in Rajasthan was made into a workable majority by the Congress and it is because of this, that we want to ensure that democracy is not raped in any other State in this country. Therefore, such a legislation is very important.

Mr. Chairman, something was said about Ayaram and Gayaram. May I very respectfully remind my friends on the Treasury Benches that the Ayarams and Gayarams started in Rajasthan in 1967 abetted by the Congress party. This disease of 'Ayarams' and 'Gayarams' spread from Rajasthan to other States. And who was the architect of Ayaram and Gayaram? Mrs Gandhi's blue-eyed boy, Mr. Sukhadia. It is all very well for this Government today to say that we will appoint a Committee to go into defections. I was a Member of that Committee that Mr Chavan appointed. But it may be remembered what kind of Committee he was appointing when he himself was responsible for these Ayarams and 'Gayarams' starting in this country by helping Mr. Sukhadia to power. This disease has to be rooted out. A Committee is no way to do it. It is the people and the politician who and they will have to put this right by putting their hands on their hearts and realising the Problem and take a decision to protect democracy in this

country and, if necessary, even to be prepared to kick their seats.

As I said in one of my earlier speeches, this philosophy of chairism in this country is reaching a proportion when India has begun to take the back seat and personal motivation takes the first seat. Such a situation should not be permitted in this country.

We can only look back at what happened in Bengal recently before President's rule was applied. In Rajasthan there was one procession, and Mr Chavan said that law and order had broken down and President's rule had to be applied. In Bengal the atrocities that were committed on the poor people had reached a proportion which no civilised government could tolerate. And yet, we kept quite. Why? Because the Treasury Benches needed the support of the Communist party to stay in power at the centre. If they had the courage to say that we would impose President's rule at that time, when a large section of the House asked for it, would they have had the Communist support withdrawn and those on the treasury benches would be sitting on the other side of the House. And naturally that would have meant the Ministers giving up the precious bungalows, their sleek cars and all the other amenities that they enjoy today.

Mr Chairman, I would very humbly submit to this House that Mr P. K. Deo's motion on his constitution Amendment Bill be accepted and it be referred to a select Committee so that we will have the wisdom of the Members of this House from all sides to comment on it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
जब हमारा संविधान बना उस समय विदेशी विद्वानों का यह मत था कि भारत का विधान अच्छा है या बुरा, इसका आज पता नहीं चलेगा। उस दिन पता चलेगा जिस दिन भारत में कांग्रेस पार्टी अल्पमत में हो जाएगी और देश में उसका बहुमत नहीं रहेगा। वही बात आज सिद्ध हुई है। कांग्रेस पार्टी अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में हारी और इस कारण से देश के सामने एक समस्या उत्पन्न हुई। समस्या साफ है कि भारत का संविधान आज बहुत सी राजनीतिक समस्याओं का उत्तर देने में और

[श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी]

उनका समाधान करने में असमर्थ है। मैं श्री देव के बिल का समर्थन ही नहीं करता बल्कि मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में जो बहुत सी कमियाँ सामने दिखलाई दे रही हैं, उनका सुधार करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कांस्टिट्यूट असम्बली फिर बुलाई जाए और संविधान में दुबारा संशोधन किया जाए ताकि हर तीसरे दिन जो हम को संविधान में संशोधन करने वाले बिल लाने पड़ते हैं, उनकी आवश्यकता न रह जाए।

भारत का ही एक मात्र ऐसा संविधान है जिसमें इतने कम समय में इतने ज्यादा संशोधन हुए हैं। आज जबकि केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार है और देश के कुछ प्रान्तों में दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकारें हैं, तब गवर्नर का क्या कर्तव्य है, अध्यक्ष का क्या कर्तव्य है, ये सब समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं जिन का समाधान होना आवश्यक है।

हम प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं। प्रजातंत्र का इकाइयाँ प्रान्त हैं और वही से वह शुरू होता है। यह ठीक है कि केन्द्र को मजबूत रहना चाहिये। परन्तु समुच्चय भारत वर्ष के जों पैर हैं वे प्रान्त हैं और अगर प्रान्त लड़खड़ा जायेंगे तो समुच्चय देश लड़खड़ा जाएगा। चूँकि केन्द्र में एक विशेष पार्टी की सरकार है और उस का यह प्रयत्न है कि राज्यों में भी उसी के अनुकूल सरकारें बनें, इस लिए वह प्रयत्न उस पार्टी के व्यक्तियों को मुख्य मंत्री के पद पर नियुक्त करने के रूप में सामने आया है। हमारा देश प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करता है। अगर कहीं भी प्रजातंत्र पर आघात होता है, तो उस को रोकना चाहिए। राज्य पाल की नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा होती है। उनका चुनाव नहीं होता है। इस स्थिति में राज्य पाल को यह अधिकार दे देना कि वह मनमाने ढंग से मुख्य मंत्री नियुक्त करें, प्रजातंत्र की भावना के सबथा विपरीत है।

पिछले दिनों में इस प्रकार के स्पष्ट प्रमाण सामने आये हैं कि राज्यपाल ने अपनी इच्छानुसार, मंजूरिटी को ठुकारते हुए, एक ऐसी पार्टी के व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री नियुक्त किया, जिस की विधान सभा में बहुमत नहीं था। प्रजातंत्र की भावना यह है कि बहुमत का आदमी शासन करेगा या मुख्य मंत्री नियुक्त किया जायेगा। ये पार्टियाँ हमारी उपज हैं, संविधान की नहीं। यदि आज पांच पार्टियाँ हैं, तो कल वे दस या बीस भी हो सकती हैं। हमारे संविधान में पार्टी गवर्नमेंट की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बहुमत की सरकार होने की व्यवस्था है अर्थात् जनता जिन लोगों को चुन कर विधान सभा में भेजती है, उन का बहुमत जिस व्यक्ति के पक्ष में होगा, वही मुख्य मंत्री बनेगा, संविधान की आत्मा और भावना इस बात का समर्थन करती है।

लेकिन वर्तमान समय में क्या होता है? राज्यपाल को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी पार्टी के आदमी को मुख्य मंत्री नियुक्त करे और उस को सरकार बनाने का अधिकार दे। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि राजस्थान और बिहार आदि विभिन्न राज्यों में पार्टियों के व्यक्ति मुख्य मंत्री बना दिये गये, जो अल्प संख्या में थे, लेकिन जिन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद मंत्री पद का प्रलोभन दे कर या घन के बल पर अपना बहुमत बना लिया। यहाँ पर "आयाराम" और "गया राम" की बात कही जाती है। आज देश का नैतिक स्तर बहुत गिर गया है। कभी इस बात की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती थी कि हमारे देश में एम० एल० एज० भेड़-बकरियों की तरह बिकेंगे, बाजार में उनकी एक लाख पचास हजार या पच्चीस हजार रुपये कीमत लगेगी। कहीं मंत्री पद का प्रलोभन है और कहीं पैलियों का प्रलोभन है। आज केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यपालों के द्वारा अपनी पसन्द की सरकार बनाने का पड्यंत्र चल रहा है और प्रजातंत्र को लात मारी जा रही है, प्रजातंत्र का हनन किया किया जा रहा है।

यदि कोई कहे कि मुख्य मंत्री की नियुक्ति राज्यपाल के द्वारा ही होनी चाहिए, तो फिर राज्यपाल का चुनाव पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों और राज्य की विधान सभा के मेम्बरों द्वारा मिल कर हो। लेकिन आज तो राज्यपाल एक डिक्टेटर की तरह है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति उस को नियुक्त करता है। यह प्रजातंत्र की भावना के सर्वथा विपरीत है। इस समय ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है कि देश में किसी पार्टी का बहुमत होगा, इस में सन्देह है और 1972 में तो यह बात और भी सन्देहास्पद है। यदि यह सरकार चाहती है कि देश में तानाशाही हो जाये और सब सत्ता केन्द्र के हाथ में हो, तो वह संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन कर दे। लेकिन अगर वह चाहती है कि देश में प्रजातंत्र जीवित रहे, तो यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि राज्यों में प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर सरकारें चले।

उस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि विधान सभा के सदस्य मुख्य मंत्री का चुनाव करें। यह कहा जा सकता है कि जब राज्यपाल किसी व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री के पद पर नियुक्त कर देता है, तो विधान सभा को यह अधिकार है कि अगर वह उस नियुक्ति को गलत समझती है, तो वह उस को हाउस में अपने बहुमत के द्वारा बदल दे। लेकिन बदलने का तो मौका दिया नहीं जाता अर्थात् उसे बदलने का और चुनाव करने का मौका तो आता नहीं। तुरत कह दिया स्थगित कर दो विधान सभा। आज ही मंत्री बने और और एक दिन में वहां ड्रामा खेल कर के विधान सभा स्थगित करा दिया तीन महीने के लिए। तीन महीने तक विधान सभा में नहीं गए। इन तीन महीनों में उन सब एम एल एज को खरीद खरीद कर के बहुमत बना लिया। परिणाम यह है कि आज इस देश की जनता पर टैक्सों का भार बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। जहां पांच मंत्री काम कर सकते हैं, वहां पचास पचास मंत्रियों की बारात

और हरयाने में तो यहां तक हो गया कि जितने मेम्बर असेम्बली के उन में दो में से एक मंत्री, ऐसी स्थिति बन गई है आज प्रजातंत्र की हत्या हो रही है। विधान सभाओं को मौका दिया नहीं जाता। इसलिए एक ही रास्ता है कि विधान सभा के एम एल एज मिल कर अपना नेता चुन लें और उसको चुनने के पश्चात् मैं समझता हूं कि प्रान्त में और सेंटर में भी इस प्रकार की एक नेशनल, राष्ट्रीय गवर्नमेंट, जो कि सच्चे रूप में गवर्नमेंट होगी, निकल कर आएगी। और कोई रास्ता उस के लिए बचा नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि विधान सभा के सदस्यों को यह अधिकार दिया जाय कि वह इस प्रकार से अपने उस नेता का चुनाव करें।

मैं अन्त में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बात यहां अभी उठाई गई थी कि जो नियुक्त करता है मुक्त भी वही करेगा। संविधान में अधिकार है कि राज्यपाल मुख्यमंत्री को हटा सकता है। परन्तु यदि विधान सभा मुख्य मंत्री का चुनाव करेगी तो फिर उसकी मुक्ति भी वही करेगी, राज्यपाल नहीं। चुने हुये जो आदमी आते हैं उन में से किसी आदमी को वह स्वीकार करता है। मुख्य मंत्री पद के लिए और उसी को नियुक्त करता है। उस के पश्चात् ला एंड आर्डर के हिसाब से अगर किसी राज्य की अवस्था ऐसी हो जाय कि वह राज्य संविधान के खिलाफ चला जाय तो उस अवस्था में राज्यपाल मुख्य मंत्री को बदल सकता है। यह अधिकार ज्यों का त्यों सुरक्षित रहता है। इसके मानी यह नहीं है कि क्यों कि विधान सभा उस की नियुक्ति कर रही तो उस की मुक्ति का अधिकार उसको नहीं रहेगा। राज्यपाल को हटाने का अधिकार है। इसलिए संविधान की उस धारा पर कोई बात नहीं आती है। केवल इतनी यह बात आती है कि देश तानाशाही से बच जायगा। आज केन्द्र का जो एक पट्ट-यंत्र चल रहा है कि किसी भी प्रान्तीय राजनीतिक स्थिति को वह स्थिर होने

[श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी]

नहीं देता और किसी भी राज्य में आज शांति है नहीं, यहां तक अवस्था आ गई है कि गांव की पंचायत तक तमाम देश एक चरित्र-हीनता की तरफ बढ़ता जा रहा है आज इस देश में अस्थिरता आ गई है। इसका कुपरिणाम यह होगा, अगर संविधान में इस प्रकार से परिवर्तन करके आपने प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर अपनी परंपराओं को स्थापित नहीं किया, संविधान में इस प्रकार के संशोधन नहीं किए तो परिणाम यह होगा, मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस प्रकार की अस्थिरता बनी रही, यह पड़्यंत्र आयराम और गयाराम का खेल चलता रहा तो एक ही चीज होगी कि जो हमारी सीमा पर बैठा हुआ शत्रु है, वह जिस बात की तलाश में था, वह मौका उसे मिल जायगा। वह जिस बात को आज तक न कर सका क्योंकि उस को कोई आधार मिल नहीं सका, वह आधार उसको अब मिल जायगा और इस देश में खूनी क्रान्ति के जो नारे लगाए जा रहे हैं नक्सलवाद और माओवादियों के द्वारा उस को शक्ति मिलेगी। देश का वातावरण बदलने में कोई दिक्कत फिर नहीं आएगी। देश का आदमी आज तंग आ गया है, आज सड़कों पर गलियों में, हर जगह चर्चा हो रही है, और जो राजनीतिज्ञ नेता गण हैं उन को खुली गालियां मिल रही हैं। यह केवल इसलिये कि प्रान्तों में यह जो ड्रामा हो रहा है, उस के कारण ही ऐसी स्थिति बन रही है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस के ऊपर वह अपनी ओर से बिल ला सकते हैं। इस में बहुत से परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : The Bill under consideration in the House deserves more serious attention than has been paid to it by those who have opposed it. Today, for instance, there were two hon. Members to my left who opposed it. The last person to oppose it was the hon. Member, Shri Barua. While opposing it he said that the conditions in the country have come to such a stage that any remedy

will be no remedy, and, therefore, he opposed it. He said whatever you do the Aya Rams and Gaya Rams will be there. He was good enough to say there are no Aya Rams and Gaya Rams as far as Assam was concerned. I wish he could convert all other provinces into Assam. He said what will happen if election of the Chief Minister took place and told that only money-bags will be able to win the election. Well, has he any remedy? He does not want to suggest any remedy. He should have suggested a remedy and if he had suggested a better remedy it would have been for the benefit of the House. He is opposing the Bill without suggesting a remedy and also ridiculing all the present happenings in this country. What sort of a democrat is he whose opinion we should follow in this country?

17 hrs.

Then there was another person, the venerable Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. What did he say? He accepted that things have changed. What the framers of the Constitution considered, planned, imagined and desired has not come true and, therefore, he said, "Follow my lead." Follow what the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended. He said there ought to be guidelines given to Governors. Well, as a matter of fact the motion from Shri Imam was : let this Bill be circulated. Let also the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission be circulated. It might be the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are very good and more cogent. Then the opinion of this country will be in favour of those recommendations. Why does he want to say take my advice and leave the other. He is another democrat who believes that his opinion is good and hopes that Government will consider it. I think the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission were before the Government when all these things happened in Bihar. Did the Government apply their mind to these recommendations? They did not. Why have they not applied their mind to the recommendations of the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission?

Article 163, no doubt, gives the discretion to the Governor to appoint the Chief

Ministers and a further Article says that his discretion can never be challenged or questioned anywhere. Now, how has his discretion been used. Shri Hanumanthaiya who had the privilege of framing the Constitution—he is one of the fathers of our Constitution—did not want to spoil the grace of the conventions. Well, nobody would like to spoil the grace of the conventions but, unfortunately the conventions have not been laid down.

I would refer to an incident which happened as early as 1952. That was the year when the Constitution came in force actually. The first elections under the Constitution took place in 1952 and what was the spectacle in the Madras State. Shri T. Sripalakasam and his group had a majority—a clear cut majority. It was not a marginal majority just like the marginal majority in Rajasthan. A man like Shri Sri Prakasa who had been a member of this Central legislature; who had been a Minister; who was Governor in Bombay and later on became Governor in Madras all of a sudden called Shri Rajagopalachari, a venerable politician and a man who has rubbed shoulders with Gandhiji, who was our first Governor General, who was a Minister in Delhi who was a Governor of West Bengal to be the leader of the House. He is a venerable man no doubt; I revere him. Was he a Member of the House? No. He was not a Member of the Legislative Assembly; he was not a Member of the Legislative Council. The Governor calls him, he becomes a nominated Member of the Council. He becomes the Leader of the House and he forms a Government. What does he do? He breaks the small Tamil Toilers' party and wins them over to his Government because he has the right to give away Ministeries. He won over the Tamil toilers' party and made Shri Manickavelu one of his Ministers. That is what happened. Let us not look at what happened in 1967 in Haryana. The great Rajaji did it in 1952. How was he able to do it? Because the Governor did it. Who was the Governor? Sri Prakasha, one of our freedom fighters, who now says that the office of Governor has no meaning. Why did he not exercise his discretion properly? Why did he not stand true to the oath that he took?

I want to bring to the notice of the House what is the oath that the Governor takes.

Unlike you and I, unlike the Ministers and the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister—our oath is only owing allegiance to the Constitution—it is only the President and the Governors who take the oath of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution and the law and of serving the best interests of the State that he serves. Do the Governors remember the oath that they take? They only remember that they must abide by the orders of the Chief Ministers. They take the oath of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution and the law.

Have we seen the Governors doing that? If we had seen the Governors doing that, we would have bowed down our heads to the Governors and we would have bowed down to the conventions which the framers of the Constitution some of whom are telling us about those grandeur days had laid down, and we would have stood by those things. But, unfortunately, the things are different.

I took you back to 1952 because, I can tell, you I was in the Congress party and, therefore, I can know inside things also. It looks as if the Congress says, "It is only we who have the authority and, if we will not be wielding the authority then no one else will be wielding authority." Is that the logic?

If we want democracy to succeed, let the Governors be respectable persons, be venerated not because of the office but because of their conduct. If the Governors had really behaved properly and exercised discretion properly, we would not have seen these unfortunate things.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya told us, let us lay down proper conventions. What happened during the last three years? Most unfortunate situations. Just now, Dr. Karni Singh referred to what happened in Rajasthan. I want to talk about Rajasthan in a different context. What happened to the Government that was brought to power in Rajasthan even after counting of heads and not accepting those members because some of them were Independents? What a spectacle that the Members had to be paraded before the Governor in Jaipur and then brought to the Rashtrapati Bhavan here! That people will tolerate. But they will not tolerate a meeting of the Legislature to be called. What happened?

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

That Government which was brought to power by a man like Dr. Sampurnanand by rejecting the advice of the majority was not able to face the Legislature and the President's Rule was declared before the Government could face the Legislature. Can it be said that the Governor had exercised his discretion? Then, it is no doubt true that Mr. Sukhadia, after six months of the President's Rule, has again come in power. I do not want to go into the methods of Mr. Sukhadia. I am only concerned with the Governors' conduct today. I am not going to refer to any conduct of any other person. But that Government which was brought to power by Dr. Sampurnanand did not have a majority in the Legislature and it could not face the Legislature, and, therefore, the President's Rule had to be imposed in Rajasthan. And the only excuse given by the Home Minister of the Government of India was that there was some very big incident in Jaipur on one particular day.

Then we take another case, in November, 1967 the then Governor of Bengal was in a hurry to dismiss Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee's Government. He dismissed, only because Mr. Ajoy Mukherji was prepared to call the meeting in the first week of December whereas the Governor wanted the meeting to be convened by 30th November. That was all the scramble. What sort of government did he impose? Gayakdas from Ajoy Mukherji's party. The grand old man, Mr. P. C. Ghosh and his supporters formed a government. That government also was not able to face the Legislature. Had the Governor exercised his discretion under Art. 164? Did he feel that P. C. Ghosh commanded majority in the House? And here is the spectacle of the Home Minister of the Government of India defending Dr. Sampurnanand and defending what Mr. Dharma Vira did.

We have the third instance in Bihar. Again a government was toppled and the So-shit Dal Ministry was put in power. There again it was the discretion of the Governor. He thought it commanded the majority. That government also was not able to face the legislature (*Interruptions*). I am afraid Mr. George Fernandes is interested in his Bill and is not prepared to listen to

cogent points. I am sorry if I am coming in his way. I would yield if he feels so.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : No, No. You can go on.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Sir, a person who belongs to a small group gets rarely an opportunity to speak in this House.

I was citing these three cases which took place during the last three years. Governors took an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and to work to the best interests of the people of the State for whom he took that oath. They put the government in authority. They put the Chief Minister in authority and yet that Government was not able to face the legislature. It only proves that the Governors did not exercise their discretion. It was not anything new. Dr. Sampurnanand was told that this Government will have a majority. Shri Dharma Vira was told, Mr Kanungo was told that he will have the majority. But the same Kanungo - recently what did he do? Before putting the present Government in authority, four or five days before that, his report to the Government said that 'I do not believe any group or any person will have a stable majority in the House.' But within 2 or 3 days, just like a dust storm, he found all of a sudden that here was a person in Bihar who was able to command the majority.

There is another thing. What happens?

Mr. Hanumanthaiya wants to say : Let the Governor call one person to be the Chief Minister. Sir, the moment a person becomes Chief Minister, shall I tell you what one British author wrote in 1956. He said between a person who becomes the Chief Minister and his opponent in the Party for that post, even though these may be people of equal calibre, intellect and influence, yet the person who comes in authority becomes 100 times taller than his opponent as the person who becomes the leader he has all sorts of authority. He can dole out patronage. He does it and when he does it, what happens? Naturally, Mr. Barua was afraid of the money bags. The power that the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers enjoy today is much more than the power enjoyed by the money bags. It is the political force and the political Power

that is there today. And, especially, when the State is coming into power more and more, the economic power also is very strong. Have the Members of the House forgotten, last July and August? It is true, the Prime Minister never even whispered that she might dissolve the House. But, was not this House always working under the shadow of a prospective dissolution of this House? And that is how the conscience worked. Naturally. But, after all, in this country what is the difficulty today?

Sir, in England, being a Minister or non-Minister does not make a difference in position. But, in India, between a person with a chair and with no chair, there is such a vast difference. We have not forgotten what Mahatma Gandhi said: "There are better men than Ministers who are working outside." Today, persons who do not hold positions, are unfortunately nobodys.

I had an occasion to go to the office of the Book Trust. The man in charge was all courtesy. In joke, I asked him: Mr. Tandon, is it not a fact that if I were not an M. P. you would not have been all courtesy, and you would not have offered to sell me these books with a little concession? I got those books with a little commission. Once become a Member, I get power, railway pass, I have air ticket, and I have influence everywhere. Fortunately in our country in olden times there was only one ruler in place; but now we have so many.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): M. Ps. are not big before the Parliament.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Only Government chooses. Therefore my friend is proving my argument that even if he becomes an M.P. if he does not hold office in the Government this thing happens. That is exactly what Jinnah found. Jinnah found that weightage the legislature does not give him any position. In the 1937 elections he found this, in respect of minorities in the Bombay State. There were 9% of the Muslims who had 18% of the seats. That 18% did not make them 51% in the House. And, what is the game in this House, Sir?

Everyone is wanting to be on the side of the 51 per cent. If you are 49% you are nothing. And, if you have 51 per cent you have everything. You can be appointed

on the Committees; you can be appointed as Chairman; everything happens. Therefore it is a game of 51% against 49%.

The other day, my hon. friend Shri Banerjee said, they are like Ghototkuch. When they fall on the side of the Kauravas, the Kauravas will fall; when you fall on the side of the Pandavas, the Pandavas will fall. They will always suffer. This is the game that we have seen.

Therefore, let us take away the Governor from this game. Because, it is he and the President, who take the oath of preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution and the law and working for the people of the State.

Though from that point of view, I do not accept that the amendment proposed is the last word. I should really believe that when this aspect is looked into and considered deeply we should know what is to be done. It is no doubt true that we should really try to grow a convention. If the framers of the Constitution had provided for this we would not have come to this position.

I wish the Government had come out with proper suggestions and certain amendments in this regard. They should not have left it to the Members of the Opposition but they should themselves have moved such an amending Bill but then what they say is, "It is not complete; it is not the last word".

Let them give us the last word or lead us if you can. If you cannot, at least we can give you a small lead. Therefore, let us consider this Bill from that aspect. Today Shri Imam's motion is for circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion and for that, I say that A. R. C. Report too should be circulated. It also says that there should be guidelines. If the Government has anything particular to advise that will also go before the people. Let these go to the people.

We are following the traditions of British Commonwealth. As Shri Hanumanthaiya said let us go democratically. That is all I want to say.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, permit me to say something. Shri Kunte referred to Dr. P. C. Ghosh. I want to add one sentence. After the Governor had called upon him to be the Chief Minister, he did want to face the Assembly, notices were issued, Members had

come but Assembly could not meet because the Speaker, after taking chair, ruled in the Assembly that he did not recognise the Ministry appointed by the Governor and adjourned the House.

Therefore, it would not be correct to say that Dr. Ghosh did not want to face the Assembly. In between the Speaker came and stood. That is how subsequent things had developed there.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Then I stand corrected.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो निजी सदस्यों के विधेयक होते हैं उन के लिए जो समय निर्धारित होता है, उसको हम लोग हमेशा बढ़ाते हैं। लेकिन क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि बाकी सारे धर्मों को हम धर्म करें? स्वयं मेरे अपने धर्म के बारे में जब लम्बी चर्चा चलने लगी और खुद गृह मंत्री इस चर्चा को लम्बा ले जा रहे थे तब मैंने इसकी आलोचना की थी और स्वयं मैंने प्रधानमंत्री को लिखा था कि यह ठीक नहीं है, आपको जो निर्णय करना है, जल्दी करें, मेरे बिल को ठुकराना चाहते हो तो ठुकरा दो, लेकिन अन्य सदस्यों के बिलों को आने दो। अब मैं उनके बिल के बारे में भी कहता हूँ। नाथपाई जी के बिल के बारे में भी मैंने जब उस पर लम्बी चर्चा चली थी, तब कहा था कि काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है इस पर। इंडियन पार्लियामेंटरी एसोसिएशन की तरफ से गवर्नरों के कार्य क्षेत्र के बारे में एक विचार गोष्ठी हुई थी और देश भर के लोग उस में आए थे। डिफ़िकल्टी का जहाँ तक सवाल है और उस पर चर्चा हो रही है, उस के बारे में तो प्रस्ताव आ रहा है। मेरा मुझाव है कि चर्चा काफी हो चुकी है और मैं 362 के तहत क्वीयर मोशन मूव करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : स्थिति यह है कि अभी कम से कम विधि मंत्री ने बोलना है और प्रस्तावक महोदय को भी बोलना है। अब पांच छः मिनट का समय ही बचा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : पांच छः मिनट नहीं। मेरे मामले पर जो बहस हुई वह 377 के

अनुसार हुई जिस का निजी सदस्यों के बिलों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उस के लिए मैंने स्पीकर की अनुमति ली थी। इसलिए उस में जो जो समय गया, तीस मिनट या चालीस मिनट, वह समय बढ़ा दिया जाए। कई दफा हम ऐसा कर चुके हैं। प्राइवेट मैसेज के समय पर मैं आक्रमण नहीं होने दूंगा।

SHRI UMANATH : I have to introduce a Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill will be introduced.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I oppose on this ground. There should be equal standards for all the Private Members' Bills.

So far as Shri Limaye's bill was concerned, it was a very simple Bill on the Privileges of the I.C.S. people and it dragged on for three days.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I did not drag it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It was dragged on. The same thing was repeated again and again to the detriment of the other Bills. This is a very important Bill and we want to provide guidelines. So many points were raised. Opportunity should be given to all the Members who would like to participate in this debate.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रिज्यूट कर रहे हैं? आप समझते हैं कि फेअर डिबेट नहीं हुई है? अगर दो मिनट का समय श्री फरनेंडीस को दे दिया जाए तो मैं बिल्कुल एतराज नहीं करूंगा। मैं इनके लिए बहुत कंसिडरेशन दिखाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन श्री फरनेंडीस के बिल को आप ब्लाक न करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नो नो।

श्री मधु लिमये : नो नो करने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI UMANATH : He is correct. And that is the procedure.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रिंसिपल लाबी यहां पर काम कर रही है। इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। न्याय होना चाहिए। मैं अपने बिल के बारे में बहस को खत्म करने सम्बन्धी जिस नियम को लागू करने के लिए तैयार था, वही मैं अब लागू करना चाहता हूँ। जो मापदंड

मैं ने अपने लिए निश्चित किया था, वही श्री पी० के० देव के लिए भी होगा और अन्य सदस्यों के लिए भी होगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सभापति महोदय, आप इस बारे में अपना निर्णय दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : अभी एक दो मेम्बरों ने बोलना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम तो सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज का बिल खत्म न हो। उन को सिर्फ दो मिनट चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे इस में आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है : नियम संख्या 363 में कहा गया है :

"Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted....".
प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के बिलों और रेजोल्यूशनों सम्बन्धी कमेटी ने श्री देव के बिल के लिए जो समय निर्धारित किया था,.....

श्री प्र० के० देव : और श्री मधु लिमये के लिए कितना समय रखा गया था और कितना दिया गया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, बार बार मेरा जिक्र क्यों किया जाता है ? मैं ने तो ज्यादा समय नहीं मांगा था।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : श्री देव के बिल के लिए जितना समय मुकर्रर किया गया था, उस से लगभग दुगुना समय हो चुका है। इस का मतलब बिल्कुल साफ है कि डीबेट प्रोटैक्टिड हो चुकी है। नियम 363 में आगे कहा गया है :

"...the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time-limit for the conclusion of discussion on an stage or all stages of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be."

बेरी प्रार्थना है कि मुझे अपना बिल पेश करने का अवसर दिया जाये। मैं इस से ज्यादा

आप से कुछ नहीं चाहता हूं। ये लोग साजिश के रूप में जो प्रयास कर रहे हैं, आप उस को यहाँ न चलने दीजिए। ये राजा लोग हमें रोकने का जो काम कर रहे हैं, उस को कम से कम इस सदन में आप न होने दीजिए।

श्री रवि राय : श्री मधु लिमये ने जो सवाल उठाया था, उस पर प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के समय में से चालीस मिनट लग गये थे। वह समय आप दे दीजिए। इस प्रकार प्राइवेट मेम्बरों का कार्य 5-10 बजे तक चलेगा।

श्री एस० एस० जोशी (पूना) : मैं सिर्फ यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों को जितना भी समय देना है, वह दिया जाये, मुझे उस पर कोई उज्र नहीं है। लेकिन वर्तमान बिल के खत्म होने पर एक दो मिनट श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज को भी अपना बिल रखने के लिए दिये जायें। इस में ज्यादा वह कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, निजी सदस्यों के विधेयकों के बारे में हमें यह परम्परा जरूर निभानी चाहिए कि जितने अधिक से अधिक विधेयक आ सकें, वे आयें और एक ही विधेयक बाकी विधेयकों को खत्म न करे। इस लिए कोई विधेयक किस सदस्य का है, इस में न जाते हुए यह गुंजायश जरूर रखनी चाहिए कि दूसरे सदस्य के विधेयक को भी शुरू होने का अवसर दिया जाये। श्री मधु लिमये को जो समय दिया गया है, वह प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के समय में से दिया गया है। या तो वह समय उन्हें नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन अगर दिया गया है, तो वह समय पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। प्राइवेट मेम्बरों का काम ठीक 3 बजे शुरू होना चाहिए था। उस समय दूसरे काम को लेकर जो समय खर्च हुआ, उस की पूर्ति करने के लिए प्राइवेट मेम्बरों के समय को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और दूसरे विधेयक को पेश करने के लिए अवसर देना चाहिए।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I fully subscribe to the demand that as many Bills of private Members as possible should be brought forward before the House. At the same time, even if you accept closure, the right of the Mover of the Bill and the right of the Government to reply is there; that right cannot be stifled. That is what I would like to submit.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक दूसरा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, जिस से श्री देव का बिल भी खत्म नहीं होगा। उन का "ए" कैटेगरी का बिल है; वह कभी खत्म नहीं होगा। इस लिए आप मुझे यह प्रस्ताव करने दीजिए कि इस बिल पर जो बहस चल रही है, नियम 109 के तहत उस का अगले सत्र के पहले शुक्रवार तक, जो कि बिलों के लिए हो, एजान्स कर दिया जाये। आप इस प्रस्ताव पर वोट ले लीजिए। इस तरह श्री देव का बिल भी खत्म नहीं होगा और श्री जार्ज फ्र-

नेन्डीङ को भी अपना बिल पेश करने का अवसर मिल जायेगा, जिस से उन का बिल भी खत्म नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : मनानीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि श्री पी० के० देव के संविधान संशोधन विधेयक (अनुच्छेद 164 का संशोधन) पर चर्चा अगले सत्र के निजी सदस्यों के विधेयकों के लिए आर्बिट्रल पहले दिन के लिए स्थगित कर दी जाये।"

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That the debate on the Constitution Amendment Bill, (amendment of article 164) by Shri P. K. Deo, be adjourned to the 1st day allotted for Private Members Bills in the next Session."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 34]

AYES

[17.34 hrs

Dass, Shri C.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Katham, Shri B. N.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Molahu Prasad, Shri

Mulla, Shri A. N.
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri N. R.
Rajasekharan, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
*Umanath, Shri
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup

NOES

Amin, Shri R. K.
Barua, Shri Bodabrata
Basumatari, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal

Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
Gavit, Shri Tukaram

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the speaker accordingly.

Gowder, Shri Nanja
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri Zulfikar Ali
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sehgal, Shri A. S.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. V.
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Santak, Shri Nar Deo
Sundar Lal, Shri J.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Yadab, Shri N. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Aves 26; Noes. 57.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri MANUBHAI PATEL. He may continue next time.

17.35 hrs

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL † 1970

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2, OMISSION OF SECTION 9B, ETC.)

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is :

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted

SHRI UMANATH : I introduce the Bill.

17.36 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION VISIT OF VOHRA COMMITTEE TO U. P.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (वलिया) : सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न संख्या 4346 वोहरा समिति के उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे के बारे में था। जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें आप देखेंगे कि जहां उस कमेटी को उत्तर प्रदेश के 50 फीसदी हिस्से में दौरा करना था वहां वे सिर्फ कुछ हिस्सों में ही गए हैं। इसलिए यह जो रिपोर्ट है वह अपूर्ण रही है और हमें चर्चा उठानी पड़ी है। यह जो सेंट्रल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जिसने कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्लड अफेक्टेड एरियाज का दौरा किया था उसके पेज दो पर वह कहते हैं :

"Meetings of the local officers were held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioners of Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions respectively. The Secretary, Revenue Department and Public Works Department, officers of the Irrigation and Buildings and Road Departments kindly accompanied the team."

उत्तर प्रदेश में जब फ्लड आया था तो प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं गोरखपुर कमिश्नरी गई थीं और फैजाबाद और बनारस भी गई थीं। लेकिन वोहरा कमेटी के जो अफसरान थे और जो भारत सरकार के उच्चाधिकारी थे उन्होंने बनारस कमिश्नरी के जिलों को छोड़ दिया,

*Shri J. B. Singh also voted for AYES.

†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8-5-70.

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

वहां पर वे नहीं गए। हमारे सूबे की दो बड़ी नदियां, गंगा और घाघरा हैं। घाघरा के किनारे के जिलों को तो रिपोर्ट में शामिल किया गया और कुछ जिलों में वे गए लेकिन गंगा के किनारे के जिलों को बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ था उनको शामिल नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह से रोहिलखंड कमिश्नरी को भी छोड़ दिया है।

"Heavy rains in the last week of September in Rohilkhand Division as well as floods in the districts of Nainital, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao and Raebareilly also caused damage."

वहां पर भी बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ था लेकिन वहां पर भी वे नहीं गए। उन्होंने सिर्फ फंजाबाद और गोरखपुर कमिश्नरियों के कुछ जिलों को जा करके देखा और लखनऊ में बैठ करके यहां वापिस चले आये। इस कमेटी को जितना समय देना चाहिए था उतना समय नहीं दिया गया। हमारा प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा है। यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट ने दो तारीख को एक टेलीग्राम भी दिया था जिसमें लिखा था :

"In their telegram dated 2nd September, 1969, the Government of U.P. reported extensive damage in 32 districts."

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कहती है कि 32 जिलों में बाढ़ से क्षति हुई है, उस विनाशकारी बाढ़ से भीषण क्षति हुई है लेकिन भारत सरकार के उच्चाधिकारियों ने सिर्फ दो चार जिलों में ही जाकर के देखा। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वे सैर करने के लिए गए थे। फिर वे रिपोर्ट भी क्या दे सकते हैं? वहां के अधिकारियों ने जो कहा होगा वही रिपोर्ट दे देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर्स पांच साल के बाद रहें या न रहें लेकिन देश को चलाने का भार अधिकारियों पर रहता है। अधिकारी पढ़े-लिखे और योग्य भी हैं लेकिन जो उनका काम करने का तरीका है अगर

उसी तरह से चलेगा तो पता नहीं यह देश कहां जायेगा। मालूम होता है अंग्रेजों के जमाने की अफसरशाही आज भी कायम है क्योंकि वेलफेयर स्टेट के अफसरों को जैसा होना चाहिए था वैसे वे नहीं हैं। इन की रिपोर्ट से आप देखेंगे कि जो इन को रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिये थी हर जगह जा कर के, वंसा न कर के एक जगह बैठ कर रिपोर्ट दी है, यह कहां तक मुनासिब है। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो सर्वे किया है उस के अनुसार उन का कहना है कि 17,714 गांव बाढ़ ग्रस्त हुए हैं, 31.78 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की फसल बरबाद हुई है जिस की लागत 34.17 करोड़ रु० आती है। 2.73 करोड़ रु० की लागत के मकानों की क्षति हुई है, 106 आदमियों की जानें गयी हैं और 3,183 पशु मरे हैं। जिन जिलों में गांवों को जाकर देखा है, जैसे - आजमगढ़, बहराइच, बाराबंकी, बस्ती, देवरिया, फंजाबाद, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, इनके बारे में वह कहते हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत का नुकसान हुआ है। लेकिन इस में बलिया, गाजीपुर, चunar, और मिर्जापुर के बारे में, जो गंगा के किनारे बसे हैं, कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि वहां कितना परसेंटेज नुकसान हुआ है। इसी तरह से बरेली, शाहजहांपुर, पीलीभीत, खेरी के बारे में ही लिखा है कि क्या नुकसान हुआ है। इस से मालूम होता है कि अधिकारियों ने अपनी बुद्धि का प्रयोग नहीं किया। जो कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस थे उस के अनुसार इन को जगह जगह जा कर क्षति का पता लगाना चाहिए था। लेकिन ऐसा न कर के प्रदेश के अधिकारियों पर डिपेंड करते हैं। इस तरह से तो समिति दिल्ली में बैठकर ही प्रदेश के अधिकारियों से रिपोर्ट मंगा सकती थी। इन लोगों के आने जाने पर, जो दो, चार जगह गये, पैसा बेकार ही खर्च हुआ।

जिस सूबे में जाते हैं। इन को मालूम नहीं है कि इस सूबे के अन्दर कौन-कौन सी नदियां बहती हैं। रिपोर्ट के आखिरी पेज में देखेंगे नदियों के नाम बताये गये हैं। घाघरा नदी सब

से बड़ी नदी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की है। जब राप्ती, बूढ़ी राप्ती और अमई सरजू में मिलती हैं तो उसका नाम घाघरा हो जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की गंगा और घाघरा जब बिहार में मिलती हैं उसी जगह पर बलिया जिला बसा हुआ है। अगर उच्च अधिकारियों ने खयाल किया होता कि गंगा और घाघरा कहां मिलती हैं तो अवश्य ही उस जगह हुई क्षति का पता लगाने के लिये वह अवश्य जाते। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी जिलों में गंगा और घाघरा से कितनी भयंकर क्षति होगी इसका उनका अनुभव नहीं है, और यह सम्भवतः इसलिये नहीं है कि उन को ज्योग्रेफी का ज्ञान नहीं है, या सारी पढ़ाई भूल गये हैं। गंगा और घाघरा कहां मिलती हैं, उनसे क्या क्षति हुई है उसके बारे में समिति की रिपोर्ट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है जिस का मुझे महान दुख है।

आप देखेंगे कि वोहरा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पांचवें पेज पर यू० पी० सरकार 807 करोड़ रु० की क्षति बताती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि 807 करोड़ रु० की क्षति भी कम है क्योंकि यह खुद कहते हैं बलिया-बेरिया बांध के कट जाने से दो जिले बरबाद हो रहे हैं जिसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती थी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उन को बताया होगा, उस में कम से कम दो करोड़ रु० लगाना चाहिये तब जाकर उस बांध को कटने से बचाया जा सकता है। वोहरा समिति ने अतनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"Adequate provision of funds will have to be made for these works either in 1969-70 or in 1970-71 so that they could be completed before the next monsoon season."

यह भारत सरकार की कमेटी है जो वहां गयी और देखा है। उन का कहना था कि 15 जून, 1970 के पहले यह काम खत्म हो जाना चाहिये था। यह रिपोर्ट 1969 की है पर भारत सरकार इस मामले पर सो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कहती है कि

हमारे पास फंड्स नहीं हैं। जब भारत सरकार ने अपनी समिति भेजी और उसने अपनी एक सिफारिश दी है तो इस का साफ मतलब यही होता है कि भारत सरकार को इस काम के लिए प्रदेश सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिये थी।

पांच साल के लिये 8 करोड़ रु० प्लान में दिया गया है यानी एक वर्ष के लिये डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। इस वोहरा कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि 130 लाख रु० 1969-70 तक रह गया था, जब कि यह कहते हैं कि दो करोड़ रुपया इसमें लगेगा इस हिसाब में भी 70 लाख रु० की कम से कम महायता हम को देनी चाहिये थी। अगर नहीं तो फिर कमेटी बिठाने का हमारा कोई अर्थ नहीं था। इस कमेटी ने अंत में अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि 290 लाख ठीक है, यह मिलना चाहिए और भारत सरकार ने इसको मान भी लिया है हालांकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 8 करोड़ की रिपोर्ट दी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि 34 करोड़ की जो क्षति हुई फसल के बरबाद होने से, मकानों के ढह जाने से 2-73 करोड़ रुपये की तथा बाढ़ आदि से 1-08 करोड़ कुल मिलाकर 50 करोड़ की जो क्षति हुई उसके लिए भारत सरकार 1-50 करोड़ रुपया चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अलाट करती है सारे प्रदेश के लिए तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। इसके अलावा भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तकावी आदि के लिए और बंधों की मरम्मत आदि पर अपने प्रांत से खर्चा किया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 3 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है और कहा है कि अगर आप रुपया नहीं दे सकते तो हम रुपया नहीं लगा सकते। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को भी पत्र लिखा। उन्होंने लिखा है कि कि वित्त मंत्रालय को कह दिया है कि उसकी जांच करे। लेकिन पन्द्रह-बीस दिन बाकी रह गए, आज तक उसमें काम नहीं लगा है और फिर बाढ़ आ जाएगी और सारा जिला बरबाद हो जाएगा।

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

रिपोर्ट में दो चार बातें और आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। जो बोहरा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें दिया है कि बलरामपुर प्रॉटेक्टिव बंद, बलहा-बेरा बंद, वन-वोगवन बंद, मोलोनी बंद, ये सारे बंद के इलाके हैं।

इनके अतिरिक्त उसमें लिखा है—

"In addition, there was an erosion of the Hahanale bund and Balia Beria bund and the railway embankment near Chitauni Railway station. There was also minor damage to irrigation structures and channels. A ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs for the restoration and erosion of other works is recommended.

फिर आगे कहते हैं —

The State Government brought to the notice of the team the necessity of taking measures for the protection of the existing embankments such as the Balia Beria bund and the Chitauni railway bund which have been under attack during the last two years. They apprehend that without immediate anti-erosion works, there is a likelihood of breaches occurring in these embankments."

हम आपसे निवेदन कर कहें थे कि आपने देखा कि जिन जगहों पर ये गये थे और जिन जगहों पर नहीं गये थे, इन सारे कामों के लिए आपने 2.90 करोड़ की अपनी स्कीम मानी। यद्यपि इसमें हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के, गंगा के किनारे के पूर्व जिले जिनमें वे गये थे उनके बारे में उन्होंने बताया, लेकिन जिन इलाकों में वे नहीं गए थे वहां की क्षति का प्रमाण उन्होंने नहीं किया। लेकिन बलिया और गाजीपुर आदि में मैं बता दूँ कि जितनी क्षति हुई है वह, जो और जगहों की क्षति का अनुमान उन्होंने दिया उससे कई गुना अधिक है। लेकिन उन्होंने इस भयंकरता को नहीं देखा है। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट ऐसे दी है जैसे कि सैर करने वहां गये हों।

एक बात मैं और आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी पोलिटिकल वजह से ईस्टर्न

यू० पी० के जिन जगहों पर गंगा के किनारे हैं। उनके खिलाफ थी और उनके अफसरों ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने इस को शामिल नहीं किया। तो जब हमारे भारत सरकार के अधिकारी जाते हैं तो उनको इतना लिहाज होना चाहिए कि पालियामेंट के तो मيمबर हों उस इलाके में, या वहां के जो एम० एल० ए० हैं, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर भरोसा नहीं करते हैं तो हमारे अधिकारी हमको जवाब दें। कम से कम उनको ये सारी बातों को जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं करती है, अगर टर्म्स आफ गिफ्रेंस को असेस करना है तो उनको जाना चाहिए था और उनकी रिपोर्ट को असेस करना चाहिए था। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो चार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ और उसके बाद मैं अपनी बान खत्म करता हूँ।

पहला यह कि क्या भविष्य में माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि जो कमेटी इस तरह की जाए, वह जिले में जो एम० पी० हों या जिले के जो एम० एल० ए० हैं, जो पब्लिक रिप्रजेंटेटिव हैं, उनको उसके कार्यक्रम की सूचना दी जाए? जब प्रधान मंत्री वहां गईं तब उन का प्रोग्राम तो हम को मिल गया, लेकिन जब यह कमेटी गई तब उन का प्रोग्राम हम को नहीं बतलाया गया। वहां के डी० एम० और बी० डी० ओ० तक को कमेटी के आने की सूचना दी गई, लेकिन लोगों को जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उस के बारे में नहीं बतलाया गया। अगर मैं हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन यहां पर न उठाता तो शायद इस सदन को भी न मालूम होता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी इस प्रकार की कोई कमेटी किसी प्रदेश में जाये तो वहां के एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० को उस की सूचना अवश्य दी जानी चाहिये ताकि कमेटी को मालूम हो सके कि वहां के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और जन-प्रतिनिधियों

को मालूम हो सके कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में क्या होगा। जो समिति की रिपोर्ट हो उस को अध्ययन करने का मौका भी जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को मिलना चाहिये ताकि जब उस पर चर्चा हो तो सारी चीजों को बतलाने का अवसर वहाँ के सदस्यों को मिल सके।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिलों की रिपोर्ट इस में शामिल नहीं हुई है उन के बारे में भी सोचा जाय विशेषकर बलिया के वैरिया बांध के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह कट जायेगा तो वह डलाका बरबाद हो जायेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आश्वासन चाहूँगा कि उस की मदद करने के लिये जो 3 करोड़ रुपया स्वीकार किया गया है उसको कम से कम अविलम्ब उस पर खर्च किया जायेगा।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री वहाँ गईं तब उनके फंड से जो पैसा इस तरह की विपत्ति से ग्रस्त लोगों को दिया जाता है उस में से कितना पैसा फ्लड अफेक्टेड एरिया के लोगों के लिये दिया गया ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जिस राष्ट्रपति के कंटीजेंसी फंड पर कल हम लोगों ने चर्चा की थी और जिस को बढ़ाया गया है, उस में क्या कुछ पैसा इस एरिया के लिये मिला है ? अगर नहीं मिला तो क्यों नहीं मिला ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि फ्लड वहीं नहीं, बिहार और यू०पी० के दूसरे स्थानों में भी आता है, क्या वहाँ के लिये भी कुछ दिया गया है ? आपके पास सेंट्रल फंड है। मान लीजिए राज्य सरकार परवाह नहीं करती है, वह आप को सही रिपोर्ट नहीं देती, तब क्या सेंट्रल फंड में से उनको देने का विचार है या नहीं ? और क्या आप इस तरह के फंड को और बढ़ायेंगे ताकि भविष्य में फ्लड अफेक्टेड लोगों को मदद मिल सके ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने एक बहुत आवश्यक विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। बोहरा समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और प्रश्नों के उत्तर से पता चलता है कि सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार भी कर लिया तथा 2 करोड़ 90 लाख रु० मंजूर कर के यू० पी० के राहत कार्यों के लिये दिये। उसमें मे करीब डेढ़ करोड़ रु० जानवरों और खेती के औजारों आदि के लिये दिये, 25 लाख जो सिंचाई के साधन बरबाद हो चुके हैं उन के लिये दिये, 1 करोड़ 15 लाख रु० जो सड़क बरबाद हो चुकीं उन के लिये दिये। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या उन्होंने यह राशि यू० पी० सरकार को दिया और क्या इस बात की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है कि उस रुपये का उन्होंने किस तरीके से उपयोग किया ?

दूसरी बात यह कि ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि यह समिति बहुत सी जगहों पर नहीं गई, कुछ जिलों का नाम भी माननीय सदस्य ने लिया। इस मिलमिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस समिति को उस के स्कोप के बारे में, अर्थात् उसको क्या क्या करना है कुछ बतलाया गया था ? यदि बतलाया गया था कि उनको फ्लड अफेक्टेड एरिया में जाना चाहिए तो समिति वहाँ क्यों नहीं गई, इस के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय हम को जानकारी दें।

तीसरी बात यह कि बाढ़ तो आती ही रहती है और फिर आयेगी अगर इस का परमनेन्ट सोल्यूशन नहीं किया जायेगा। तो क्या सरकार ने परमनेन्ट सोल्यूशन के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

चौथा सवाल यह है कि कंटीजेंसी फंड के लिए आप ने मंजूरी दी या नहीं ? दिया या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता, वह तो आप ही बतलायेंगे, लेकिन अभी भी क्या संभव है कि आप 2 करोड़ 90 लाख रु० दे कर इन सम-

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

स्याओं का समाधान करें ? अगर सम्भव नहीं है तो क्या अब भी आप इस बात के लिये सोचने को तैयार हैं कि आवश्यकता होने पर कैंटिजेंसी फंड से इसके लिये पैसा दें ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : घाघरा की पांच नदियां हैं। डा० सम्पूर्ण नन्द ने जलकुंडी योजना नेपाल की सलाह से बनाई थी। नेपाल ने उसमें सहयोग किया था लेकिन भारत ने उसको पूरा नहीं किया। उसको अगर पूरा कर लिया जाता और घाघरा का फ्लड का पानी ले का इकट्ठा किया जाता तो फ्लड आते ही नहीं और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के नार्दन हिस्से में बाढ़ आने से रुक जाती। इसके बारे में आप ने क्या किया है ?

इसी तरह चनार योजना भी थी जिसके अन्तर्गत गंगा का फ्लड का पानी निकाल लेने से गाजीपुर, बलिया आदि में बाढ़ रुक सकती थी और मिर्जापुर जहां पानी की कमी है, उसको पानी मिल सकता था। उसके बारे में भी मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रकाश डाला जाए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I share the anxiety of the hon. Member with regard to the flood control and the situation that had arisen in the eastern parts of UP immediately after the floods there. With regard to assistance from the Central Government for these measures, it is primarily the function of the State Government but, keeping in view the financial and other restrictions and difficulties of the State Government, it has always been customary that whenever any such calamities take place in any State, the Central team consisting of the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and experts are appointed and they are sent.

In this particular case, Shri S. Vohra was the leader of the delegation or team which went there. The members were Shri K. Ramaeswar Rao of the Flood Control Board, Shri B. D. Shastri of the Ministry

of Food and Agriculture, the Superintending Engineer, CPWD and Shri Srinivasan, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Why were the M.Ps. and M.L.As. not intimated?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have no particular information whether the M.Ps. and M. L. As. were not informed but I would take the hon. Member for his word. I would certainly consider it as an important suggestion that whenever such teams visit States it would be for the State Governments to intimate the concerned M. L. As. and M.Ps. with regard to the visit of the team so that if they have any important and useful suggestions, they can certainly offer them.

So far as this team is concerned, it went wherever the State Government wanted it to go. It visited those areas. It is not possible in short time to visit each and every place where flood has caused devastation or damage. If it is done, then it will considerably delay the submission of the report. Yet, the team went to some of the important places which were suggested by the State Government. Rather, the team went wherever it was taken because the programme was drawn up by the State Government. Apart from that, the team had useful discussion with the officials on the spot.

Then the committee came to the conclusion that the total ceiling is, as the hon. Member has rightly quoted, about Rs. 2.90 crores—for relief items Rs. 1.50 crores, loan items Rs. 25 lakhs and repair items Rs. 1.15 crores, making a total of Rs. 2.90 crores. This was the total estimate of the amount that was required to be given to the State Government by the Committee and the State Government also accepted this figure of Rs. 2.90 crores. The State Government have been informed that this would be the total amount that we would be giving to them. As and when they spend money, more money is allotted to them. and about Rs. 50 lakhs have already been paid to them. Whenever they submit their accounts, more money if necessary would be provided. There is no difficulty, as for as this provision of money is concerned.

Apart from these various devastations which the floods have caused in the eastern parts of UP, there is the Balia Beria bund which the hon. Member has referred to. It is feared that on account of the flow of the river Ganga this particular bund is likely to be damaged. This damage has to be taken cognisance of and if it has to be stopped then some repair work in that bund will have to be taken. This committee has estimated, and that is also the estimate of the State Government, that a sum of Rs. 2 crores would be required for this purpose.

However as far as normal works of development or repairs are concerned, they are part and parcel of the State Plan and, as such, when this reference was made, it was pointed out to the State Government that they will have to include all this in the State Plan and that they will have to undertake the work from the State Plan resources.

As far as the State Plan of U.P. is concerned, although in the last year it was to the tune of about Rs. 150 crores, the present Annual Plan of the State Government is of the order of Rs. 179 crores and looking to this big amount which they have got at their disposal it should not be difficult for the State Government to provide this sum. However, it is not correct to say that the State Government are averse to this problem and that they are neglecting eastern U.P. The present Chief Minister has recently sent a letter to the Prime Minister, and Prime Minister has replied to the Chief Minister and this matter has been given a second look in the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission is examining the whole matter and they would, after examination, if necessary, recast the State Annual Plan. This Balia-Beria Bund renovation should be undertaken within the overall scheme of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan and it may be taken up in this year. That is the proposal which is being examined in the Planning Commission.

18Hrs.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that the State Government or the Central Govern-

ment is averse to this problem and not taking proper care. However, I have taken note of the important suggestions made by the hon'ble Members with regard to the information to be given to the hon'ble Members; that the Team should be more realistic in their visit and whenever they go they should make it a point to visit such spots which are absolutely necessary to be visited and should discuss with the local representatives and State Government officials.

With regard to the point raised by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha as to whether the Prime Minister gave any money out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or not I may mention that Prime Minister's Relief Fund is a small amount. Whenever there is a calamity like fire, earthquake, floods, etc. then the Prime Minister does provide some money out of this Fund. I have no information whether any amount was provided out of Prime Minister's Relief Fund but this is a small amount which could be given for rehabilitation purposes. It is not possible to provide any money out of it for developmental work. As regards the question of giving any money out of the contingency fund it does not arise. Only if we do not have any money for relief purposes then we draw from the contingency fund. As you know we have already provided certain amount of money for such purpose and from this point of view it was not necessary for us to draw from the contingency fund but if a necessity arises—as is known to the hon. Members the contingency fund has already been increased from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores—certainly we can draw from contingency fund also. In this particular case it was not necessary to draw from contingency fund and I can assure the hon. Members that all possible care is being taken not only for the Eastern U. P. but wherever any such calamity happens because one cannot keep one's eyes closed to such happenings. I fully share the anxiety of the hon. Member who belongs to that place and whatever is possible under the present frame of rules and conditions, plan outlays, etc. we shall look into the matter with all sympathy and care at our disposal.

श्री बल्लिका प्रसाद : कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि बलिया-बेरिया बांध

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

के लिए दो करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध करना ही चाहिए, ताकि 1970 के मानसून से पहले गंगा नदी के इरोज़न का कोई स्थायी हल निकल सके। इस लिए भारत सरकार की कमेटी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को पूरा करने की जवाबदेही भारत सरकार पर है। बलिया

की कुर्बानी से ही यह देश आज़ाद हुआ है और यह गवर्नमेंट बनी है। उस की इम्पॉटेंन्स को कम करने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, Mag 11, 1970/Vaisakha 21, 1892 (Saka).