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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 31, 1966/Bhadra
9, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aid to School of International Studies

+

*748. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of aid given by
the Central Government on the re-
commendation of the University
Grants Commission or any other
agency, to the School of International
Studies for recurring expenditure or
for any other purpose since its in-
ception;

(b) whether in making grants to
autonomous or semi-autonomous in-
stitutions Government insist that the
money be applied, broadly, for pur-
poses and principles which are basic
to the governance of the country;

(c) whether Government have
conveyed to the Academic Council
the sense of the Lok Sabha that the
Institute should promote the purposes
catalogued in Article 351 of the Con-
stitution; and

(d) if so, the response of the In-
stitute thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri
M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A state-
ment is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6961/
66].

(c) The extracts of the proceedings
in the Lok Sabha relating to the
questions about the Institution on
May 16 and August 4, 1966, were
communicated to the authorities of
the Institution.

(d) The Institution has amended
its rule regarding the language in
which a thesis can be written: the
amended rule permits a student to
write his thesis in a language other
than English provided certain con-
ditions are satisfied.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं
आया श्रीमन् । 351 धारा का जिक्र तक नहीं
किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं है, बिलकुल नहीं
है । आप उन से पूछिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मेरा सप्लीमेंट्री
तो खत्म हो जाता है उस में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : (सी) का जवाब
आप दे दीजिए ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say that
every Indian is supposed to know
the Constitution, his constitutional
rights, his constitutional obligations,
and I am sure the institute knows
article 351. I can tell you what it has
done to propagate Hindi. There is
a project, that they have, to translate
some of the books, journals and
papers into Hindi. They have put up
a project. It is rather an expensive
one. We are looking into it and if
we have the financial resources we
will certainly carry it out. We do
not write to any citizen about its im-
portance, saying, "Read article 351."
Of course, they know it; we know
it and you know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सवाल नहीं है, आप ने ध्यान जींचा है ? इतना ही मैंने पूछा है लिखित प्रश्न में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब तो दे दिया । आप सवाल करिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप को तसल्ली है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस इन्स्टीट्यूट की किसी छात्रा ने डिरेक्टर से यह कहा है कि वह अपना शोध ग्रंथ गुजराती भाषा में लिखना चाहेगी ? यदि इस तरह की बिनती कोई आयी है तो उस का जवाब क्या दिया गया है और क्या किसी तमिल भाषी छात्र ने भी इस किस्म की बिनती की है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla : This is the first time that I hear about it. I do not know of any student making a request to write his thesis in Gujarati or any student having made a request to write a thesis in Tamil.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, आप बाद में जांच कीजिएगा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो लिखित जवाब है उस में कहा है कि :

"The grantee will submit a performance cum achievement annual report on the activities of the institution before the close of the next financial year."

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह रपट सदन के टेबल पर रखने के लिए वे तैयार हैं और क्या इस रपट में कोई इस बात की चर्चा है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यह इन्स्टीट्यूट क्या कर रही है किताबें, शोध ग्रंथ आदि के बारे में ?

Shri M. C. Chagla : I shall tell my hon. friend what the proposal is.

They have put up a proposal. This is the proposal:

"The committee explored ways and means of promoting knowledge of international affairs

through Indian languages. In this connection, it noted the efforts made by the Director in February 1965 to arrange Hindi translation of selected publications of the School. The Ministry of Education was approached in this connection. But the project could not be implemented owing to non-availability of funds.

"There is also a proposal to publish in Hindi a miscellany of such papers from international studies after careful study. The committee recommend that the School should undertake the following programmes: 'Publication of Hindi version of its Quarterly Journal; publication in Hindi of all the studies prepared in the School; publication of popular monographs in Hindi in the field of international affairs; purchase of books and periodicals in Indian languages; extension lectures in Indian languages; training in Indian languages. For these we shall require so-much amount'."

So; the hon. member will realise that the committee is conscious of the fact that it should help not only Hindi but other Indian languages also.

श्री मधु लिमये : हिन्दी का मैं ने नाम तक नहीं लिया । क्यों आप मेरे ऊपर थोप रहे हैं ? सिर्फ हिन्दी से मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है । मेरा भारतीय भाषाओं से ही मतलब है । आप जानबूझ कर यह मेरे ऊपर थोप रहे हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूँ । जब कभी मैं हिन्दी का नाम भी नहीं लेता हूँ तो मंत्री महोदय आरोप करते हैं और अखबार वाले भी उस को छाप देते हैं, मैं संरक्षण चाहता हूँ आप का ।

श्री सु० क० चामला : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सभासद ने आर्टिकल 351 के बारे में कहा...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो खत्म हो गया । यह नया सवाल है ।

Mr. Speaker: He should listen to the reply.

अ.प जवाब पूरा कर दीजिए ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : जी, मैं ने कहा कि हिन्दी ही नहीं अगर दूसरी भाषाओं के लिए भी वह जो बने सो करने के लिए तैयार हैं और यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है । उस प्रश्न पर हम ख्याल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाते हुए कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एक शोध विभाग है उस पर जितना रीता खर्च होता है इस इंस्टीट्यूट में उससे करीब दुगुना तिगुना पैसा ज्यादा खर्च होता है बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा शायद 10 हजार रुपया प्रति विद्यार्थी खर्च होता है और यह भी कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में ऐसे शोध कार्य होते हैं जैसे कि अमेरिका के प्रेसिडेंट्स का क्या चिन्तन है अमरीकी सरकार के ऊपर या क्वेट्ट का क्या चिन्तन है अमरीकी सरकार के ऊपर और इस शोध कार्य को करने के लिए अमरीका भेजा जाता है विद्यार्थियों को उन पर पैसे खर्च कर के तो ऐसा हालत में और जब कि जो प्रोफेसर नेपाल पर काम करता है उस को सौपा जाता है सेंट्रल अफ्रीका डिपार्टमेंट और जो यू० एन० ऑ० पर काम करता है उसको कमनवेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट दिया जाता है, जो कांगो अफ्रीका पर काम करता है उस को सेंट्रल एशिया डिपार्टमेंट दिया जाता है, तो ऐसा शोध इंस्टीट्यूट रखने की क्या जरूरत है और विश्वविद्यालय में जिस तरह से शोध कार्य होता है, वहां क्यों नहीं भेज देते हैं विद्यार्थियों को या अगर इस इंस्टीट्यूट को अलग से रखना ही है तो क्यों नहीं इस को एक विशेष स्कूल आप बनाते हैं जिसमें कि एक तो भारतीय भाषाओं में ही शोध कार्य हो सके और ऐसे विषयों पर शोध हो जिसका कि भारतीय राजनीति और विदेश नीति से सीधा संबंध हो ।

Mr. Speaker: 3 supplementaries have taken 10 minutes.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This institute is discharging a very important function. Let me explain. It is training people in what is known as area studies. Let me give the studies: International politics and organisation, International Law, International Economics, East-Asian Studies, South-East Asian Studies, South Asian Studies, West Asian Studies, Central Asian Studies, American Studies Commonwealth Studies, European Studies and Soviet Studies. Members often ask us the question "What publicity are you doing?" We cannot prosecute our foreign policy properly unless we have scholars who know the conditions in these places, who know their language and culture. This institute sends scholars to these parts. They live there; they learn the language and they collect literature. Then the scholars go there and write their thesis on this subject.

श्री किशन पटनायक : जितना काम अमरीका पर हुआ है, क्या पाकिस्तान पर उतना काम हुआ है, क्या पाकिस्तान पर कोई भी शोध कार्य हुआ है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I must be allowed to finish. The Ministry of External Affairs attaches the great importance to this institute. 14 States have sent their students to study here.

श्री किशन पटनायक : ये सब एंलीमेण्ट्री बातें बोल रहे हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Therefore, I think it is not fair that this institute which has rendered great service to our country by training up first-class scholars in area studies should be run down in this way.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक का भी नाम बताइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या पाकिस्तान पर भी कोई शोध कार्य हुआ है ?

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मधु लिमये के प्रश्नों के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि पैसे के अभाव के कारण भारतीय भाषाओं में अभी शोध कार्य नहीं हो सका है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस वक्त इस परिस्थिति में हैं कि वे इस सदन को विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि वहां पर भारतीय भाषाओं में कब तक शोध होने की सम्भावना है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, may I make the position clear. It is an unfortunate thing, but the majority of books on this subject are not in Hindi. In the library of this institute thousands of books are in English and other languages. There are very few books in Hindi and other Indian languages because, unfortunately, up till today our scholars have not written on this subject. Let us look forward to the day when we will have a large literature on this subject in Hindi. But today, if we have to carry on research, say, on Thailand, Laos, South-East Asia or Western Asia, where they have got important interest, the literature is all in English.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जवाब से तसल्ली नहीं है, तो दूसरा तरीका है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को यह कहा जाय कि हिन्दी के प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : छागला साहब, किसी भी सवाल का जवाब नहीं देते हैं, ये अपनी दलील ही देते रह जाते हैं । (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय एक भी शोध ग्रन्थ या कोई नई खोज करने वाले विद्वान का नाम बतायेंगे जो इस संस्था से निकला हो और कुछ ऐसे विद्वानों के नाम बतायें जो कम से कम पुरानी विद्या के

माहिर हो गये हैं यानी पुराने विद्वान और शोध करने वाले विद्वान । मैं खास तौर से यह प्रश्न इस लिये पूछ रहा हूं कि आज यह विचार प्रचलित है कि दिल्ली की यह संस्था और ऐसी ही कोई 12-13 अन्य संस्थायें कायम की गई हैं या तो सम्बन्धियों और दोस्तों को धन्धा दिलाने के लिये या सरकार की असफलताओं को छिपा कर सफलता दिखाने के लिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप सुन लीजिये । ऐसी 13-14 संस्थायें बनी हैं । इस लिये कि सरकार की असफलताओं को छिपा कर सफलता दिखायी जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the name of any one scholar, produced by this institution, who fulfils all the responsibilities that are entrusted to him in this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not one, I can give the name of several

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं एक तो वे विद्वान होते हैं जिन्हें स्कालरज़ कहते हैं और दूसरे वे जो शोध ग्रन्थ लिखा करते हैं तथा कोई ग्रन्थ भी बतावें जो लिखा गया हो ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: This institute has been internationally recognised, training is going on, scholarship is going on, thesis have been written which have a great-value and so on. If my hon. friend wants it, I will be able to send him copies so that he can read them and see for himself what our Indian scholars are capable of.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक ग्रन्थ का नाम भी माननीय मंत्री नहीं बता सके हैं । आखिर इस का क्या नतीजा निकला जाय । अभी भी इनके दिमाग में गलतफहमी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उनके पास नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन के दिमाग खाली पड़े हुए हैं, माननीय मंत्री एक ग्रन्थ का नाम भी नहीं बता सके ।

श्री भागवत झा अजाव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी विनम्र निवेदन करते हुए मैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्कूल के सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि इस संस्थान में जहाँ 36 विद्यार्थी हैं, वहाँ प्राध्यापक, रीडर, प्रोफेसर 50 हैं, क्लर्क 50 हैं तथा जहाँ एक तरफ आप इस सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं कि ट्रांसलेशन किया जाय, वहाँ किसी भी विद्यार्थी को प्रादेशिक भाषा में शोध कार्य करने का अधिकार नहीं है, जब कि कलकत्ता, इलाहाबाद जैसे विश्वविद्यालयों ने प्रादेशिक भाषा में शोध कार्य करना स्वीकार कर लिया है, आज से नहीं, 20 वर्ष पूर्व से, तो क्या आप इस बात को मानते हैं और इस सिद्धान्त का समर्थन करते हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, with great respect to my hon. friend, I have to say that he has not understood the reason for the setting up of this institute, what work it is doing etc. This institution is doing work in specialised studies which no other institution is doing, in South-East Asia.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is doing nothing. Let there be a Committee of Parliament to go into this matter.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If you want that specialised studies should go on in those areas, you want specialised literature, you want specialised professors and so on. We do not have the professors in India and sometimes we get professors from outside India. This enables our young men to know all about a particular area.

Shri Tyagi: But the number of professors is larger than the number of students?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Modern Europe today, in the United States today, more importance is attached to what is known as area studies. We must specialise in a particular area. If we want to project ourselves into South-East Asia or Western Asia or other parts, we should know about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Without trying to detract from the necessity of such an institution, may I know whether the Government is aware of the method whereby the institution draws its lecturers and teachers and whether it is a fact or not that several of these people who have become lecturers, professors and readers are not qualified adequately for teaching on these subjects especially at the specialised stage at which the International School of Studies should be working?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not accept that accusation.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What Shrimati Renu Chakravartty says is correct....

Shri M. C. Chagla: The staff we have got in this institution is highly equipped. They are very fine scholars and I do not think the hon. Lady Member is correct in saying that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am prepared to prove it.

Shri Tyagi: Are they larger in number?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस संस्था से ऐसे चाणक्य निकलते हैं जो दुनिया के कामों में जाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्था से ऐसे कितने निकले हैं और कौन कौन से देशों में विदेशी कामों में गये हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got a list of the number of students admitted to the school. In 1965 there were

227 students. You will see that they came from all parts of India—33 from Delhi, 18 from Madras, 25 from Punjab, 37 from Uttar Pradesh, 7 from Madhya Pradesh, 12 from Andhra Pradesh 18 from Mysore, 9 from Kerala, 13 from West Bengal, 1 from Goa, 5 from Jammu and Kashmir, 15 from Maharashtra, 1 from Tripura, 13 from Rajasthan, 5 from Orissa, 12 from Bihar, 1 from Assam and 2 more—I have not got the State here. There were 227 students and they came from all over India. It is purveying to the needs of the whole country.

Shri Tyagi: What about the number of professors (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Unless I call a Member no one should stand up and begin to speak.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, through our various supplementaries we have been trying to put across a suggestion that this institution as well as some other institutions of this kind are simply rackets created for the purpose of distributing favouritism, nepotism and creating apologia for the failures of the Government. Does not hon. Minister accept the suggestion or not?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I strongly and emphatically repudiate it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Hold an inquiry. Appoint a committee of this House. Dr. Kunzru is there (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sheo Narain: Sir, I want to put a simple question. The hon. Minister just now said that such books are not available. When a student is trying to collect the material in his own language, what objection does this institution have in allowing that boy to do that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no objection. I have already pointed out that the Academic Council has now resolved that a student can write his thesis in any language, any Indian language, provided supervisors and examiners in that language are available.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Shree Narayan Das—

Some hon. Members: Sir, Question No. 758 may also be taken up along with Question No. 749.

Mr. Speaker: All right, if they deal with the same subject and if the hon. Minister thinks they can be answered together, Question No. 758 also may be answered along with Question No. 749.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): I will answer them both.

Industrial Complex at Haldia

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*749. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of an industrial complex at Haldia;

(b) the nature of decisions taken in this regard;

(c) whether any programme of construction has been drawn up; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) It is proposed to set up an Oil Refinery, a Lube Oil plant and a Fertilizer factory at Haldia during the Fourth Plan. Proposals received with regard to the Oil Refinery are under examination.

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

Haldia Petro-chemical Complex

*758. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the setting up of the Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex; and

(b) if so, when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The schemes of manufacture included in the Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex will be taken up for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Planning Commission has reconsidered the recommendations of the Working Group in this regard and, if so, what is the present opinion of the Planning Commission with regard to the various industrial complexes to be established at Haldia, Barauni etc?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Sir, the two questions relate to two different things. The first question is with reference to the refinery and lube oil plant and also a fertiliser factory at Haldia. The second question is with reference to the petrochemical complex. As far as the oil refinery, the lube oil plant and fertiliser plant go, they will all be set up during the Fourth Plan period. But, as far as the petro-chemical industry is concerned, the factory proposed to be set up in Haldia cannot be taken in the Fourth Plan period for want of funds; however, it will be taken up in the beginning of the next Plan.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Planning Commission has reduced the proposed allocation for this propose; if so, what is the present allocation made for these projects?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, the allocation for the refinery, the lube oil plant and the fertiliser plant is there, that has not been reduced and, therefore, we will go ahead with them. As far as the petro-chemical complex is concerned, those allocations have been reduced. The allocation made in the Draft Plan for the Gujarat petro-chemical complex is Rs. 47 crores (post-devaluation) and for the

Barauni aromatic extraction plant Rs. 10 crores (post-devaluation).

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether the oil refinery at Haldia is going to be started soon; if so, when, because the oil refinery was accepted earlier?

Shri Alagesan: In fact, I thought we would be able to conclude an agreement even earlier, but still the talks are going on, and I should think an agreement will be reached in a very short time.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a Press Conference held by Mr. Nakul Sen, Secretary of this Department, where he is reported to have said that for Haldia the State Government has not yet acquired any land nor made any provision for roads and other things which is one of the reasons for the delay in the construction of the petro-chemical complex and oil refineries in Haldia; or delay is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to conclude their negotiations with the foreign firms to set up a refinery? What is the reason for the delay?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know about the report that the hon. Member refers to. But I can tell the hon. Member that it is not due to any delay about the West Bengal Government getting land or any such thing. The only point is that we have to conclude negotiations with the party and enter into an agreement.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Why has not the report been contradicted?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot take the statement to be true.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of the fact that all the petro-chemical industries, existing and future ones, suffer not merely from the lack of equipment and funds but also from elementary provision like lube oil and factors like that which so far as the private-sector oil refineries are concerned, seem to be on

the reduction side, what steps, both long-range and immediate, do the Government propose to take to see to it that these shortages are removed?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Regarding the lube oil plants, there is provision for lube oil plants at Haldia, Barauni, Madras and Bombay also. These plants will be set up during the Fourth Plan and there will be self-sufficiency.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question was about the long-range and immediate requirements.

Shri Iqbal Singh: My reply was about the long-range requirements.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the countries with which negotiations regarding Haldia refinery are going on and whether a very good offer from a rupee-payment country has been made and, if so, what is the hitch in accepting that offer?

Shri Iqbal Singh: There are three offers. It will not be advisable to disclose these offers. We are considering all the offers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the recent statement made on behalf of the Indian Fertiliser Corporation to the effect that there is enough indigenous expertise in this country now to set up fertiliser plants without any foreign collaboration, may I know whether this proposed fertiliser plant at Haldia will depend on indigenous resources or in this case too we are looking for a foreign collaboration?

Shri Alagesan: Though it will be too early to give a categorical answer, I may say that if certain things as we expect happen, this plant may be entirely in the public sector.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not ask about the public sector. I asked whether it will be indigenously built without any foreign collaboration as the I.F.C. says it is possible to do so.

Shri Alagesan: There is possibility of this plant being entirely in the public sector in which case we shall

be able to harness all the talent that is available indigenously.

Shri K. C. Pant: The hon. Minister indicated that while the refinery projects will be taken up in the Fourth Plan, the petro-chemical complex will be in the Fifth Plan. May I know whether any arrangements are being made to utilise naphtha and gas that will be produced in the Fourth Plan period or will this be put to no use at all?

Shri Alagesan: Naphtha will be used for making fertiliser.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a widely publicised statement whereby it is categorically stated by our scientists engaged in the fertiliser field that they have full ability to build fertiliser plants and, if so, whether the Government has enquired into the whole thing and is in a position to assure the House that such a possibility is not too far off?

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry to say that the reports that have appeared in this connection quoting the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Fertiliser Corporation and also the Secretary of the Chemicals Department in my Ministry are somewhat misleading. In fact, I enquired from the Chairman and he said that he was sorry that what he had said had not been properly reported. I should like to say that up till now the Planning and Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India was doing isolated jobs. For instance, in Rourkela they put up the nitric acid plant, the nitro lime-stone plant and all that. They were doing only isolated jobs. Only now, that is, since March now we have entrusted them with the job of doing two full plants, namely, at Durgapur and Cochin. For the first time, they were entrusted with this. This was also possible because these two organisations, namely F.C.I. and FACT at Alwaye purchased processes from the Montecatini of Italy and the Power Gas Cor-

poration, U.K. because they purchased phosphate and gas. We decided to take these two projects in the public sector. We were able to entrust them with the responsibility for designing, engineering and procuring in connection with these two projects. They are fully employed. Our idea is not to stop here but to take further projects in the public sector and entrust them with full work.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In view of the fact that the term 'petro-chemical complex' is very specific and technical in relation to the development of industries round about a refinery, will the Government consider the desirability of linking up fertiliser production with the other elements of petro-chemical industries? They should not and cannot separate fertiliser from the other petro-chemical industries because of economic and also technical reasons.

Shri Alagesan: As the hon. Member is aware, there were several reports on this matter. This was considered by two groups—by the Planning Group and by the Working Group. Unfortunately we do not have enough funds; otherwise, we would have gone ahead with programmes in Haldia, in Cochin and also in Madras. Because we do not have enough funds, we have to confine ourselves to the petro-chemical activities in Gujarat and Barauni.

Forcible Collection of Money by Mizo Rebels

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*751. **Shri Bagri:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that

Mizo rebels are forcibly collecting money from the villages; and

(b) if so, the action taken for the safety of the villagers in that area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are fully aware of the situation and all possible measures are being taken by the Security Forces to curb such activities.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की स्थिति में हैं कि कुल कितना रुपया उन्होंने इस तरीके से इकट्ठा किया है, उस के मुकाबले में बाकी लोगों की जो उन्होंने मुतवाजे गवर्नमेंट बनाई है, उस का कुल खर्च कितना है और यहां से कुल वसूल कितना किया गया है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: These people have been collecting not only money but also some rations and things like that. We do not have exact figures of the money collected.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसा जवाब है जो कि हमारे अन्दाजे से बिल्कुल बाहर है। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि जब विद्रोही लोग अपने देश के अन्दर टैक्स के द्वारा पैसा इकट्ठा करें और लोगों की हुकूमत, जिस को कि सही चीज मालूम होनी चाहिये, अन्दाजा भी न बतला सके तो यह कहाँ तक ठीक है। क्या वह देश का अंग नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी : उन को जवाब तो पूरा देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह कहते हैं कि वह जवाब नहीं दे सकते, तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : यह मंत्री महोदय की बड़ी अज्ञानता है। क्या आप इस बारे में हम लोगों को संरक्षण नहीं देंगे। . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री कनूर सिंह : यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकेंगे कि यह वसूला बन्द हो गई है या नहीं। अगर नहीं हुई तो क्यों, और आप ने इस को बन्द करने के लिये क्या क्या उपाय किये हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is not exactly collection of taxes; it is only forcible extraction of money for which no rates have been prescribed. Now after we took action to stop it, it is much less than before and I am quite sure that as and when we are able to restore law and order more and more there, it will be completely stopped.

श्री विद्वानाथ पाण्डेय : जो विद्रोही मीजो ग्रामीणों से जबर्दस्ती घन वसूल कर रहे हैं क्या सरकार इस की जानकारी रखती है, और क्या यह सही है कि इस घन से वह पाकिस्तान से और अन्य देशों से शस्त्र मंगाते हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहां तक हम लोगों को मालूम है, पाकिस्तान से शस्त्र लेने के लिये उन को पैसा देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

श्री मौर्य : जब से मीजो विद्रोह हुआ है उस समय से ले कर अब तक जो कुछ उन्होंने जबरन वसूल किया है वही नहीं बल्कि डाके के तौर पर डाके डाले हैं और गांवों को लूटते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने रुपये और कितने रुपयों की सम्पत्ति अब तक उन मीजो विद्रोहियों ने लूटी है। क्या इस के कोई आंकड़े सरकार दे सकेगी।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : रुपयों के आंकड़े तो मौजूद नहीं हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैं ने बतलाया

बाकी जो दूसरी चीजें हैं, जैसे कि राशन वगैरह, उन के आंकड़े मौजूद हैं, . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : उन को बतलाइये कि जवाब कैसे दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : दूसरी चीजों के आंकड़े पूरी तरह से हैं, अगर आप कहें तो मैं उन को पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं या सदन पटल पर रख सकता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सभा पटल पर रख दीजिये।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : विद्रोही मीजो लोगों ने जो घेरा डाल कर लूटने का सिलसिला जारी किया है, उस की सूचना कब मिली, और गृह मंत्रालय ने उस के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस की सूचना तो हम लोगों को विद्रोह के कुछ दिनों बाद ही मिलनी शुरू हो गई थी और कई मीजों देश भक्तों की सहायता से हम ने नये नये ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सेंटर्स बनाये हैं और इस बात की कोशिश की है कि यह चीज कम हो और मुझे सदन को बतलाने में बड़ी खुशी है कि इस चीज में हमें बड़ी सफलता मिली है और मिलती जा रही है।

श्री रामसेवक शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई क्या उन लोगों ने बाकायदा अधिकाारियों को रिपोर्ट दी है। यदि हां तो ऐसे कितने लोग हैं, और दूसरे यह कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मीजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा जो टेक्स कलेक्शन हो रहा है उस में कुछ विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है। मैं खास तौर से इस

सन्दर्भ में यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि श्री चालिहा ने विधान सभा में कहा है कि वहाँ जो तोड़क शक्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं उन में कुछ विदेशी लोगों का भी हाथ है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि कुछ रिपोर्टें मिली हैं उन लोगों से जिन को सताया गया है। इस का विवरण मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूँगा। जो दूसरा सवाल है, विदेशी शक्तियों आदि के बारे में, सदन में कई बार कहा गया है कि हम लोगों को इस बात की पूरी आशंका है कि इस में पाकिस्तान का हाथ है। टेक्स कलेक्शन के साथ उन का सीधा सम्बन्ध है या नहीं यह कहना मुश्किल है। परन्तु मीजी विद्रोही जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उस को रोकने में हम को सफलता मिली है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि उन को यह पता नहीं है। लेकिन चालिहा सहब ने जो बयान दिया है वह अखबार में निकला है। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस में विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ हमारे गृह मंत्रालय में शान्ति स्थापित कर दी है क्या वहाँ उन्होंने यह दर्यापत्त करने की कोशिश की है कि इस बात में कहाँ तक सच्चाई है। अगर उन्होंने दर्यापत्त किया है तो उन को क्या पता चला है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं ने कहा न कि हम को पता है कि उन का हाथ है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : विदेशी लोग सिर्फ पाकिस्तानी नहीं हैं, बल्कि अंग्रेज और अफ़्ग़ानी भी है। तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से सीमावर्ती इलाकों में विदेशियों का प्रभाव सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में विलुप्त न हो सके क्योंकि कुछ ऐसा आभास मिला है कि यह लोग इस तरह के काम करवाते हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ, इस क्षेत्र में उन लोगों का प्रभाव पहले से बहुत कम है।

Shri Tyagi: Are Government maintaining any civil administrative set-up in that area, and if so, how many cases have been chalaaned and how many have been prosecuted for this forcible extortion of money?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are maintaining a regular civil administration there. As for the figures, if separate notice is given, I shall give the information.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that Mr. Laldenga, president of the Mizo National Front that had spearheaded the revolution in March, 1966 has succeeded in establishing a provisional government somewhere in East Pakistan from where he is directing all these operations against our Government, and if so, may I know whether Government had brought this matter specifically to the notice of the Pakistani authorities as also to the notice of Mr. Kosygin who presided over the signing of the Tashkent Declaration?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Laldenga claims that he has set up a provisional government but we do not recognise it. Operations of the rebels are being carried on in the Mizo District itself by those people who are indulging in these activities.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, that you have to protect us? My question was very specific and very direct, namely whether Government are aware of the fact that Mr. Laldenga, president of the Mizo National Front has established a provisional government somewhere in East Pakistan. Whether this Government has recognised that government or not, was not my question. That is immaterial.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I did say that we are aware of such a claim being made by Laldenga.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that Government so far has been managing to be in effective control of that area with the help of the army, and if so, may I know whether any of the Ministers here at the Centre has attempted

to go there and personally acquaint himself with the facts as they are, and then, if necessary, strengthen the forces that we have there?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, Sir. The Union Home Minister had gone to Assam with intention to go to Aijal, but because of very bad weather conditions in that month, July, he could not go there, but before that the Home Secretary, the Cabinet Secretary and the Defence Secretary did visit this area, and a question was asked in this House and answered about that visit.

Shri Hem Barua: He did not reply to the second part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is too late.

Shri Swell: It is a fact that when trouble broke out in the Mizo Hills, the police hounded out the mother and the daughter of Shri Lal Vunga, one of our Foreign Service officers who has served this country well in foreign lands, out of Aijal and pursued them to Silchar and there forced them into the streets from a private house where they had taken shelter, that this kind of behaviour by our administration is typical of the kind of behaviour with the Mizo people at large and has resulted in the alienation of the rank and file of the Mizo people from us so that today the position is that while our Government functions in a few towns in the Mizo Hills, the entire Mizo Hills is under the control of the Mizo National Front?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to strongly repudiate any suggestion of this kind. It may be that one or two stray cases of this kind might have happened, but I have no information about this individual case. If the hon. Member gives the information, we shall find out and give him the facts.

Shri Swell: I have brought this to the attention of the Minister in the House itself. Does he require any special writing about it? Will he enquire into this?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the question? If a separate notice is given about this individual case, I shall give the information.

Shops for Indian Repatriates from Burma

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***752. Shri R. Barua:**

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4467 on the 27th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration framed and submitted any scheme regarding the construction of shops, stalls and accommodation to the repatriates from Burma who have been settled down in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for withholding the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration has requested the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee to formulate proposals for stalls and shops which are still awaited.

Shri R. Barua: May I know how many people from Buama came here for rehabilitation?

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far, 281 families have registered themselves.

Shri R. Barua: Are they all shopkeepers or do they come from other avocations of life also?

Shri D. R. Chavan: An analysis has been made of these Burmese repatriates who are coming to this country, and it has been found that about 40

per cent of them are petty traders and businessmen, about 20 per cent of them are labourers, about 12 per cent agriculturists and about 10 per cent are skilled workmen and artisans.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बर्मा में इन लोगों की लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति रह गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कम्पेंसेट करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि इन लोगों को यहाँ पर बसों के परमिट वगैरह दिये जायें या कोटे वगैरह दिये जायें ताकि उनकी वह डेफिसेंसी मेक अप हो सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : I have been repeatedly telling the House that the question will have to be addressed to the E.A. Ministry.

श्री गुलशन : क्या महोदय मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि बर्मा से जो परिवार दिल्ली आ कर बसे हैं उन में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के और अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने परिवार हैं ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : There are no classifications made on the basis of castes.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बर्मा से वे हिंदुस्तानी जो सरकारी नौकरियां छोड़ कर वहाँ से आए हैं, क्या उनको सरकार उसी प्रकार की नौकरियां यहाँ पर देगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan : Efforts are made to give employment to these persons both in the Central Government, and the State Governments offices and public sector undertakings. So far in the whole of India about 11,000 persons have got employment.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जो बर्मा के लोग आए हैं उनके वास्ते कोई भी स्कीम आपके पास नहीं है और जो लोग यहाँ पर होटलों वगैरह में आ कर ठहरे थे उनको उन होटलों से भी निकाल दिया गया है और इसलिए अब वे आर्य समाज मंदिरों में जा कर ठहर गए हैं ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : गुरुद्वारों में भी ठहरे हैं।

Shri D. R. Chavan : About driving these persons from the hotels, I have not got any specific information but to grant relief and rehabilitation to persons coming from Burma there are a number of schemes and these schemes are operating in various states.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बीसियों बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन आपका अध्यक्ष महोदय इधर दृष्टिपात होता ही नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है। इस बार तो आप खड़े नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बीसियों बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इधर आपका दृष्टिपात होता ही नहीं है, पता नहीं क्या बात है।

Petro-Chemical Complex at Koyali

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- *753. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**
Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri R. Barua :
Shri D. D. Mantri :
Shri Jashvant Mehta :
Shrimati Vimla Devi :
Shri Vasudevan Nair :
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida :
Shri M. B. Vaishya :
Shri D. J. Naik :
Shrimati Johrabai Chavda :

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 998 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether an agreement for setting up a petro-chemical complex at Koyali has since been reached with a group of three American firms; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार ने स्वतंत्र रूप से अन्वेषण कराया है और करा कर यह ज्ञात किया है कि इस स्थान पर प्रचुर मात्रा में साधन उपलब्ध हैं जिस के द्वारा वहां पर पेट्रो रासायनिक उद्योग समूह स्थापित हो सकते हैं? क्या सरकार इनकी स्थापना का विचार कर रही है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : विचार तो है लेकिन इस पेट्रो कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स को वहां बनाने के लिए नैगोशिएशन हो रही है। जब वे खत्म हो जाएंगी तब उसके बाद कोई आगे काम चल सकेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि वहां पर पेट्रो कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स स्थापित करने के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में साधन हैं या नहीं हैं, मंटीरियल है या नहीं है?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : साधन तो हैं। नेफथा से बनेगा और नेफथा वहां पर सरपलस है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक अमरीकी कम्पनियाँ अपना विचार प्रकट कर देंगी ताकि शीघ्र ही पेट्रो कैमिकल की स्थापना की जा सके?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : तीन कम्पनियों के साथ नैगोशिएशन चल रही है। जो ड्राफ्ट-फाइनल एग्रीमेंट है वह मार्च 1966 में उन्होंने दिया है। अभी बात चिंतन चल रही है। जब खरम होगी तब उसके बाद पेट्रो कैमिकल बनाई जा सकती है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How much foreign exchange component will be necessary for this complex and have

any attempts been made to manufacture the implements that will be necessary for the complex industries in India?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : दुनिया में यह एक नई इंडस्ट्री है और बड़ी कम्पलिकेटेड भी है। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कितने किस्म के कम्पोनेंट हैं। लेकिन इसका जो ज्ञान है वह बहुत कम मूल्यों के पास है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Petro-chemical industry is very important for the development of our economy and the Koyali refinery had been over delayed in the negotiations with the foreign collaborators. What is the hitch in the negotiations and where do matters stand at present and by what time will these negotiations be over? What will be the allocation in the Fourth Plan for the petro-chemical industry in this part of the country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I have already answered that the allocation is Rs. 47 crores for setting up this petro-chemical complex. I am also sorry that negotiations have been taking much too long a time; I hope these will be completed soon. We have made known our views with regard to management and other matters to the parties concerned and after we get their reaction we shall be able to finalise one way or the other.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What are the reasons for delay?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कोयली प्राजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में अमरीकी फर्म के अलावा भी किसी और देश से क्या बातचीत का सिलसिला हुआ है यदि हां तो किस देश से और वार्ता का कौन सा दौर चल रहा है?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : पहले कोयली के सम्बन्ध में दो ऑफर्स आई थीं। पहली ऑफर आई० सी० आई० और फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम

की तरफ से आई थी। उन्होंने बाद में उसको विदड़ा कर लिया। अब जो बातचीत चल रही है वह यूनियन का कारबाइड इटरनैशनल आयल और डू कैमिकल्स के साथ चल रही है। सिर्फ एक ही आफर है।

श्री भगवत शं. आजाद : आज देश में पेट्रो रासायनिक उद्योग की जो वर्तमान क्षमता है क्या उसका कोई एसेसमेंट आपने किया है और अगर किया है तो उसके अनुसार आज हमारी आवश्यकताओं का कौन सा प्रतिशत इन से पूरा हो रहा है? अपनी इन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए आप बार बार जिस नैगोशिएशन का हवाला दे रहे हैं क्या उस में देर होने का कारण कुछ और ही नहीं है और क्या दबाव तो नहीं है जो कि इन कम्पनियों ने आप पर ऊपर डला है? अगर यह सच है तो क्यों नहीं आप बजाय इनके उन देशों से बातचीत करते हैं जिन्होंने हमें अब तक सहायता दी है?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक इस बात की जांच का ताल्लुक है, सब से पहले 1961 में काने कमेटी बनाई गई थी, ताकि इस बारे में फ़ैसला किया जा सके कि हिन्दुस्तान में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स किस किस्म का हो और उस को कहां कायम किया जाये। उस के बाद डा० हैनी को फ्रांस से बुलाया गया। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी कि पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स में किस किस्म की चीजें बनाई जानी चाहिए और उस को कहां बनाया जाना चाहिए। उस के बाद मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्डस्ट्रीज एंड सप्लाय के वर्किंग ग्रुप और प्लानिंग कमिशन के वर्किंग ग्रुप ने इस बारे में डेफ़िनिट किस्म की रीकमेंडेशन की। जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी जरूरत कहां तक पूरी हो रही है, अभी तक बहुत कम है प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दो नैप्था प्रोजेक्ट्स लग रहे हैं। उस के बाद ही पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स की बाकी बात शुरू हो सकती है। जहां तक उन मुल्कों का ताल्लुक है, जिन्होंने

आज तक हमें मदद दी है, जो भी मुल्क इस सिलसिले में हम को मदद देगा, हम उस की मदद लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, बशर्ते कि वह मुनासिब किस्म की मदद हो।

Shri R. Barua: In view of the limited resources, may I know what particular industries in the petro-chemical complex the Government have got in mind especially in Koyali?

Shri Iqbal Singh: In Koyali, the petro-chemical complex will be of a different type; it will include capro-lectum, benzene, toluene, benzene chloride, polyethylene, vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, PVC and styrene and polystyrene.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know the cause of the delay to come to an agreement with the American International Oil Co.? Is it because they are asking for management-control for eight years and is that the cause of the delay and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, we have conveyed our reactions to them not only on management-control but several other matters also. We are awaiting their reactions. These negotiations are willy-nilly delayed. So, it is not possible to clinch these things in one session or two sessions. We are giving our proposals; they are giving their proposals and they go back and come again, and they do not satisfy our requirements. I am sorry these things happen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has mentioned caprolectum. I would like to know whether it is a fact that a licence is being granted for caprolectum to a private sector firm, or is it likely to be given to the Gujarat Fertiliser Corporation. May I know whether a decision has been taken or not?

Shri Alagesan: I just do not remember at what stage it is. I may tell

the hon. Member that the Gujarat Fertiliser Project is likely to get this licence.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know what is the available quantity of naphtha for this petro-chemical complex, and till the petrochemical complex is set up, what use will be made of the naphtha?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot give the exact quantity, but enough naphtha for consumption in the petrochemical complex is available.

Shri D. J. Naik: Till that petrochemical complex is set up, what use will be made of the naphtha? That is what I wanted to know.

Shri Alagesan: It will be sold to the fertiliser factory and also used as fuel.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know what is the principle that guides the Government in pushing up certain new projects for the fifth Plan in respect of the petrochemical complex and in others that are accepted for the fourth Plan. What is the underlying principle for the new projects?

Shri Alagesan: Taking the very instance of petro-chemical industries, we have already licensed several plants in the private sector in Bombay; We have licensed one or two parties to have naphtha crackers and also other petro-chemical units. The Gujarat refinery is already putting up a big plant for petro-chemical complex around it. Naturally, the Haldia plant is coming up; so also in Cochin it is going to come on stream.

"Liquid Fuel from Cambay Oil-Field"

*754. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiment regarding the liquid fuel from Cambay oil-field for the use of Industry has been successful;

(b) the arrangements made to use the natural gas for domestic purposes; and

(c) how much natural gas approximately, is being burnt uselessly by the various petroleum and chemical industries in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) If by liquid fuel is meant 'condensate', then the matter is under investigation. Efforts are being made to utilise the 'condensate' in Gujarat Refinery near Baroda.

(b) Utilisation of natural gas, so far, is restricted only to industries.

(c) About 1.29 million cubic metres of natural gas is being burnt daily, which is produced along with oil and for which there are no customers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This question has been pending before the Ministry for years. What is the difficulty the Government is facing in channelising this very valuable gas for home fuel purposes?

Shri Iqbal Singh: About the natural gas, that is to be used by certain industries like the Uttaran Power house, the Gujarat Fertilisers Project, Baroda industries and Baroda municipal corporation. In some cases, the lines are not ready. The Gujarat Fertiliser project will go into production in 1967. That is why it is not being used now. Regarding the others, they are utilising some part of it, because the residue fuel is also being given to them. Otherwise, that cannot be utilised in any other place.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if any estimate or assessment has been made by the ministry to find out how much kerosene oil, which is being used as home fuel, would be saved if this gas would be channelised to the various cities and urban areas?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We are always encouraging the industries to utilise gas. But then comes the question of price. Prices go up because State Governments sometimes put up taxes on gas utilisation. This is being examined. Regarding the utilisation of gas in place of kerosene in any industry or elsewhere, we are always encouraging it. But that requires a long-range project.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I understand Government is not able to put this scheme into operation because of want of finance. May I know whether some of the industrialists of Gujarat have offered to lay down pipes and pay for them?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Regarding pipelines to Baroda, they are under construction.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What about Ahmedabad?

Shri Iqbal Singh: I have no information.

Shri Hem Barua: Instead of wasting liquid gas, natural gas, naphtha, etc.—this wastage is due to defective planning—may I know what concrete steps Government have taken on their own to utilise these resources in a fruitful manner?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): He cannot say that naphtha is being wasted. About gas, in Cambay we have a gas field and certain quantity of the gas is being used in the Duvaran powerhouse. There is no wastage of natural gas at Cambay. About Ankleshwar gas, which comes along with oil and which is called associated gas, only a part of it is being used and the rest has to be burnt because the other consumers are not yet ready. Even the Uttaran powerhouse, which is taking part of the associated gas is not taking the full quantity it is expected to take. The Gujarat Fertiliser Project will go into commission next year and will be consuming some gas.

Baroda industries and Baroda municipal corporation will take part of the gas. When all the consumers are ready, the entire gas would have been fully utilised.

Gwalior Rayon Factory at Mavoor (Kerala)

+

S.N.Q. 20. Shri Maniyanadan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gwalior Rayon Factory at Mavoor, Kerala has been locked out;

(b) the reasons for the lock out;

(c) how many workers have been thrown out of employment; and

(d) whether any, and if so, what steps are being taken to reopen the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Pursuant to demands about confirmation of certain workers and bonus for the year 1965-66, 80 per cent of the workers are on strike; the remaining workers are not able to make the plant work.

(c) About 1,000.

(d) Conciliation by the District Labour Officer and the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Kozhikode did not succeed. Labour Commissioner, Kerala is discussing the matter with the parties.

Shri Maniyanadan: Is there any proposal for sending it for adjudication?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Labour Commissioner is trying to resolve the dispute. If it fails, then that matter may be considered.

Shri Umanath: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that there was a legal agree-

ment between the management and the majority union in the factory to confirm the temporary workers, in pursuance of which a list was put up, which was okayed by the Deputy Labour Commissioner himself. If so, I would like to know whether the present strike, which was started on the 12th, was an illegal strike, organised by the INTUC against this list of persons to be confirmed, which had been okayed by the Deputy Labour Commissioner, and whether only 400 out of a total of more than 2,000 workers are participating in it?

An hon. Member: Is okayed parliamentary?

Mr. Speaker: If it can be understood by all, it becomes parliamentary.

Shri Umanath: I would like to know whether this illegal strike was organised by INTUC against the list agreed to by the Deputy Labour Commissioner of Kerala?

Shri Suannawaz Khan: The Labour Commissioner is dealing with the dispute and he has not declared the strike illegal.

Shri Umanath: That is not my question. I want to know whether the strike is against the list of workers to be confirmed, which was agreed to by the Deputy Labour Commissioner himself.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The strike is against the confirmation of certain workers and also for bonus.

Shri Umanath: Sir, on a point of order. I am asking a specific question. Let him answer it by saying "yes" or "no". I want to know whether the present strike was illegally organised by the INTUC against the list of persons to be confirmed, which list was okayed—I will rather say agreed to by the Deputy Labour Commissioner himself. Let him say "yes" or "no" or that he has no information.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said a number of points are under dispute. On this point I do not have information.

Shri Umanath: Because it is INTUC that has organised the illegal strike, so this answer is being given.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is it a fact that the management had violated the bonus agreement and there was conciliation fixed on the 16th, called by the Deputy Labour Commissioner? If so, may I know whether the lock-out by the management on the 15th was to frustrate the bonus issue conciliation on the 16th?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. It was not to frustrate the conciliation on the 16th. The Deputy Labour Commissioner did hold conciliation proceedings in the dispute but it could not be settled. Now the Labour Commissioner is dealing with the matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I wanted to know whether the lockout by the management was to frustrate the conciliation proceedings.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. I deny this.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the lockout has been declared illegal or not?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It has not been declared illegal yet. The Labour Commissioner is looking into the matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Family Pension Scheme

*755. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 421 on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the up-to-date action taken on the question of Family Pension Scheme of the Industrial Labourers; and

(b) the broad outlines of the scheme with the outlay of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The question is under consideration of a Working Group which is expected to submit its report by the end of 1966.

(b) Details are yet to be worked out.

Growth of Telephones

*756. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of telephones in the country between 1951 to 1961 has been phenomenal;

(b) whether the growth curve is rising very steeply; and

(c) the efforts to meet the growing demand?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, to the extent possible, consistent with available resources.

राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता

*757. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1230 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता सम्बन्धी संकल्प को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या दूसरे राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता सम्बन्धी सम्मेलन आयोजित किये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक आयोजित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या बरण शुक्ल) : (क) राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की विभिन्न सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वन की दिशा में आवश्यक कदम पहले ही उठाए जा चुके हैं। सरकार इस दिशा में प्राप्त प्रगति पर पुनर्विचार करती रही है। योजना आयोग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच आर्थिक असन्तुलन को कम करने तथा निश्चित शिक्षा नीति द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता के भावों को बढ़ाने के लिये क्रमशः उनके द्वारा अपनाये गये उपायों के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाएं। योजना आयोग ने बताया कि वे योजना की प्रक्रिया द्वारा आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये अपने प्रयत्नों को जारी रख रहे हैं। देश में भावात्मक एकता की प्रगति के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा बहुत से शिक्षा सम्बन्धी कदम पहले ही उठाये जा चुके हैं। डा० डी० एस० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में स्थापित अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा आयोग भी अब शिक्षा मंत्रालय- अपना प्रतिवेदन दे चुका है। आयोग के विभिन्न सिफारिशों का क्रियान्वन उनके विस्तार से जांच हो चुकने के बाद जारी किया जाएगा। क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की राष्ट्रीय एकता समितियों द्वारा किये गये विभिन्न निर्णयों के क्रियान्वन को नुरवलोकन किया जा रहा है। गृह मंत्री ने उन निर्णयों के बारे में जो अभी तक पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं किये गये, मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखने का फसला किया है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद का एक और सम्मेलन बुलाने का प्रश्न अभी तक विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Corruption in Public and Government Departments

*759. **Shri Achal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to implement the Resolution passed by Lok Sabha in October, 1964 regarding the eradication of corruption in public and Government Departments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): The steps taken to stop prevailing corruption are mentioned in the Special Review of Vigilance and anti-corruption work done during the year 1964-65, copies of which were placed in Parliament Library. Government have accepted with or without changes 110 recommendations of the Santhanam Committee's report and implemented them. As has been stated in para 25 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1965-66, the anti-corruption measures already initiated have had a significant impact.

Training in Vocational Trades

*760. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1005 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations relating to the changes of duration etc., of various Engineering Trades under the Craftsmen Training Scheme have since been accepted by the Government of India and communicated to the State Governments for implementation with effect from the session commencing from 1st August, 1966. The recommendation relating to the enhancement of the rate and coverage of stipend under the Craftsmen Training Scheme is still under consideration.

Labour participation in Management

*761. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey of the labour participation in management both in public and private sector undertakings;

(b) the units where the system has been introduced and the results achieved,

(c) how far the concept of joint management has been successful in the context of a multiplicity of trade unions; and

(d) the improvements, if any, recommended in the existing machinery to make it really purposeful?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) 124 units have so far introduced the system. In units where the system has worked well it has resulted, in varying degrees, in better industrial relations, a more stable labour force, increased productivity, reduction waste, better profits and a closer understanding between the management and the workers.

(c) It is difficult to introduce the system in units where there is a

multiplicity of trade unions and still more difficult to make it work successfully. In cases of more unions than one functioning in an undertaking a Joint Management Council can be established with an agreed list of union representatives.

(d) The Committee on Labour Management Cooperation which is a tripartite Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, is seized with the problem.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रों का काश्मीर की सीमा का दौरा

* 762. श्री आकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री नरेश मेरूता सुल्तान :
श्री हरिद्वन्द्व मायूर :

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

(क) क्या हाल में उन्होंने जम्मू और काश्मीर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें यह ज्ञान-कारी मिली थी कि उन क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तान-समर्थक लोग रहते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे लोगों को गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए कोई अन्य उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुछ लोगों द्वारा ऐसा आरोप लग गया था ।

(ग) अगस्त, सितम्बर, 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध के उपरान्त जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की सुरक्षा तथा सतर्कता के प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से जांच की गई है और उन्हें अधिक मजबूत किया गया ।

Off Saturdays and Abolition of Extra Half Hour of Work

* 763. श्री A. V. Raghavan:
श्री सुरेंद्रा पाल सिंह:
श्री यशपाल सिंह:
श्री राम हार्क यदाव:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have two Saturdays a month as holidays for Government establishments;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to stop the extra half hour of work imposed since the emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The whole question of holidays and office hours in civil offices of the Government of India is under consideration.

National Commission on Labour

* 764. श्री रामेश्वर तन्तिया:
श्री सिवमूर्ति स्वामी:
श्री काजरोलकर:
श्री डी. सी. शर्मा:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a National Commission on Labour to investigate matters affecting labour; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The composition, terms of reference, etc., are under consideration.

काश्मीर में घुसपैठिये

* 765. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर में अब भी लगभग पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन्हें खदेड़ बाहर करने अथवा पकड़ने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) उन्हें अब तक खदेड़ कर बाहर नहीं कर सकने अथवा नहीं पकड़ सकने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Superannuation age and appointment to top Managerial posts in the Public Sector Undertakings

*767. Shri J. B. Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down the circumstances in detail under which extension of service to the officers and others beyond the age of superannuation of 58 years can be given instead of leaving that question in the hands of individual organisations, including the Public Sector Undertakings wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government, which is a broad term; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestion of the Prime Minister recently made in the conference of the Managers of the Public Sector Undertakings about the employment of able people irrespective of seniority, technologists and scientists in top managerial position, people in top management from within the organisation instead of importing people from elsewhere?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Instructions have been issued from time to time laying down the principles to be followed in granting extension of ser-

vice to Central Government servants beyond the age of superannuation. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, who are concerned with personal policies of Public Sector Undertakings are actively considering the question of issuing similar instructions in regard to grant of extension to officers serving in those Undertakings.

(b) The points made at the meeting were taken note of and are under examination.

Teenagers Visiting U.S.A.

*768. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for permitting teenagers to go to USA for a year to learn the American way of life and the agency who finances the scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that U.S. teenagers expect return hospitality in Indian homes and the source of payment of the fares; and

(c) the reasons why the impressionable young children's minds are sought to be influenced by the superficialities of the American way of life and what is its educational value when these children should be utilising their school years more profitably in their imbibing and learning of their own culture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararam Ramachandran): (a) and (c). After careful consideration of the request of the authorities of the Scholarships, the Government of India have agreed to the resumption of the scheme in India. The main reasons for giving this are:—

(i) The selection will now be done by regional and all India committees on which the Central as well as State Governments are duly represented.

- (ii) From the replies received from the parents of the Indian children who went under this scheme in the past it was learnt that the children had on return no difficulty in adjustment to the Indian society. On the contrary, they should benefit by studying in American Schools and Developing self-reliance and broad perspective.

The financing of the scheme is done by the American Field Service International Scholarships.

(b) No. Sir.

Sale of United Nations Stamps

*769. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the sale in India for philatelic purposes of the United Nations stamps;

(b) if so, when and on what terms; and

(c) up to what maximum value?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The agreement was finalised on 1-8-1966. The main terms for the sale of U.N. Stamps are as below:—

- (1) A token quantity of U.N. Stamps upto the maximum value of Rs. 15,000 will be sold through the 19 Philatelic Bureaux in the country from 1-9-1966.
- (2) The sale will be in Indian currency at the equivalent face value of each denomination.
- (3) Ten percent of the sales proceeds will be retained by the

P. and T. Department as compensation for services rendered.

नई दिल्ली में विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाऊस में हत्या

*770. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1089 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में विट्ठल भाई पटेल हाऊस में हुए कत्ल के बारे में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह मामला इस समय किस स्थिति में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली पुलिस की भरसक चेष्टा के बावजूद इस कत्ल के बारे में कोई उपयोगी सूत्र हाथ नहीं लगा। यह मामला 18-7-1966 को 'अननुरेखित' कह कर लौटा दिया गया। जब कभी इस मामले के बारे में कोई सूत्र सूचना उपलब्ध होगी तब इस मामले की जांच दोबारा शुरू की जायेगी।

J. & K. Rehabilitation Machinery

*771. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Resolution adopted by the National Conference Convention at Jammu on the 7th August, 1966 urging Government to institute an inquiry into the working of the J. & K. State rehabilitation machinery particularly with regard to the misuse of funds, and also allegations of atrocities committed on the displaced persons; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A copy of the Resolution adopted by the National Conference Convention at Jammu on the 7th August, 1966, was not received by the Ministry or by the Relief Commissioner at Jammu. However, on receipt of this question, a copy of the said resolution has been obtained.

The Government of India has been advising the Government of J. & K. on policy matters connected with the relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. Generous financial assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the uprooted families has been given. While conditions of eligibility and scales of assistance are laid down by the Centre, the actual disbursement of loans and grants is made by the State Government. The Government of India has also appointed a Relief Commissioner, who keeps in close touch with the State's programme of relief and rehabilitation. The Government of India is satisfied that the work of relief and rehabilitation in J. & K. State has been done efficiently and the allegations of the misuse of funds or of atrocities on displaced persons are not based on facts.

Code of Discipline for Labour

***772. Shri Warior:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Code of Discipline in Industry ratified in the 16th Indian Labour Conference in 1958 and to which his Ministry is a party, has not yet been endorsed by the employing Ministries like the Railways and Defence; and

(b) if so, whether the Cabinet has any machinery to coordinate policy making in relation to industrial relations in units under the employing Ministries?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes. But there has been some progress so far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned.

(b) Important matters of policy concerning industrial relations are settled in consultation with the employing Ministries.

Registration of Repatriates from Burma

***773. Shri Umanath:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps had been taken by Government to register the displaced persons from Burma on their return to India;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The State Governments have been asked to register the repatriates from Burma when they seek admission to the camps or at the time when they apply for rehabilitation assistance.

(b) They are required to furnish information regarding age, number of members of family, occupation, educational qualifications, date of arrival in India, particulars of relations and property, if any, in India, and relatives, if any, left behind in Burma, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil in Karaikal

- *774. **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been struck in Karaikal area; and

(b) if so, prospects of oil deposits in this area?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Indication of the presence of oil in minute traces have been obtained in one of the wells.

(b) Not definite at this stage.

Private Colleges teachers of Kerala

- *775. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Private College teachers of Kerala State have decided to resort to direct action, in case the revised salary scales are not implemented immediately; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the assurances given by the State Government to the teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have decided to raise the quantum of Government aid to private colleges from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the net deficit so as to facilitate the implementation of the revised scales of pay

of teachers by the Managements of the colleges concerned.

Strike by Andaman Agricultural Workers

- *776. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain members of the Andaman Agricultural Workers' Union are on hunger strike;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether on the same issue there was a one-day protest strike on the 1st August, 1966; and

(b) whether any representations were received by Government in this connection, if so the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Three members of the Andaman Sarkar Karshak Karmachari Sangh went on hunger strike which was called off subsequently.

(b) The demand was for cancellation of orders of transfer of two workers who were office-bearers of the Andaman Sarkar Karshak Karmachari Sangh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some telegrams were received from some labour unions in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Under an agreement reached with the labour union on the 14th August, 1966, the matter has been referred to the Conciliation Officer and the hunger strike was called off on the 14th August, 1966.

Supply of light diesel oil to the Agriculturists in Gujarat

- *777. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Shri M. B. Vaishya:

Shrimati Johraben Chavda:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that short supply of light diesel oil to the agriculturists has vitally affected the agricultural production in Gujarat area;

(b) if so, the reasons for short supply of light diesel oil to the Gujarat agriculturists;

(c) whether the total requirement of 40,000 tons was reduced to 15,000 tons; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the acute shortage of supply of light diesel oil to Gujarat?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Supply to Gujarat during the last Rabi season, that is October, 1965 to February, 1966, was at an average rate of 20,700 tonnes per month, as compared to the monthly average of 18,600 tonnes during the corresponding period of the previous year. Supplies from March, 1966, have been progressively reduced as during the period March to August, 1966, requirements for agriculture come down. The actual supplies during these months have been as under:—

(Figures in MT)

March	April	May	June	July	August
13,748	12,487	12,759	14,217	8,615	7,500

(d) The allocation of light diesel oil to Gujarat is being increased to 10,500 tonnes for September, 1966. Beyond September, 1966, when Rabi crop requirements begin, substantially larger allocations will be made in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Government.

Convent and Public Schools for Boys and Girls

3667, Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the criticism made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the former Minister of Finance against the convent schools for girls and the public schools of English pattern as the seed-bed of class differences and snobbery; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, through the press Reports.

(b) The statement made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is a sweeping one and does not apply uniformly to all these schools, or to all the students in them. Most of them are known to provide good instruction and to have modified their earlier policies of discrimination in admission. The Government of India and the state Governments have various schemes of scholarships to enable deserving poor children to get the benefits of education in public schools and other good schools.

पाकिस्तान भाग जाने वाले कर्मचारी

3668. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में तैनात भारत सरकार के श्रेणी 1 के बहुत से कर्मचारी विभिन्न अपराधों के कारण होने वाली गिरफ्तारी से बचने लिये गत कुछ महीनों में विदेशों में भाग गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्य वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार आरोप थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, सभा पटल पर रख दी जावेगी।

Disconnection of a Telephone in Murliganj (Bihar)

3669. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this Vyapar Mandal of Murliganj (Saharsa) of Bihar have made a complaint to the P.M.G. Patna for disconnecting the telephonic line of their member bearing telephone No. 52 without any reason;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which such action was taken; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the subscriber had paid all the dues much before the connection was cut off?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). Telephone No. Murliganj 52 was disconnected on 26-4-66 for non-payment of Trunk Call Bill dated 21-2-1966 for Rs. 45.85 after third Telephonic Reminder. The subscriber paid the bill on 22-4-1966, long after the prescribed period of payment. As particulars, of the, belated payment were not immediately available to, either the Exchange or the Accounts Officer, Telephone Revenue, the telephone was disconnected on 26-4-66. It was restored subsequently on verification of payment. No complaint from Vyapar Mandal appears to have been received by the P.M.G.

Teacher—Parent Movement in India

3670. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourage and build up a teacher-

parent movement in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Education Unit of the Planning Commission has formed a working group on Parent-Teacher association, under the Chairmanship of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, (Member) (Education) Planning Commission. Regional Seminars are being organised to create public interest and enthusiasm in the movement so that the activity may start on a wide basis in all educational institutions. A Central Association to serve as the apex of the movement is also intended to be promoted.

Prisoners Employed in Food Production

3671. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a reforming scheme under which the prisoners of the Delhi Central Jail would be employed in Government farms to help step-up the food production;

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

(c) the batch of prisoners to start the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) On the directions of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, a scheme is being prepared by the Delhi Administration for utilising the services of some of the prisoners of the Central Jail, Tihar, for Government Agricultural Farms in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme are being worked out.

**Welfare and Programme Officers of
I.C.C.R.**

3672. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the posts of Welfare Officer Grade I and Programme Officer Grade I were created in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the annual expenditure involved on their salaries;

(b) whether the Council undertakes any additional activities to utilise their services and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Council on such activities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The two posts were created in 1964; The total annual expenditure on the salaries of the two posts is Rs. 17,280.

(b) The existing activities of the Council had already increased sufficiently to justify the creation of these posts. However, since their creation, there has been a further increase in the Council's activities by way of strengthening the existing programmes of cultural exchanges and Students Service Unit.

(c) The expenditure incurred on programmes of cultural exchanges and on the welfare of foreign students during the last three years is given below:

	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.	1965-66 Rs.
Programme Activities	2,75,000	3,67,000	4,37,000
Students Service Unit Activities	2,49,000	3,77,000	4,90,000
TOTAL :	5,24,000	7,44,000	9,22,000

Gangajali Fund Trust

3673. Shri Radhelal Vyas: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what was the corpus (amount) of the Gangajali Fund when the Madhya Bharat Gangajali Fund Trust Act, 1954 came into force;

(b) what is the amount of interest accrued so far on the principal amount of the Gangajali Fund; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the names of the institutions or persons to whom the principal amount or interest was given in donation and the dates of payment of such amounts since the year 1954?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 2,16,61,650.98.

(b) Rs. 28,36,000 (upto the end of April 1966).

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6962/66].

**Recruitment of Professors in
Agartala**

3674. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any Scheduled Caste candidate for the post of a Lecturer in Bengali in M.B.B. College, Agartala, during 1962-66;

(b) if so, whether he was recruited for the post and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of Lecturers recruited during the period and the number of Scheduled Caste candidates amongst them; and

(d) if the ratio is not satisfactory, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There were two candidates, but neither of them was found suitable for the post by the Selection Board.

(c) 41 of whom three were Scheduled Caste candidates.

(d) The ratio as per roster maintained by Tripura Administration is satisfactory.

Upgrading of Post Offices in Kerala

3675. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade any Sub-Post Office into Head Post Office in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the same will be upgraded?

The Minister of state in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals for the conversion of Vaikom and Alathur sub Post Offices into Head Post Offices have been accepted with effect from 1-10-1966. The cases of other Sub Offices will also be considered if they fulfil the prescribed conditions.

Arrest of Plantation Workers in Kerala

3676. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Rubber plantation workers in Kerala State were arrested in connection with their strike for higher wages;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Police used force against workers in certain places in Pathanamthitta and

Kumathoor Taluks without any provocation; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the concerned police officials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). 331 rubber estate workers who had launched obstructive picketing in front of government offices and estate offices were arrested by the police. They were subsequently convicted.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Kerala University Employees' strike

3677. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University employees of Kerala have started an agitation for the revision of wages and for other demands;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Kerala University employees had been refused any salary revision in line with the State Government employees; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the just demands of the University employees?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There was an agitation some time back for the revision of wages and other demands on the part of the University non-teaching employees.

(b) No.

(c) Necessary orders in regard to the revision of scales of pay of the staff in question with effect from 1-1-1966 have been issued. Arrangements are being made for payment of arrears to the staff concerned. Orders have also been issued refixing the ratio between the Upper Division and the Lower Division grades of clerks, typists etc. and these are being implemented.

Commemorative Stamp

3678. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to issue a postal stamp in the memory of Sree Narayana Guru Dev in 1967; and

(b) if so, the date on which it will be released?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On his birth anniversary in 1967.

Junior Technical School in Badagara, Kerala

3679. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken in the matter of establishing a Junior Technical School in Badagara, Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The State Government is rethinking on the question of opening more Junior Technical Schools. Pending their decision on this, the opening of the Junior Technical School at Badagara has been deferred until 1967-68.

Commonwealth Wrestling Tournament

3680. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Wrestlers participated in the Commonwealth

Wrestling Tournament at Kingston; and

(b) if so, the achievements of the Indian team?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian wrestlers won 3 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze medals.

Emoluments of R.M.S. Employees

3681. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the emoluments of the Railway Mail Service Employees of the Posts and Telegraph Department;

(b) if so, the details of the increased emoluments along with its eligibility and other conditions; and

(c) when the new pay scales will come into force and the total annual expenditure to be incurred on that account?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indian Oil Corporation

3682. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Indian Oil Corporation recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its effect on the functioning of the Corporation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the recent changes are as follows;

- (i) A Chairman of the Board of Directors has been appointed on a full-time basis with the function of coordinating and where necessary integrating the work of the three Divisions (viz. Marketing, refining and Pipelines) of the the Corporation.
 - (ii) The Chairman, unlike as in the immediate past, is not the Managing Director of the Marketing Division of the Corporation. A separate Managing Director has been appointed for the Marketing Division.
 - (iii) A Finance Director has been appointed on the Board to carry out coordination and needed integration of the three Divisions in financial and accounting matters.
- (c) The re-organisation of the Corporation took effect from 1st August, 1966 and it is too early to assess the effects.

Price of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

**3683. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the price of crude oil and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Crude Oil is partially imported and partially produced indigenously. The c.i.f. cost of imported crude oil has increased by 57.5 per cent as a result of devaluation. Corresponding increase in the price of indigenous crude oil, which is determined on import parity, has also been made. There 1567 (Ai) LSD—3.

is no proposal to raise the ceiling selling prices of major petroleum products, such as Motor Spirit, High Speed Diesel Oil, Kerosenes, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Light Diesel Oil, Vapourising Oil, Furnace Oil and Bitumens. The selling prices of Lubricants and Grease, which are either imported in the finished state or processed indigenously from imported base oils, have also been allowed to be increased with effect from 1-7-1966 by 18 paise per litre for high grade and 11 paise per litre for other grades, to cover average increase in c.i.f. cost as a result of devaluation. The ceiling selling prices of Aviation Gasolines, which are wholly being imported are proposed to be raised to the extent of increase in c.i.f. cost as a result of devaluation, from a suitable date on which stocks imported at pre-devaluation rates are mostly exhausted.

Wireless-Fitted Vans for Delhi Police

**3684. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply wireless-fitted patrol vans to all the Police Stations in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details and the expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी संस्था
(इण्डियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज)**

**3685. श्री जी० भ० कृपलानी :
श्री मधु लिमये :**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन संबंधी संस्था (इंडि-

यन स्कूल आफ इंटर-नेशनल स्टडीज) के मध्यपूर्ण विभाग के अध्यक्ष ने 10 अगस्त, 1966 को प्रमाणित किया था कि श्री वेद प्रताप वैदिक नामक एक विद्यार्थी जुलाई महीने में नियमित रूप से उपस्थित रहे थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सामान्यतः विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रथम सप्ताह में मिलनी चाहिये; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक विद्यार्थी को छात्रवृत्ति इस कारण से नहीं मिली, क्योंकि उसने भारतीय भाषा में एक नोट लिखा था?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) स्कूल द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार, प्रमाणपत्र संभवतः 8 व 10 अगस्त, के बीच जारी किया गया था। और इसे शीशे के बोर्ड में, जहां विद्यार्थियों के पत्र उनके संकलन के लिये फैला कर रखे जाते हैं, रख दिया गया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

अष्टाचार विरोधी जिला समितियां

3686. श्री रणजय सिंह: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उसी जिले से ताल्लुक रखने वाले संसद सदस्यों के लिये अष्टाचार विरोधी जिला समितियों की पदेन सदस्यता केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से समाप्त कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो, कब से; और

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) राज्य प्रशासन के क्षेत्र

में अष्टाचार की समस्या राज्य-सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र में आती है। इस बात का निश्चय राज्य सरकारों को करना है कि संसद सदस्यों को अष्टाचार-विरोधी जिला समितियों के पदेन सदस्य होना चाहिये या नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई हिदायतें नहीं दी हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय की सहायता

3687. श्री रणजय सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1965-66 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के डिग्री कलेजों को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता दी है तथा उन कलेजों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या कृषि की शिक्षा के लिये पृथक् सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कलेजों के लिये कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथामय समाप्त हो कर रख दी जायेगी।

Fort of Bhatinda

3688. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Archaeological Department took over the Fort of Bhatinda in 1952 to be maintained as a historical monument;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Fort is now in the process of decay,

some parts of the main building including four of its 36 massive bastions have collapsed during the last ten years;

(c) whether Government have come to any decision whether the monument should be preserved or the structure be demolished and utilize the *malba* and convert the big open plot in the Fort into a park or stadium?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; this is unfortunately so. The core of the Fort is earthen and age has heavily told upon it. Heavy rains every year bring down large patches of the walls and bastions.

(c) Government is trying its best to preserve it in as good a condition as possible, with due regard to the difficulties involved in maintaining such an old decaying structure, and also the financial limitations in undertaking large-scale repair work. About Rs. 2.43 lakhs has been spent on repairs to the Fort since 1956 and in view of the fact that repair work is continuing there is no need to consider its demolition for any other purpose at present. The idea is to preserve it as long as possible.

Financial Assistance to Political Sufferers in Punjab

3689. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken by the Punjab Government between 1949 and 1956 to grant financial assistance to the political sufferers (freedom fighters);

(b) whether the State Government was directed to follow certain rules in this direction and if so, what were the rules succeeding which financial assistance could not be granted;

(c) whether there was any competent authority to sanction financial

help to these political sufferers in excess of the limit referred to above and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount of monthly financial assistance which each of the political sufferer is getting at present and the provisions under which the relief has been granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received from them.

Allotment of Land to Displaced Non-Muslims

3690. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions were issued by the Rehabilitation Department, Punjab to the Deputy Commissioners and Revenue Assistants, Rehabilitation in the State that the displaced non-Muslim heirs and sons of those non-muslim land-holders who had become Muslims and stayed behind in Pakistan, be allotted lands in lieu of the lands held by their fathers and other heirs staying in Pakistan like other displaced persons migrated from the West Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking this type of decision;

(c) whether this decision was incorporated in the rules to give it a judicial value;

(d) whether certain muslim land-owners of village Panjwar, Tehsil Tarn Taran, District Amritsar, who migrated to Pakistan but their non-muslim sons and reversionary heirs who remained in India after partition like the persons referred to in Part (a) above, were allotted land;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any representations have been received by the Punjab Government to treat at par the persons referred to in part (d) above with those referred to in part (a) above; and

(g) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) The reasons for this decision were that according to general presumption a Hindu is governed by the Hindu Law unless established otherwise.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Such local persons were not entitled to any land allotment.

(f) Yes.

(g) Only one such representation has been received which is being disposed of judicially.

Swimming Competition Across Palk-Straits

3691. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swimming Federation of India proposes to organise a competitive swimming across the Palk-Straits in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto; and

(c) when the competition is going to be held?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Swimming Federation of India have been requested to give more details about their proposal, including financial implications. On

receipt of the requisite information, the proposal will be examined in consultation with the All India Council of Sports.

(c) It is too early to say when the competition will be held.

Geography Teachers Employed in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

3692. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Geography Teachers employed for teaching Geography in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some schools Geography is not taught;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Geography Teachers in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to get Geography Teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Educational authorities in Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Political Sufferers in Delhi

3693. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the political sufferers in Delhi in 1966 so far for the grant of financial help;

(b) whether applications have been invited through press; and

(c) if so, the last date for the receipt thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 257.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Meetings in Government Colonies in Delhi

3694. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on the holding of election propaganda or other political meetings by parties in Government and semi-Government colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). There is no ban as such on the holding of election propaganda or other political meetings in Government and semi-Government colonies in Delhi.

Confirmation of Teachers in Delhi

3695. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of Government Schools in Delhi, having more than ten years of continuous service, have not yet been confirmed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to expedite their confirmation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes Sir. There are two such teachers.

(b) The only reason has been the inability of the teachers so far to produce a certificate of medical fitness from the competent authority. The teachers have since been informed that in the event of their failure to produce the necessary certificate within a month, their services would be liable to termination.

Merger of Goa

3696. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to treat the result of the coming general elections in Goa as the final expression of the people's will on the issue of merger versus preservation of separate entity;

(b) whether a similar demand has been made by the people of Pondicherry and other French enclaves for their merger into the contiguous States; and

(c) if so, whether the election results in Pondicherry too are also to be treated as the people's verdict on the future of this liberated Union territory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Decisions have still to be taken regarding certain steps in connection with the determination of the future of Goa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पंजाब के पुनर्गठन का विरोध

3697. **श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अकाली नेता श्री मोहन सिंह दूर ने सरकार को धमकी दी है कि पंजाब का विभाजन 1961

की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के आधार पर किया गया तो उसके बहुत बुरे परिणाम निकलेंगे;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भाषा के आधार पर देश के सभी राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने का है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). श्री मोहन सिंह तूर द्वारा दी गई ऐसी कोई धमकी सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ग) राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के लिये एकमात्र भाषा ही आधार नहीं है और इस आधार पर राज्य-पुनर्गठन करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

रेलगाड़ियों में बमों के विस्फोट

3698. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक वक्तव्य में कहा है कि सशस्त्र विद्रोही नागाओं के नेताओं ने रेलगाड़ियों में बम-विस्फोट करने का निर्णय किया; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी हां।

(ख) सभी आवश्यक तथा संभव सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं।

गोआ मुक्ति आन्दोलन के अधिकारि तथा सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी

3699. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ मुक्ति आन्दोलन के लगभग प्रमुख सदस्य हाल में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी कि उन्हें पुनः बसाया जाये और जब उन की प्रार्थना पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उन्हें सत्याग्रह करना पड़ा, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर): (क) 27 अप्रैल, 1966 को 63 व्यक्तियों को गोआ मुक्ति सैनिक संगठन के झंडे के नीचे पंजिम में गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Equipment of Rajasthan Armed Constabulary

3700. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have taken since the recent Indo-Pak. hostilities to streamline the organisation and equipment of Rajasthan Armed Constabulary; and

(b) if so, whether a statement would be laid on the Table giving details of the steps taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Battalions formerly used for border security work in Rajasthan have been taken over by the centralised Border Security Force. Necessary steps to make up the deficiencies in these battalions have been taken.

रिक्शा चलाने वालों में तपेदिक का रोग

3701. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री बागड़ी :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 2 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 297 के उत्तर तथा 12 अप्रैल, 1966 के आधे घंटे की चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रिक्शा चलाने वालों में तपेदिक तथा अन्य रोगों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई नमूना स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) माइकल रिक्शाओं तथा हाथ से खींची जाने वाली रिक्शाओं के स्थान पर आटोरिक्शा चलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; तथा ऐसे रिक्शा चलाने वालों को कोई और रोजगार देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) यह जानने के लिये कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने हाल ही में कोई नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया है, उन्हें पत्र लिखे गए हैं। पांच राज्य सरकारों ने नकारात्मक उत्तर दिए हैं। अन्य सरकारों से उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) चूंकि आटोरिक्शा का उत्पादन पर्याप्त संख्या में नहीं हो रहा है और उनकी भारी मांग है, इसलिए इस प्रकार के परि-

वर्तन के लिए समय लगेगा और यह धीरे धीरे होगा।

परीक्षाओं के परिणाम

3702. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष भारत में हुई हाई स्कूल, हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल तथा इंटरमीडिएट परीक्षाओं के परिणाम कुछ अच्छे रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन विषयों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है जिनमें अधिक विद्यार्थी असफल रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत असफल रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता में कमी हो सके ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) और (ख). सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है और सभी परीक्षा बोर्डों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों से, जो इन परीक्षाओं का संचालन करते हैं इकट्ठी की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नयी दिल्ली की हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा में (जिसके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है) 1965-66 में पास हुए विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता करीब करीब 1964-65 के जैसी है। उन्होंने 1965-66 के परीक्षा परिणामों का विश्लेषण किया है और असफल विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता अंग्रेजी, संगीत, भौतिकी, रसायन तथा वाणिज्य विषयों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पाई है।

(ग) इस उद्देश्य से कोटि में सुधार के लिए कई योजनाएं हाथ में ले ली गयी हैं, जैसे कि अध्यापकों की योग्यता में सुधार तथा पाठ्यचर्या, पाठ्य-पुस्तकों और पढ़ने का सामग्री का निर्माण। कुछ क्षेत्रों में जहां प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की कमी अधिकतर महसूस की जाती है, वहां शिक्षक शिक्षा

सम्बन्धी कालेजों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में विशेष पाठ्यक्रम हाथ में ले लिए गए हैं।

पश्चिम बंगाल के गृह-सचिव के पद का दर्जा बढ़ाना

3703. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 23 मार्च, 1966 के अतारहित प्रश्न संख्या 2626 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त उसके गृह-सचिव के पद का दर्जा बढ़ा कर आयुक्त के पद के बराबर किये जाने के प्रस्ताव ; पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

Gorakhpur University

3704. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gorakhpur University has recently requested the University Grants Commission, for the grant of financial assistance;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the amount granted to it so far by the U.G.C. since the receipt of the request?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3-71-728.10p. In addition, the Gorakhpur University has applied to the University Grants Commission for admissible grants under U.G.C. sponsored schemes.

(c) During the period from 1-4-1966 to 20-8-1966, an amount of Rs. 39,418 has been paid by the University Grants Commission.

Conference of Industrialists and Scientists

3705. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meema:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3952 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Conference of Industrialists and Scientists; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Conference of Industrialists and Scientists are still under consideration of the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विवाह विच्छेद के मामलों

3706. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच वर्षों में संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विवाह-विच्छेद के कितने मामलों का फैसला किया गया और पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं ने इसके लिये पृथक्-पृथक् कितने आवेदन पत्र दिये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : विवाह-विच्छेद के 1961-1965 के दौरान निर्णीत मामलों की संख्या 1469

1961-65 में पुरुषों द्वारा किये गये आवेदनों की संख्या 630

1961-65 में स्त्रियों द्वारा दिये गए आवेदनों की संख्या 906

Emigrant Labour

3707. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emigrant labour of Eastern District of U.P. is being exploited in Andamans and other sea ports of India by various middle-men; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to protect their interests by the emigrant labour welfare organisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) No such cases have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Institutes

3708. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount spent per trainee in the Training Institutes run by his Ministry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The training expenses per trainee vary according to the size of the institute, scales of pay admissible under the State rules, type of trade, period of training etc. etc. According to the norms approved for the different items of expenditure the training expenses, however, work out to a maximum of Rs. 78.10 per trainee per month. The above figure of Rs. 78.10 represents only the recurring expenses per trainee per month and does not cover the expenditure of non-recurring nature such as provisions of buildings, tools and equipment, furniture etc. etc. which cannot be worked-out per trainee.

Bill on Quorum in the House

3709. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had assured Parliament that a Bill to amend the provisions of the Constitution regarding quorum would soon be brought forward; and

(b) if so, when the contemplated legislation is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satyanarayan Sinha): (a) and (b). The question of bringing forward a Bill to amend the provisions of the Constitution regarding quorum has been very carefully considered by the Government and it has been decided that it would not appear desirable to bring up such a Bill before the Lok Sabha at this stage. It is felt that it would be more appropriate to leave this matter to the decision of the New Lok Sabha which will be elected early next year.

New National Biological Laboratory

**3710. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish a National Biological Laboratory in Kangra Valley; and

(b) if so, the time schedule for the setting up of the Laboratory and the cost thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to indicate the time schedule or the cost of setting up the Laboratory at this stage.

Compulsory Insurance Scheme for Employees

3711. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and

Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Compulsory Insurance Scheme for the employees in the public as well as in the private sector has been implemented by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is not clear which Scheme the Hon'ble Member is referring to. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which is a Compulsory Insurance Scheme for industrial employees has been in operation since 1952. Another proposal to provide for compulsory insurance by the employer in hazardous trades of his liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act is under consideration.

Opening of New Schools in Delhi

3712. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of schools proposed to be opened during the current financial year in Delhi to cope with the rush of students?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The schools opened are:

Primary Schools. . . . 67

Middle Schools (by upgrading existing primary schools). . . . 31

Higher Secondary Schools....15

Corruption in Delhi Courts

3713. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of corruption in Delhi Courts are increasing day by day; and

(b) if so, the measures Government are taking and the number of people arrested during 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that cases of corruption in Delhi Courts are increasing. The Vigilance Directorate of the Delhi Administration has taken measures to check corruption in Magistrates' Courts in Delhi. These include reshuffling of the employees of these Courts who were suspected to be in league with touts, measures for curbing the activities of touts, and carrying out of surprise checks by District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate. Whenever there is a complaint regarding corruption on the part of employees of Civil Courts, necessary action is taken thereon by the Anti Corruption Branch of the Delhi Administration. The District & Sessions Judge of Delhi is also associated whenever meetings are held by the Delhi Administration for considering steps to be taken for prevention of corruption. During 1965-66, five employees of Magistrates' Courts were arrested.

Cases of Murders and Thefts of Cars and Scooters in Delhi

3714. Shri Sonavane:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of murder and theft of cars and scooters are on the increase in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of cars and scooters stolen since January, 1966 so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the increasing incidence of the crime?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The number of murders and thefts of cars

and scooters for the period 1.1. 1966 to 31.7.66. and the number for the corresponding period of 1965 are as under:—

Period	Theft of Cars	Theft of Scooters	Murders
I-I-66 to 31-7-66	68	84	42
I-I-65 to 31-7-65	63	67	48

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the increasing incidence of Car & Scooter thefts:—

- (i) A special squad has been formed in each of the three Police Districts to deal with auto thefts other than car thefts. The Auto Theft Squad in the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. has been dealing with cases of car thefts since April, 1963.
- (ii) Plain clothed men are frequently detailed in the affected areas to detect the culprits.
- (iii) Division officers and beat constables of the affected Police Stations have been instructed to be vigilant about car and scooter thefts.
- (iv) Traps are laid occasionally by plain clothed men.
- (v) Surveillance over the movements of the previous convicts and suspects in car/scooter thefts is being maintained by the Crime Branch with the help of the local Police.
- (vi) Dealers in second hand car parts are also kept under watch.
- (vii) Intelligence is collected through persons dealing in auto-parts and other sources.
- (viii) The Delhi Police are in touch with their counter parts in

Bombay and Calcutta, for purposes of investigation.

Cost of Living Index

3715. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state.

(a) the number of States which have effected corrections in the basis of computing the cost of living index for the working classes;

(b) whether the Centre has advised the States which have not so far effected corrections of the index number to do so forthwith; and

(c) if so, the response of the States thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) The Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan and Delhi Administration have already carried out corrections in respect of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh appointed an Expert Committee to examine the old series of index numbers maintained by the State Government including that for Hyderabad (which is a constituent series of all-India index). The report of that Committee is under consideration of the State Government.

The Madras Government have also appointed an Official Committee to look into the index for Madras Centre.

The Kerala Government are taking necessary steps in respect of Trichur Centre.

As regards the remaining Centres viz. Calcutta, Kanpur Bangalore and Mysore included in the Interim Series of All-India Index, it is proposed to appoint a single Expert Committee to review the series for these centres.

Detention of Persons under D.I.R.

3716. Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Daji:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under D.I.R. in the various States at present;

(b) how many of them are Communists (Marxists) and political workers belonging to other parties;

(c) how many have been charged for being Chinese and Pakistani spies; and

(d) the number of persons charged under any other category?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). 701 persons are in detention as on 31st July, 1966, of whom 657 are in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir. There is no question of any detenu being charged with any specific offence under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962. They have been detained with a view to preventing them from indulging in espionage, (numbering 37) and activities prejudicial to national interests (numbering 664). Most of those detained in Assam belong to MNF and those in Jammu and Kashmir to Plebiscite Front and other local parties. There is no Communist (Marxists) in detention.

Cheap Imported Books

3717. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the effects of cheap imported books on the limited market for books in India;

(b) whether Government invited certain foreign publishers to print certain approved text books and other books in India so as to save foreign exchange;

(c) whether Government have offered any subsidy to the local publishers of useful and cheap books and, if so, the detailed particulars thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes.

(b) No. However, Government is collaborating with the United States Government in bringing out in India low-priced editions of approved standard American works.

(c) and (d). Yes. But the Scheme has recently been re-examined and details of the revised Scheme are being worked out.

Report on Bastar Happenings

3718. Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pande Commission has submitted its report or any preliminary report on the Bastar happenings resulting in the killing of Ex-Maharaja-Praveen Chandra Bhanjdev; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir, but the report will be submitted to the M. P. Government which has appointed the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Dak bag found missing from G.P.O. New Delhi

3719. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bag of dak was found missing from G.P.O. New Delhi in May, 1966;

(b) if so, the contents of the bag and the amount involved; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs & Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) Yes Sir, a bag was lost in New Delhi G.P.O. on 18-5-1966.

(b) The contents of the bag were four money order forms, one registered letter and one sealed and locked leather cash bag containing currency notes worth Rs. 193.00. The amount of loss is Rs. 193.00.

(c) The matter has been reported to the police and their investigations are in progress. The loss involved has however been credited by the official from whose custody the bag was lost.

**पाकिस्तानी नागरिक द्वारा भारत में अवैध
आवास**

3720. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह .

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 मई,

1966 के "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार इलाहाबाद में एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक को अवैध रूप से भारत में रहने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियां क्या हैं;

(ग) वह किस व्यक्ति के कारखाने में काम करता था; और

(घ) उस कारखाने के मालिक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उस पर किन्हीं राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों के कारण ध्यान नहीं गया था ।

(ग) वह श्री एम० आर० शेरवानी की जीप फ्लेश लाइट फैक्टरी में काम करता था ।

(घ) उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई क्योंकि उसके किसी अपराध में शामिल होने का कोई सबूत नहीं था ।

Seizure of Illicit Liquor in Delhi

3721. Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 bootleggers were arrested in Sarai Rohilla area of Delhi as reported in "Navbharat Times" of the 12th May, 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 150 maunds of illicit liquor was seized from the huts of J. J. Colony;

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether Central C.I.D. seized 244 bottles of liquor at the tonga stand on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No. Only three women involved in three cases were arrested by the Sarai Rohilla police on 11-5-66.

(b) 246 bottles of illicit liquor and 192 maunds of 'lahan' were recovered.

(c) Three cases under the Excise Act were registered at Police Station Sarai Rohilla. All the accused are facing trial in the court.

(d) A Special Squad of the Delhi police seized three plastic tubes containing 244 bottles of illicit liquor at the Municipal Tonga Stand, Ram Krishna Marg, New Delhi.

Hindi Classes in Government Offices

3722. Shri Maurya:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to encourage those Government Servants who join Hindi Classes conducted by this Ministry; and

(b) if so, the nature of the encouragement and the response of Government servants thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Cash awards ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/- are granted to the Central Government employees acquitting creditably in the Praveen and Pragya examinations.

(ii) Non-gazetted Central Government employees are granted personal pay, equal in amount to one increment, to be absorbable in future increases in pay on passing Hindi Pragya, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Shorthand examinations conducted under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

(iii) Non-gazetted Stenographers and Steno-typists whose mother-

tongue is not Hindi are granted personal pay, equal in amount to two increments absorbable in future increases in pay on passing of Hindi Stenography examination under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

(iv) The Operational staff are granted lump sum awards ranging from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- on passing Hindi examinations.

The response from the Government servants was quite satisfactory till January, 1965. However, there has been a fall in the figures of enrolment/attendance in the Hindi Teaching Scheme since last year.

Telephones at Bus Stops in Delhi

3723. Shri Maurya:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to instal telephones for the use of the public at bus stops in the Capital;

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be spent; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (c). No scheme is being considered at present for installing telephones for the use of the public at Bus Stops in the Capital.

As a result of discussions with the D.T.U. authorities, it has, however, been decided by the G.M.T. Delhi to instal one coin box P.C.O., as an experimental measure, at the Time Keeper's booth at the Kashmiri Gate Bus Terminus, where the equipment will be looked after by the DTU authorities. The question to extend the facility to other similar places

will be considered after the results of the experiment are successful, i.e., the revenue is commensurate with the expenditure involved and if there is no tampering with the equipment.

International Social Security Conference

3724. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment, and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 417 on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the resolutions and decisions of the second regional Conference of International Social Security have been further considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):
(a) The conclusions reached at the Second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania of the International Social Security Association have since been received and are under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Teaching English in Rural Areas

3725. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the facility for teaching English is negligible in rural areas as compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for this policy of discrimination; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this discrimination?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There has been a

good deal of expansion of educational facilities in the past few years even in rural areas and there is no reason to believe that facilities for teaching English are negligible in these areas as compared with urban areas.

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

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए स्नातकों की योग्यता

3726. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री रिशंग किशिंग :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये इस मत की ओर दिलाया गया है कि 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक स्नातक प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने योग्य नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) शिक्षा के गिरते हुए स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की ऐसी कोई टिप्पणी सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बहुत सी कार्यवाहियाँ की हैं । उनमें से कुछ हैं:—उच्च अध्ययन के केन्द्रों की स्थापना; उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के स्तरों को सुधारने से संबंधित समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए विभिन्न विषयों में समीक्षा समितियों की नियुक्ति; ग्रीष्म संस्थानों और सेमिनारों का आयोजन; छात्रवृत्तियाँ और अधिछात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करना; पुस्त-

कालयों और प्रयोगशालाओं जैसी सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ करने तथा उनके विकास और अध्यापकों के बेतनमान संशोधित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों को वित्तीय सहायता।

भारतीय भाषा समिति

3727. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 189 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भाषा समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है और यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और इन बैठकों में किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां। सदस्यों के नाम सभा पटल पर रखी गयी सूची में दिये गये हैं [सूची पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एल टी-6963/66]

(ख) अभी तक समिति की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है।

"Petroleum Output"

3728. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian search party for petroleum have succeeded in Assam State; and

(b) if so, how far, and what are the expectations of the petroleum output in 1966?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is not one but several Indian search parties in Assam who have succeeded in finding Petroleum.

(b) While the production potential is more than 3 million tonnes per year, the actual production is being restricted in 1966 to 2.2156 million tonnes on account of the present off-take by the Refineries.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors in C.B.I.

3729. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4082 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General, Employment and Training was recently asked to recommend the names of candidates who are First Class Graduates for consideration for recruitment to the post of Sub-Inspectors, C.B.I.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, when according to the previous reply the minimum qualification prescribed for this post was Intermediate or Higher Secondary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In an organisation like C.B.I. where investigations of a complicated nature are to be undertaken, it is necessary that only the best material available in the market is recruited for filling the posts. It has been found by experience that candidates with high educational qualifications are available for recruitment as Sub-Inspectors in the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Director General of Employment and Training was, therefore, requested to recommend the names of candidates who were First Class Graduates or Second Class Graduates with extra curricular activities for consideration for recruitment to these posts, although the minimum qualification prescribed is Intermediate or Higher Secondary.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय सैनिकों का
अपहरण

3730. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र
पाकिस्तानियों के एक दल ने कूच बिहार
क्षेत्र में दीनहाटा पुलिस थाने से एक भारतीय
सैनिक का अपहरण किया है जैसा कि 16 मई,
1966 को "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित
हुआ था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित
व्यक्तियों की राइफल और 50 कारतूस छीन
ली गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख).
13 मई, 1966 को अपराह्न में लगभग 4 बजे
एक भारतीय गश्ती टुकड़ी, जिसमें एक मुख्य
आरक्षक (हैड कान्स्टेबिल) तथा तीन आरक्षक
(कान्स्टेबिल) शामिल थे, गश्त लगाते हुए
जिला रंगपुर (पूर्वी पाकिस्तान) के थाना
मुरंगमाडी में गांव पठारडूबी पर अनजाने
पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में पहुंच गई। अपनी गलती
का पता चलते ही वे जल्दी से भारतीय क्षेत्र
की ओर लौट पड़े। जब वे लौट रहे थे तब एक
कान्स्टेबिल जो अन्यो से कुछ गज पीछे था
अचानक 15 पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा घेर कर
पकड़ लिया गया और वे उसे उसकी राइफल
तथा 50 राउंड कारतूसों सहित ले गये।

(ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार से उक्त
कान्स्टेबिल को उसकी राइफल और कारतूसों
सहित भारत को लौटाने के लिये कहा गया है।

सशस्त्र मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा आक्रमण

3731. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 60 सशस्त्र
मिजो विद्रोहियों ने मई, 1966 के दूसरे
सप्ताह में कछार जिले में स्थित घुलाखाल
गांव पर आक्रमण कर दिया;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने
अनेक पशुओं को मार डाला और काफी नगदी
और सम्पत्ति को लूट लिया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने
एक व्यक्ति को मार डाला और एक अन्य
व्यक्ति का अपहरण कर लिया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी क्षति हुई
और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). 8 मई
1966 को 7 बजे शाम को लगभग 60, मिजो
विद्रोहियों ने धोलाई चौकी के अन्तर्गत
घोलाखेल गांव पर आक्रमण कर दिया और
गांव की तरफ घंघाघुंघ गोलियां चलाना
शुरू कर दिया। परिणामस्वरूप कुछ पशु
मारे गये। विद्रोहियों ने कुछ चावल तथा
अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ लूट लिये और एक व्यक्ति
का अपहरण कर लिया। इलाके में सुरक्षा
प्रबन्धों को और मजबूत किया गया है।

मंत्रि परिषद् के सदस्यों द्वारा लिये गये
भत्ते

3732. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्री-परिषद् के सभी सदस्यों
द्वारा 1957 से 1962 तक की अवधि में
लिये गये भत्तों की राशि कितनी थी;

(ख) मंत्री-परिषद् के सदस्यों तथा राज्य मंत्रियों में से प्रत्येक ने 1962 से जुलाई, 1966 तक भत्तों के रूप में कितनी राशि बी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 1962 में बनाई गई मंत्री-परिषद् के सदस्यों ने, आपात-काल होने के बावजूद भी, जिस अवधि में कुछ समय के लिये संसद् सदस्यों के निवास-स्थानों की सफेदी करना तक बन्द कर दिया गया था, 1957 में बनाई गई मंत्री-परिषद् के सदस्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक भत्ते लिये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) एक विवरण, जिसमें इस बारे में सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या एल टी-6964/66]

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

Planning and Development of New Fertilizer Projects

3733. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizers Corporation of India has been playing an important role in the Planning and Development of new fertilizer projects; and

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange saved during 1965-66 and 1966-67, so far in view of its work for new projects?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated foreign exchange saving in 1965-66 would be about

Rs. 1.6 crores. The foreign exchange that will be saved during 1966-67 will be known only at the end of the year.

दिल्ली में शिक्षकों के वेतन-क्रम

3734. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 27 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4555 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में शिक्षकों के वेतन-क्रमों के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

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

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो उस में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला):
(क) जी नहीं, रिपोर्ट के शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पाकिस्तानी तस्कर व्यापारी का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

3735. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 में जम्मू से लगभग 40 मील की दूरी पर एक पाकिस्तानी तस्कर व्यापारी पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) क्या इस व्यक्ति का विध्वंसक कार्यवाहियों में हाथ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) जी हां।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) उसे पकड़ लिया गया है।

एक लड़की का अपहरण

3736. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1966 में कुछ गुण्डे 17 वर्ष की एक लड़की को, जो रीडिंग रोड पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के डिपो में कार्य करने के पश्चात् अपने घर जा रही थी, एक टैंक्सी में बिठा कर ले गये और उन्होंने उसके साथ अत्यन्त अभावनीय व्यवहार किया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 28-5-66 को जब एक 18 वर्षीय लड़की दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक डिपो पर काम करने के बाद अपने घर लौट रही थी तब हेग स्क्वायर के पास से दो व्यक्तियों ने उसका अपहरण कर लिया। अभियोग है कि उन्होंने उसके साथ बलात्कार भी किया।

(ख) और (ग). तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उन पर न्यायालय में मुकदमा चल रहा है।

हरिद्वार में एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्र जन की गिरफ्तारी !

3737. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 मई, 1966 के "बीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार हरिद्वार में पुलिस ने महमूद नामक एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक को गिरफ्तार किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह बिना पार-पत्र के वहां पर पिछले तीन वर्ष से रहता था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह किस व्यक्ति के साथ रहता था; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां

(ख) वह पिछले 2½ वर्ष से बिना पार-पत्र के वहां रहता था।

(ग) वह निजी तौर पर किराये के मकान में रहता था।

(घ) विदेशीय अधिनियम, 1946 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और अब न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है।

Port and Dock Labour Board

3738. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the establishment of an integrated system of administration of Port Trusts and Labour Boards under a single Government authority;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have completed the reconsideration of the observations and suggestions of the Port, Dock and Water-Port Workers' Federation of India and if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes. It has been decided that no further organisational change need be made in the Port and Dock Administration as Chairmen of Port Trusts are also Chairmen of Dock Labour Boards.

(d) Yes. The position with regard to other points raised by the Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers' Federation of India is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6965/66].

Looting of Foodgrains in Midnapur

3739. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last week of May several cases of looting of foodgrains and other food-stuffs occurred in Midnapur District;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal have approached the Central Government for help?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These incidents were the result of the propaganda and instigations of lawless elements, who attempted to exploit the then prevailing scarcity of rice.

(c) State Government have approached the Centre for overall food-grain requirements for West Bengal, but not in this particular case.

Anti-Corruption Drive in Military Engineering Services

3740. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of investigation has undertaken an intensive Anti-Corruption Drive in the Military Engineering Services;

(b) if so, the details of the investigations with reference to the Officers involved therein; and

(c) whether a very senior officer has been hauled up and departmental action has been recommended against him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. Military Engineering Services is one of the departments selected for special attention by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the Anti-Corruption Drive conducted in 1965 and 1966.

(b) The results of investigations made by C.B.I. during 1965 and the first half of 1966 against officers of

the Military Engineering Services are as follows:—

	No. of cases	No. of officers involved		
		Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	
(i) New cases taken up for inquiry/investigation	50	28	47	
(ii) Cases disposed of by the C.B.I. upto 30-6-66	19	10	17	
(iii) Cases in which prosecutions have been launched	1	1		
(iv) Cases in which reports for departmental action were sent	12	6	12	
(v) Cases which were recommended for such action as may be considered fit by the Department	6	3	5	

(c) Investigation in a case against a former Chief Engineer, Military Engineering Services has been completed and the case has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice regarding the further action to be taken in the matter.

Expenditure on Commissions

3741. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent by government on "commissions" appointed to look into various charges, complaints and administrative study, accidents, or otherwise since 1956; and

(b) the number of recommendations of those Commissions not accepted by Government since 1956?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Telephone Services in Patna

3742. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Indian Nation*, published from Patna, dated the 6th June, 1966 under the heading "Deep Malady grips Patna Phone services";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the services?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The investigations carried out reveal that the telephone service at Patna continues to be satisfactory.

(c) A continuous watch is kept on the quality of service and steps are taken to improve the same. Some of the steps taken are:—

- (i) expansion of the existing exchanges and setting up of the new exchanges to the extent possible;
- (ii) replacement of the present manual exchange at Dinapur by an automatic exchange;
- (iii) expansion of the trunk exchange;
- (iv) tightening of the supervision at various levels etc.

The expansion of the telephone service in Patna, as in other towns in India, is, however, restricted to the extent possible with available resources.

Bribe-takers trapped by C.B.I.

3743. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the *Indian Nation*, Patna, dated the 6th June, 1966, under the heading "5 bribe-takers fall into C.B.I. Trap";

(b) if so, number of persons prosecuted in the various departments; and

(c) whether Government intend to introduce the C.B.I. Service into various State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five Government servants and one member of the public are involved in these five trap cases. They belong to the following departments:—

(1) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Union Territory) .. One

(2) Ministry of Communications One

(3) Ministry of Railways.. Three

(c) There are Anti-Corruption Organisations in the States and services of C.B.I. officers are also available to the State Governments whenever required.

Tribal Policy

3744. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Legislators of Assam are rifted over tribal policy;

(b) whether they informed him and the Prime Minister about this; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken so far to strengthen the administrative position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A Section of the Opposition members of the legislature do not support the tribal policy of the Assam Government.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Several steps have been taken to strengthen the administration. As against three administrative centres as on 1st March, 1966, there will be ten administrative centres. Some have already been set up and others are in process of being set up. One senior officer has been posted at Silchar exclusively to help the Deputy Commissioner in supply and transport matters for Mizo Hills.

Cattle kidnapped by Pakistanies

3745. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian cowherds and cattle were kidnapped by Pakistani nationals when a large number of them trespassed into Indian territory in Girigouch under Rajganj Police Station in Jalpaiguri district on the 6th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the total number of cowherds and cattle so kidnapped; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). On 6-6-1966 four Pak nationals trespassed into Indian territory at Girigoch, P. S. Rajganj in Jalpaiguri district and drove away 35 heads of cattle. Two of the cowboys were also apprehended by Pak nationals, when the former tried to rescue the cattle.

(c) Sector Commander BSF immediately contacted and requested Sector Commander, East Pakistan Rifles, Dinajpur to return the Indian nationals and the cattle. Protest was also lodged by West Bengal Government with the East Pakistan Government in this connection.

The last days of British Raj

3746. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the "Author's Preface" in the book "The last days of the British Raj" written by Mr. Leonard Mosley wherein it has been stated that official documents dealing with the transfer of power in India will not be officially released until 1999;

(b) if so the truth about it;

(c) whether the official documents are still secret and shall remain secret up to 1999; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Presumably the reference is to the official documents of the British Government about which the Government of India have no information.

Text Books

3747. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has written to him to publish selected Text Books for use in the Colleges and Schools;

(b) if so, whether this work has started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The work has started, and is in progress.

Commissioner of Public Grievances

3748. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:

Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Public Grievances was appointed in February last;

(b) whether he was required to submit his report at the end of six months;

(c) whether the report has been submitted; and

(d) whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, to the Cabinet.

(c) It is being drafted.

(d) At present it is not contemplated to lay it on the Table of the House.

Production of Sulphur

3749. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are taking up industrial production of Sulphur, Borax, Rayon, Pulp and Newsprint;

(b) whether project reports for the same have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). In their preliminary memorandum on the Fourth Plan, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had proposed the establishment of a newsprint factory and a rayongrade pulp factory. The State Government had stated that the project report for the newsprint factory was ready and a similar report in respect of rayongrade pulp factory was under preparation. The cost of the newsprint factory and rayongrade pulp factory was roughly estimated at Rs. 8.82 crores for a daily production capacity of 200 tonnes. The State Government had also proposed a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for mining of borax and sulphur in Ladakh.

The proposals of the State Government and still to be discussed by the Planning Commission with them. A final view on the inclusion of those projects in the Fourth Plan will be taken only after these discussions.

Housing Programme in Chhamb-Jaurian Sector

3750. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a massive housing programme in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector (Jammu and Kashmir) for the persons re-settled there;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance given by the Centre for such programmes; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on such programmes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Government of India have laid down scales of financial assistance, both grants and loans, for reconstruction of houses of the families in

the Chhamb-Jaurian sector, who were uprooted from their homes in the last Indo-Pakistan conflict. The amount of house-building grant and loan given so far is about Rs. 90 lakhs. The total requirement of funds for disbursement of grants and loans on this account is estimated at about Rs. 450 lakhs.

Demand for Chota Nagpur

3751. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for a full-fledged state of Chota Nagpur;

(b) if so, from which section of the population the demand has emerged; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No demand has been made for a State of Chota Nagpur. However, a demand has been made by the All-India Jhar-khand Party for a State comprising Chota Nagpur Division and certain areas of States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The Government are not in favour of forming such a State.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

3752. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the Americans in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur are having an air-strip at Kalyanpur, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, whether this has been done without any valid permission from the Civil Aviation authorities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The airstrip does not belong to the American staff members of the Institute. It has been constructed by the Institute for imparting training in Aeronautical Engineering. Prior permission of the Civil Aviation authorities was obtained before it was put to use.

Obscene Cinema Posters

3753. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the advice of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, there has been a countrywide agitation against the exhibition of obscene cinema posters; and

(b) if so, the impact of such agitation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) From inquiries made from the State Governments, it would appear that there has been no such countrywide agitation.

(b) Does not arise.

Wastage in Refining Crude Oil

3754. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while refining crude oil at Gauhati and Barauni Refineries, some oil is burnt away;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid this wastage?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No. Some oil has, however, to be burnt in order to heat the furnaces.

(c) Does not arise.

Cost of Oil Projects

3755. Shri P. C. Boronah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and

Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Oil Projects under the Fourth Plan has increased considerably with the devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if so, to what extent in each case; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the foreign exchange content in them?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Details of each Project before and after devaluation are given below:

(Figures in Rs. crores)

Name of Project	Before Devaluation	After devaluation
ONG Commission	185.00	227.00
Oil India Limited	20.00	26.09
Madras Refinery	26.50	35.00
Haldia Refinery	30.00	39.20
Lube India Ltd.	7.20	9.13
Oil Distribution & Pipelines	65.00	69.14

(c) Foreign exchange component is being reduced through organising indigenous manufacture of several items in O. N. G. Commission's own workshops as well as with the help of various enterprises in the Public and Private sectors.

Burning of a Village by Mizos

3756. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lawless elements of the Mizo National Front burnt down a Chakma tribal village near Demigri, Southern most area of Mizo Hills bordering East Pakistan on 31st May, 1966; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Security measures have been tightened up to curb hostile activities.

Squatters' Colonies in West Bengal

3757. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-availability of the requisite money, the Government of West Bengal could not complete the work of development of squatters and other refugee colonies in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps the Central Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) It is not a fact that the Government of India have not provided the requisite money to the Government of West Bengal for the execution of development work in squatters and other refugee colonies in West Bengal. In fact the provision made by the Central Government for this item during the years 1962-1963, 1963-1964 and 1964-1965, was more than the expenditure, actually incurred by the State Government, during these years. The year-wise figures of provision and expenditure are as under:—

Year	Amount provided	Expenditure incurred
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1962-63	40.00	31.58
1963-64	35.00	12.56
1964-65	20.00	15.59

(b) Does not arise.

कारगिल के पोस्टमास्टर का अपहरण

3758. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख सीमा पर कारगिल के पोस्टमास्टर का पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों द्वारा अपहरण किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines

3759. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents that have taken place in coal mines from June 1965 to June 1966;

(b) the names of such coal mines and causes of accidents; and

(c) the action taken in each case so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 210 fatal accidents took place during the period June 1965 to June 1966.

(b) The accidents relate to about 200 coal mines in the country. The main causes of the accidents are fall of roof or side, defects in haulage, explosives and machinery, irruption of water, electrical faults, accumulation of gas, etc.

(c) Under Section 23(2) of the Mines Act, an enquiry is required

to be made into all accidents causing loss of life. Major serious accidents not involving loss of life are also enquired into. In respect of dangerous occurrences, enquiries are made in respect of those which appear to require an enquiry, taking into account their impact on the safety of the mine. Responsibility is fixed in all cases where an enquiry is made and further action like prosecution, suspension of competency certificates of mine officials etc. is taken, based on the result of the enquiry. Safety Regulations are revised in the light of the findings.

Central, Hospital at Kalla near Asansol

**3760. Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cracks have developed in the roof of the six year old Central Hospital of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation at Kalla, near Asansol endangering the whole building; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) No; the building is now 12 years old and not six.

(b) Does not arise.

T.B. Ward in Coal Mines Central Hospital at Kalla, Asansol

**3761. Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 100-bed T.B. Ward at the Coal Mines Central Hospital at Kalla near Asansol is not being used; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) and (b). The Outdoor Patient Department of the T.B. Ward started functioning in September, 1964. T.B. patients also get the benefit of the Domiciliary T.B. Treatment Scheme. Because of the difficult position in regard to water supply, the indoor ward has not yet started functioning. A Scheme for augmenting water supply for the Central Hospital, has already been sanctioned and action is in hand to put the scheme into commission.

Indo-Pak. Police Officers, Meeting

3762. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what were the main subjects and results of Indo-Pak Police Officers Meeting held at Wagha Border Punjab in June 1966 regarding Border disputed areas; and

(b) the action Government took on their recommendations, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Subjects relating to cattle lifting, smuggling, return of Pak criminals and observance of Ground Rules were discussed.

(b) No specific recommendation as such was made to the Government.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary

3763. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the demarcation of the boundary between Assam and Nagaland;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress has been stalled and the Nagas have constructed an extension of the road from Lasumen village (in Nagaland) to Nagirijan (in

Sinsagar district of Assam) causing illegal and unauthorised encroachment into the Assam territory; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to carry forth the work relating to demarcation of this boundary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Regarding demarcation of the boundary between Assam and Nagaland, the position remains the same as indicated in my reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2207 in the Lok Sabha on 16th March, 1966. Government have no information about the construction of the extension of the road from Lasumen village (in Nagaland) to Nagirijan (in Assam). Enquiries are being made in this regard.

Admission to Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi

3764. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the admission to B.A. Pass and Honours Course I year class was to be made by the various Colleges under the Delhi University on the merits of marks obtained by the students in the Higher Secondary Examination but the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi, held an examination and the students were admitted on the basis of this examination;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the registration for admission to B.A. I year class was to be made by the various Colleges without charging any amount from the students on this account but the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya had charged from each student a sum of Re. 1 as an application fee for admission to B.A. I year class;

(c) whether it was in conformity with the University rules in this connection; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government against this Institution and to cancel the admissions done on the

basis of examination and also to get the registration fee charged for the application form refunded to the students concerned?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In most of the Colleges affiliated to Delhi University admissions to B.A. Pass and Honours Courses are made on the basis of marks obtained by the students in the qualifying examinations and an interview to determine their aptitude and suitability for the Course. However, in the case of the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, admissions to the B.A. (Hons.) Course only are made on the basis of an exploratory test followed by an interview.

(b) It is a fact that the Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya charges a registration fee of Re. 1 per student.

(c) Neither the holding of an exploratory test nor the charging of registration fee is against the University Rules.

(d) Does not arise.

Sulphuric Acid from Pyrites

3765. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project to extract sulphuric acid from pyrites found in Bihar has been stalled; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the implementation of the project and how far it is behind schedule?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) The time schedule for completion of the project is laid down in the agreement executed with the contractors who have been assigned this job on turn-key basis. Under the terms of the agreement, the plant is scheduled to be commissioned in the third quarter of 1968 and the work is progressing according to the schedule.

Pakistanis Employed in W. Railway

3766. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Railway employees working at Gangapur City and Kotah Station on the Western Railway, had at the time of partition of the country in 1947 opted for 'Final Pakistan';

(b) whether it is also a fact that they later on returned to India and secured employment under assumed names; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to deport them to Pakistan and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Cases of two such persons have come to notice. They returned to India from Pakistan within less than six months. They secured employment by concealing their antecedents and particulars regarding their previous service and one of them also by changing his name. One of them has since been removed from service and an enquiry in the case of the other is in progress.

(c) Since they did not acquire the nationality of Pakistan, the question of their deportation to that country does not arise.

Complaint against the American Manager of an Engineering Company

3767. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint was filed in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Asansol against an American Manager of M/s. Heckett

Engineering Co. (India Branch) by an employee for hurting his self-respect as an Indian citizen;

(b) whether the accused left the country after the case was filed; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir. A complaint under section 504/352 of the Indian Penal Code was filed on the 24th February, 1966.

(b) Yes Sir. He is reported to have left India on the 2nd March, 1966.

(c) The matter was not brought to the notice of Government. However, a Warrant of arrest was issued by the magistrate concerned when the foreigner failed to appear in the court on the 8th March, 1966, in response to the summons. The date of appearance of the foreigner has been fixed as 1st September, 1966.

Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

3768. **Shri Chandak:**
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the Press Note dated the 4th January, 1966 in regard to the proposed housing colony near Kalkaji (Delhi State) and state:

(a) the rates of premia chargeable and the mode of their payment over years, the rates of ground rent payable annually and the time and conditions for construction of houses in the proposed colony near Kalkaji (Delhi State) for displaced persons from East Pakistan;

(b) how far the above conditions have been varied from the conditions of allotment of land and construction of houses in various housing colonies for displaced persons from West Pakistan, especially in colonies like Patel Nagar, Lajpat Nagar and Malaviya Nagar; and

(c) the reasons for the condition of continuous residence in Delhi from a date prior to the 31st March, 1958 being laid down in respect of the proposed Kalkaji Colony, especially when the rehabilitation facilities are still being extended to new migrants from East Pakistan during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) A reference is specifically invited to paragraphs 2 3 and 4 of the Press Note dated the 4th January, 1966 a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6966/66].

(b) In the case of D.Ps. from West Pakistan also, the amount of premium was determined on the basis of actual cost of acquisition of land and expenditure on development. Ground rent also was fixed at 3 per cent per annum of the premium. The same conditions have been applied in the case of the colony for D.Ps. from East Pakistan. However, in the case of the colonies for West Pakistan D.Ps, certain other concessions were given, namely, in the case of smaller plots upto 200 square yards only 50 per cent of the premium was recovered in instalments over a period of 15 years after the fifth year of the lease. They were also allowed the option to accept revised lease terms under which nominal ground rent was payable the rate of Re. 1/- per 100 square yards if they paid the amount of premium at rates fixed on the basis of the then market rate of the land in these areas. These facilities have not been extended to the East Pakistan D.Ps., because of the changed conditions.

(c) As rehabilitaiton facilities to D.Ps from East Pakistan were restricted to old migrants i.e. to those persons who came over upto 31st March, 1958, this condition has been applied. Migrants who have migrated from East Pakistan after 31st

March 1958 (and before 1st January, 1964) are not ordinarily entitled to any rehabilitation benefits hence this date.

नये स्कूलों को मान्यता

3769. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नये स्कूलों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिये राज्यों को कुछ हिदायतें दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जो नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Complaints against Ram Kishan Ministry

3770. Shri Gulshan:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations and Memoranda received by Government alleging corruption and favouritism by the Ex-Minister of Punjab in the Ram Kishan Ministry before the President's Rule;

(b) the difference between the properties of these Ministers now and when they became Ministers in the Ram Kishan Ministry; and

(c) how many permits and quotas, route permits and permits for cars were issued by these Ministers before resignation due to the President's Rule?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 21 so far as Government of India are concerned.

(b) The Statements of assets and liabilities which the ex-Ministers were required to furnish under the code of Conduct for Ministers, are treated as confidential and cannot be divulged.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Misuse of Harijan Welfare Fund in Punjab

3771. Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijan Welfare Fund in Punjab has been utilised by the Ex-Minister concerned for his personal benefits and whether any enquiry is being held into this affair; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Custodian Land to Punjab Government

3772. Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sold any Custodian land to the Punjab Government during the last 5 years;

(b) if so, how many acres, for what purpose it was sold;

(c) whether that purpose was achieved; and

(d) the profit gained by Punjab Government from the sale of this Custodian land to the farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Annexure 'A' and 'B' showing the surplus rural and urban evacuee land transferred to the Punjab Government under the package deals are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6967/66]. These lands were surplus to the requirements of land allottees/claims holders and the Central Government had no proper agency of their own for their disposal.

(c) The purpose is being achieved.

(d) The Punjab Government has so far been able to dispose of about 1/3rd of these lands and a large number of inferior and unsaleable land is still left. It is, therefore, too early to assess any gain or loss to the State Government.

Overstay by Deputationists in CBI and CPE

3773. Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Deputationist officers in the C.B.I. and S.P.E. have overstayed their normal period of deputation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministerial staff of C.S.S.S. deputed in C.B.I. and S.P.E. have also overstayed their normal period of 3 years; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering the exchange of these employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There are a number of officers in the Central Bureau of Investigation whose tenure has been extended with concurrence of the lending authorities.

(b) Their tenure was extended in the public interest.

(c) The ministerial posts in the Headquarters of Central Bureau of Investigation are included in the Central Secretariat Services. The ministerial staff are, therefore, not on deputation.

(d) Does not arise.

छम्ब जोरियां क्षेत्र में पुनर्वास कार्य

3774. श्री श्रीफार लाल बेरवा : क्या भ्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छम्ब-जोरियां क्षेत्र में विस्थापित किये गये व्यक्तियों को अब तक कहीं भी नहीं बसाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को बसाया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों को अभी बसाया जाना है ;

(ग) उन्हें बसाने पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ; और

(घ) इस कार्य के कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

भ्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). छम्ब-जोरियां क्षेत्र से विस्थापित हुये लगभग एक लाख व्यक्तियों में से लगभग 75,000 व्यक्ति अपने मूल रिहायशी स्थानों पर वापिस चले गये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें सरकारी सहायता मिल रही है । लगभग 25,000 व्यक्ति अभी शिविरों में पुनर्व्यवस्थापन की प्रतीक्षा में हैं ।

(ग) उनकी सहायता और पुनर्वास

पर लगभग 8 से 9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) जो अपने गांवों को वापिस चले गये हैं, आशा है कि उन्हें चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक फिर से बसा दिया जायेगा जब कि जो अभी शिविरों में हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और समय लगेगा ।

Provision for Education in Fourth Plan

3775. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that is being provided for education in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount that will be provided as special fund for the spread of education amongst Backward Classes, Tribal Areas and Special Areas; and

(c) whether the special fund will be a part of general provision for education or over and above the general provision?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The original allocation was Rs. 1260 crores. According to the latest report from the Planning Commission it has now been reduced to Rs. 1210 crores.

(b) A tentative Plan allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been made for the Education of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes under the sector, "Welfare and Development of Backward Classes". In addition, there is a budget provision of Rs. 2.21 crores for scholarships for these classes for 1966-67.

(c) The allocation of Rs. 60 crores indicated at (b) above is over and above the plan allocation for Education. The question of whether the budget provision of Rs. 2.21 crores for 1966-67 and similar provisions for the remaining four years of the Fourth Plan, should be a part of the Plan allocation for Education, is under consideration.

Sanskrit Manuscript in Russia

3776. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 204 on the 9th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Soviet specialists have completed the restoration of the Sanskrit inscription found in Turkmenia;

(b) whether it has been deciphered and, if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether the findings of the investigations have been collected by the Government of India; and

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to the U.N.I. reports of the Soviet Embassy release that what has been found is a palm leaf manuscript hidden in a vase and not inscription, on a vase?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement with the Standard Telephone and Cable Co., London

3777. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government entered into an agreement with the Standard Telephone and Cable Company of London in 1949 for the supply of cables to India which is valid up to 1969;

(b) whether India is losing 56 lakhs a year and will be at a loss of Rs. 11 crores when the agreement will expire; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) No. In respect of order placed upto 1957 the prices quoted by ST&C were generally cheaper than those offered by other firms against open 1567(Ai) LSD—5.

tenders and taking these orders as a whole there had been no excess payment to the firm during this period. No orders were placed on the firm during 1958-60. During 1961-63 in respect of orders placed an extra sum of Rs. 52.22 lakhs had to be paid more than the nearest competitive offer. No order has been placed on the firm after 1963.

(c) Under the provisions of the Agreement 25 per cent of the imports of Government's requirements of the products within the field of the Agreement shall have to be purchased from ST&C at the same price as are acceptable to the British Post Office plus 2½ per cent. Certain items in the Agreement have since been revised. According to this revision, the price to be paid for any purchases of dry core cables from 1st December 1962 will be subject to a reduction of 10 per cent below former agreement prices.

देवनागरी लिपि में तार

3778. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में कितने तार, सकिल-वार, देवनागरी लिपि में भेजे गये ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि से पहले के तीन महीनों में कितने तार, सकिल-वार, भेजे गये ?

संसद-कार्य-विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) तथा (ख) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

प्रामाणिक पाठ्य पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

3779. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की प्रामाणिक

पाठ्य पुस्तकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद तथा प्रकाशन की गति को तेज करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) आगामी दो वर्षों के लिये सरकार की इस बारे में क्या विशेष योजनाएँ हैं और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) और (ग). हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्व विद्यालय स्तर की मानक रचनाओं के निर्माण, अनुवाद और प्रकाशन की योजना को, जिसे वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली के स्थायी आयोग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, व्यापक रूप से प्रचारित किया गया है और यथासंभव अधिकाधिक पुस्तक निकालने के लिये विश्व-विद्यालयों, शिक्षा संस्थाओं और प्राइवेट प्रकाशकों से सक्रिय सहयोग की प्रार्थना की गई है। विभागीय तौर पर भी कुछ अनुवाद कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है। विद्यमान कठिनाइयों को, प्रशासनिक तथा उत्पादन दोनों स्तरों पर, दूर किया जा रहा है। कार्य की गति को तेज करने के लिए नई अनुवाद एजेन्सियाँ स्थापित करने के भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। योजना को चौथी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में जारी रखने के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) इस समय, 5 पूर्णकालिक सेल और 36 अनुवाद एजेन्सियाँ इस कार्य में लगी हुई हैं। यद्यपि योजना 1960 में आरम्भ की गई थी, पहले कुछ वर्षों में अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकी, जिसकी वजह थी—शीर्षकों के अनुमोदन, कापी राइट लेने और अनुवाद एजेन्सियाँ स्थापित करने में अधिक समय लगना। योजना को पिछले तीन वर्षों में ही गति मिली है। अभी तक, हिन्दी में 380 शीर्षक अनुवाद के लिए तथा 82 मूल लेखन

के लिए अनुमोदित हुए हैं। 46 अनूदित तथा 12 मूल पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हुई हैं। 36 अनूदित और 7 मूल पुस्तक छप रही हैं। 301 अनुवाद तथा 63 मूल पुस्तक अनुवाद और उत्पादन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं।

दिल्ली की सड़कों पर यातायात सम्बन्धी सूचनाएँ

3780. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की सड़कों पर यातायात सम्बन्धी सूचनाएँ अंग्रेजी में लिखी हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा करने में जन-साधारण और बैज्ञाणिकों, टांगे और मोटरगाड़ियों के चालकों के हितों को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निरक्षर व्यक्तियों को और उन व्यक्तियों को जो केवल प्रादेशिक भाषाएँ ही जानते हैं, क्या सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : जन-साधारण के हित का ध्यान रख कर, दिल्ली की सड़कों पर यातायात सम्बन्धी सूचनाएँ हिन्दी, उर्दू और अंग्रेजी में लगायी गयी हैं। उपयुक्त स्थानों पर चित्रात्मक यातायात चिह्न भी लगाये गये हैं जिन्हें अशिक्षित लोग भी समझ सकते हैं।

Hosiery Workers of Ludhiana

3781. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40,000 hosiery workers in Ludhiana have lost their jobs as a sequel to the devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to find alternative jobs for these workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The information has been called for from the Government of Punjab. It will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

कच्छ में हड़प्पा की सभ्यता के संकेत

3782. श्री बृज बासी लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग को कच्छ में लगभग 9 स्थानों में हड़प्पा की सभ्यता के संकेत मिले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां; तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खोजों को ध्यान में रख लिया गया है और उन में रुचि ली जा रही है ।

Central University in South India

3783. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be to state.

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central University in the Southern part of India as there is no Central University there at present;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) at what place and the total estimated expenditure on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is no such proposal at present under consideration. However, the general question of setting up at least one Central University in each State as recommended by the Conference of State Education Ministers held in October, 1962 and subsequently by the Committee of Members of Parliament on Higher Education in their Report published in 1964 has been examined by the Education Commission which has expressed itself against the proposal. The Report of the Commission is, however, still to be considered by Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Preservation of Temples of South India

3784. Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to extend substantial financial assistance to the Madras Government to meet the cost of preservation of some of the famous temples of South India;

(b) if so, the total amount of such assistance; and

(c) the names of the temples which will get financial assistance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Complaints against Secretary of I.C.C.R.

3785. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government against the

Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last five years;

(b) the nature of these complaints and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints disposed of and of those which are still pending?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A number of complaints; mostly anonymous, were received during the last five years. Estimation of their number and collection of other data asked for will require a long time and involve a good deal of labour.

In 1964, the then President of the I.C.C.R. appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh to enquire into these complaints. This Committee came to the conclusion that on the whole the allegations were false and did not call for any action against the Secretary. Later in July, 1964, another complaint received by the Government was referred to the Special Police Establishment. The Central Vigilance Commission whose advice was sought by Government according to the normal procedure, held that no case was made out for any action against the Secretary. The Ministry has accepted this advice.

Participation of M.Ps in District Anti-Corruption Committees in Bihar

3786. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in District Anti-Corruption Committees in Bihar, Members of Parliament are debarred from deliberations in respect of proceedings relating to anti-corruption while Members of the State Legislatures are allowed to participate in these discussions; and

(b) if so, the reasons for excluding the Members of Parliament from such deliberations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b): This is a subject matter entirely within the purview of the State Government. The position as stated by the Government of Bihar is as follows:-

There is an Anti-Corruption Committee in every district. The District Anti-Corruption Committee consists of the following officials and non-officials:

- (1) The District Magistrate, who will also be the convenor of the Committee;
- (2) The Superintendent of Police of the district;
- (3) Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council representing the district or part of it;
- (4) The President and where there is no President, Secretary of the Bar Association of the district;
- (5) Three representatives of organised non-official bodies; and
- (6) A representative of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. The problem of corruption in the spheres of State Administration is the concern of the State and since the matters discussed in the District Anti-Corruption Committees generally are of local interest, the State Government did not think of associating the Members of Parliament with the functioning of the District Anti-Corruption Committees. Besides, it might not be convenient for the Members of Parliament to attend the meetings of the District Anti-Corruption Committees which usually take place at the District headquarters. The purpose of associating the Members of State Legislature is to give them the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the District Magistrate instances of

corruption which they may come across. The Members of Parliament are not precluded from bringing any case of corruption to the notice of the appropriate authorities.

Indian Association for Cultivation of Science

3787. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, are agitated over the conditions of service and pay scales in the Institute and have made representation for betterment of their conditions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar institutions in the region run with grant-in-aid from the Central Government pay better scales of pay to their employees; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ameliorate the grievances of the said employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundarām Ramchandaran): (a) to (c): The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, is an autonomous institute receiving grants-in-aid from the Central Government and the West Bengal Government in the following proportion:-

(a) for recurring expenditure in the ratio of 6:1;

(b) for non-recurring expenditure in the ratio of 2:1;

The Central Government is not concerned directly with the demands of the employees of the Association, except to the extent that they may affect the amount of grants-in-aid given by the Central Government.

The scales of pay of the employees of the Association were revised in the beginning of 1962 as under:-

(1) Professors, Readers, Lecturers (including Microanalyst and

Research Officers), — were allowed the revised scales of pay and allowances of the U.G.C. as adopted by the Calcutta University, and in the case of

(2) other staff, the scales of pay and allowances were revised on the same lines on which the existing scales were translated into revised scales under the C.S.I.R., keeping in view the revised scales in respect of comparable scales in the C.S.I.R.

The scales of pay and allowances of the employees of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, which is also an autonomous institute receiving grants-in-aid from the Central Government, were also revised similarly.

The employees of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science have recently submitted representation expressing their dissatisfaction regarding the scales of pay and allowances etc. It is for the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science to deal with these representations.

Training of Teachers for Industrial Practices

3788. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the involvement of industry in technical education through provision of opportunities for teachers to be trained in industrial practices has taken concrete shape and is in operation; and

(b) if so, the important features of the programme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय गांव पर पाकिस्तानीबों द्वारा आक्रमण

3789. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) 22 जुलाई, 1966 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि 25 पाकिस्तानियों ने पश्चिम बंगाल में नदिया जिले के छपरा थाना क्षेत्र में भारतीय गांव पर आक्रमण किया और भारी मात्रा में सामान लूट लिया और उनके द्वारा फेंके गये एक बम के परिणामस्वरूप अनेक व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप जान-माल की कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) 19/20 जुलाई, 1966 को रात के एक बजे लगभग 25-30 पाकिस्तानी जिला नदिया के थाना छपरा में रंगयारपोटा में (न कि 'गयेपुरा' जैसा कि 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित हुआ) अवैध रूप से घुस आये और उक्त गांव में एक निवासी श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ विश्वास के मकान में डकैती डाली । डाकूओं ने बम फेंके और तीन आदिमियों को चोटें आई जिस में से एक बाद में मर गया । डाकू 15 सौ रुपये नकदी तथा जेवर आदि लेकर पाकिस्तान भागने में सफल हो गये क्योंकि सीमा का अन्तर वहां से केवल कुछ सौ गज का है ।

छपरा थाने में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 396 के अधीन 20-7-

66 को एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है जिसकी संख्या 9 है ।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के स्थानीय अधिकारियों से शिकायत की गई है और उन से यह कहा गया है कि वह मामले की जांच करके अपराधियों को सख्त सजा दें ।

विद्रोही मिजो लोग

3790. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही मिजो लोगों ने बौद्ध आदिवासियों को लालच देकर अपनी तरफ मिला लिया है ;

(ख) विद्रोही मिजो लोगों तथा बौद्ध आदिवासियों ने 14 जुलाई, 1966 को बगाईसिरी गांव में सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों पर गोलियां चलाई और दो अन्य गांवों पर भी आक्रमण किया तथा एक व्यक्ति का अपहरण किया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अपहरण किये गये व्यक्ति को मुक्त कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं । किन्तु पाकिस्तान के कुछ चकमा (बौद्धों) ने मिजो विद्रोहियों के साथ मिलकर डकैतियां डालीं थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सुरक्षा सैनिक इलाके में गस्त लगा रहे हैं ।

Tresspassing of Pakistani Criminals into Indian Territory

*791. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of Pakistani criminals tresspassed into Indian Territory and attacked a patrol party of the Sripur border out-post in West Dinajpur district on the night of 25th and 26th July, 1966; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). On 26-7-1966 at 0300 hours a patrol party of Sripur border out-post P.S. Goalpokhar district West Dinajpur while on routine patrol duty intercepted a gang of criminals numbering about 15 taking away two buffaloes towards Pakistan; on being challenged, the criminals attacked the patrol party with spears. The patrol party opened fire in self-defence, injuring two criminals.

A case has been registered under Goalpokhar P.S. case No. 24 dated 26-7-1966 under Section 148/447/379 IPC.

Shares of Former Nizam State Railway

3792. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the 5 per cent Railway shares of the former Nizam State Railway; and

(b) whether these shares are entitled to excess profit over and above 5 per cent of the railway's earning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of

Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The share-holders of former Nizam State Railway are the creditors of Andhra Pradesh Government (Successor of Hyderabad Government). The responsibility for payment of all dues to the creditors in respect of the entire public debt of the former Hyderabad State including the shares of former Nizam State Railway rests with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The question whether the share-holders are entitled to excess profits is for the State Government to consider.

Share-holders of Former Nizam State Railway

3793. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount was recently set apart by Government for payment to the shareholders of former Nizam State Railway;

(b) if so, whether this payment has been made to the shareholders; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The share-holders of the former Nizam State Railway are the creditors of Andhra Pradesh Government (successor of Hyderabad Government) and that Government are responsible for the payment of all dues to the creditors in respect of the entire public debt of the former Hyderabad State including the shares of the said Railway. The State Government have informed us that their budget for the year 1966-67 contains a provision for Rs. 1,52,000 for payment of interest to the share-holders. The interest to these shareholders is paid regularly every six months.

A Book in Agra University Course

3794. Shri Y. D. Singh:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in Aryavrat (a Hindi weekly published from Delhi), dated the 25th July, 1966, wherein it has been stated that a book entitled "The Lamp of Life" prescribed for B.A. course in the Agra University contains derogatory remarks about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Gandhiji in its Third Chapter entitled "The Spring Tiger"; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Government have not seen the press report in question. However, on receipt of a complaint regarding the inclusion of the relevant chapter in the book entitled "The Lamp of Life" which has been prescribed as a text book for B.A. and B. Sc. examinations of Agra University, the matter was thoroughly examined by the University by referring the passage to the author and the editor of the book. The Executive Council of the University, at its meeting held in February, 1965, resolved that "no action need be taken as the selections are not objectionable." However, the matter is being further considered by the University authorities. In view of this position Government do not propose to take any action.

**केरल में वामपंथी साम्यवादियों के कार्य-
कलाप**

3795. श्री यु० व० सिंह: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वामपंथी साम्यवादी लोग केरल तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में निकट भविष्य में विद्रोह करने के लिए तैयारी कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी राष्ट्रविरोधी कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जयसुख लाल हाथी) (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि वामपंथी साम्यवादी निकट भविष्य में किसी विद्रोह की तैयारी कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Production and Utilisation of Molasses

3797. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the production and utilisation of molasses in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the lack of adequate distillery capacity in some States, molasses have to be exported; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the distillery capacity in the concerned States?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Assessment is made during every sugar season as production of molasses in a particular sugar season depends upon the production of sugar in that season which again is dependent upon the cane crop and cane supplies made available to sugar mills. Based on availability and demand on all-India basis, exportable surpluses are declared.

(b) Yes; otherwise molasses which is a perishable commodity would go waste.

(c) Sufficient distillery capacity to absorb surplus molasses has been licensed in the concerned States which is expected to be implemented within the next 2-3 years. Besides alcohol has been recently exempted

from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which, in effect, means that a new distillery can be installed or an existing distillery expanded without obtaining an industrial licence.

Increase in Examination Fee

3798. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is also a fact that examination fee of the Indian School Certificate has been increased from Rs. 73 to Rs. 103;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date from which this fee will be charged?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Examination fee of Indian School Certificate is payable in sterling to the Cambridge University. The equivalence of that amount in rupee has increased due to devaluation. This will be operative from this year.

Head of Deptt. of Politics, Kerala University

3799. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Head of the Department of Politics, Kerala University is going abroad;

(b) if so, the country which he proposes to go and the purpose of the visit;

(c) for how long he is likely to stay abroad;

(d) who bears the expenses of his trip abroad;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Head of the Department received scholarships from outside agencies recently;

(f) if so, the name and the country of the agency;

(g) the purpose for which the scholarship is given;

(h) whether it is also a fact that the Head of the Department, presided over the Seminars on American Democracy and the Indian and American Judicial systems held at Trivandrum; and

(i) if so, the agency which financed this seminar?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (i). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Compulsory Paper in M.A.

3800. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Indian Government since 1935 with Documents', a compulsory paper for II M.A. in the Department of Politics, University of Kerala, has been dropped this year;

(b) how long this paper was in the curriculum;

(c) the reason for its dropping this year;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an optional paper entitled 'Government of the USA' was newly introduced this year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Compulsory Paper in M.A. in Kerala University

**3801. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an optional paper, 'Political parties and Public opinion' for II M.A. in the Department of Politics, Kerala University, has been made a compulsory paper this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is fact that almost all literature on this paper comes from America; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

हिन्दी के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी उच्चस्तरीय समन्वय समिति

**3802. श्री पन्नालाल :
श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी एक उच्चस्तरीय समन्वय समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह समिति किस तारीख को स्थापित की जायेगी; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दी सम्बन्धी उच्चस्तरीय समन्वय समिति नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन है । न

Misuse of Foreign Exchange

**3803. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Tulsidas Yadhav:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any investigation into the misuse of foreign exchange and other violations of law committed by the Poona Municipal Transport Manager;

(b) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has asked permission of the Maharashtra Government to prosecute the said Manager;

(c) when this permission was first sought;

(d) why this prosecution has been delayed so long; and

(e) the action taken by the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, sir;

(c) 18th August, 1965;

(d) the matter was under examination of Government of Maharashtra and their reply has now been received.

(e) The reply of the State Government is under examination and further course of action will be decided in the light of the legal opinion.

गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय मदनगिर

3804. श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 1 अगस्त, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली स्कूल अध्यापक संघ की बैठक में यह कहा गया था कि मदनगिर कैम्प में गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय का भवन इतनी जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है कि वर्षा के दिनों में 600 विद्यार्थियों तथा अध्यापकों के जीवन को खतरा है ;

(ख) क्या अध्यापकों के प्रति दुर्भ्यवहार तथा वेतन का भुगतान न किये जाने के बारे में भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० खामला) :

(क) जी हां । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचना दी है कि भवन का कुछ भाग नारी

वर्षा के कारण गिर गया है और स्कूल को अस्थायी तौर पर दूसरी जगह ले जाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). हाल ही में दिल्ली नगर निगम को एक अध्यापक को वेतन न देने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी और निगम ने इस मामले पर स्कूल प्रबन्धकों से बातचीत की है ।

सरकारी संस्थाओं में अर्थात्मिक कार्य

3805. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता देश में कुछ सरकारी संस्थाओं में, अर्थात् होम गार्ड्स, रेड क्रॉस और सेंट जॉन एम्बुलेंस ब्रिगेड आदि, में बिना कोई वेतन लिये सेवा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि वे देश पर संकट पड़ने के समय बिना वेतन लिये काम करते हैं, किन्तु उनके साथ दुर्भ्यवहार किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नरकर) : (क) उक्त संस्थाएं अर्थात् होम गार्ड्स, रेडक्रॉस एंड सेंट जॉन एम्बुलेंस ब्रिगेड स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं हैं और जो लोग इनमें शामिल हुए हैं स्वेच्छा कार्य करते हैं ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Complaint against the Police S.I. of Tirur (Karala).

3806. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an allegation against the Police-Sub-Inspector of Tirur, Palghat Distt. Kerala that he beat two victims of a communal riot in the Tirur hospital;

(b) whether a written complaint was submitted by the local member of the dissolved Assembly;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The enquiry was conducted by a First Class Magistrate. The allegations were not proved.

बरोनी तेल-शोधक कारखाना

3807. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन लोगों को जिनकी भूमि बरोनी तेल-शोधक कारखाने के निर्माण-कार्य के लिए अर्जित की गई है, उस तेल-शोधक कारखाने में रोजगार देने के बारे में प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी हां, यथा सम्भव ।

(ख) जब उचित रिक्त स्थान होते हैं तब ऐसे व्यक्तियों की शोधनशाला में नौकरी के लिए प्राप्त हुए प्रार्थना पत्रों पर विचार किया जाता है ।

Junior Colleges in Malabar Region

3808. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Junior Colleges sanctioned for the educationally backward Malabar region this year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): No new Junior College has been sanctioned this year in the Malabar region or any other area of Kerala State.

Students of Backward Classes in Kerala

3809. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to the backward classes who got admission in the pre-degree classes in Kerala this year;

(b) the number of seats they would have got if the Kumara Pillai Committee report was not accepted and reservation accepted in the pre-degree classes?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

करोँ हत्याकांड

3811. श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल :

श्री बुलेदवर मीना :

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

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, स्वर्णि सरदार प्रताप सिंह की हत्या के बारे में जांच कार्य अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या भारत सरकार पंजाब सरकार द्वारा अब तक की गई कार्यवाही से संतुष्ट है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला न्यायालय में विचारार्थ पेश है। अतः इसकी जांच का काम गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा हाथ में लिये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Pak infiltration in Rajasthan

3812. **Shri P. L. Barupal:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently two Pakistani Muslims entered into Rajasthan without passports in the guise of bridegrooms;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether they were arrested?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). We have no information.

विजय स्मारक अस्पताल, बीकानेर में टेलीफोन

3813. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बीकानेर के प्रसिद्ध विजय स्मारक अस्पताल में लगे हुए सभी आन्तरिक टेलीफोन सन्तोषजनक रूप से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनके लिए पर्याप्त उपकरण तथा सामग्री नहीं दी जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). डाक और तार विभाग ने बीकानेर में विजय मेमोरियल अस्पताल के लिए पांच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें दी हुई हैं और वे संतोषजनक ढंग से काम दे रही हैं।

इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज ने यहां एक पचास-लाइनों वाला आन्तरिक-एक्सचेंज लगाया है। जून, 1966 में एक्सचेंज खराब होने की सूचना मिलने पर, इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज ने अपने वरिष्ठ निरीक्षकों को वहां भेजा, जिन्होंने खराबी को दूर कर दिया और अस्पताल अधिकारियों को बताया कि खराबी एक्सचेंज के कमरे की छत चूने और मशीनों में पानी रिसने के कारण हुई थी। उन्होंने अस्पताल अधिकारियों से इस खराबी को दूर करने का अनुरोध भी किया था। एक्सचेंज में दूसरी बार खराबी पैदा होने की रिपोर्ट जलाई, 1966 के आरम्भ में मिली और इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज ने इस के बारे में भी कार्यवाही की तथा अस्पताल अधिकारियों से फिर अनुरोध किया कि एक्सचेंज के कमरे की छत में जो खराबी है उसे दूर करा दिया जाय क्योंकि एक्सचेंज के संतोषजनक ढंग से काम न करने का मुख्य कारण, उपकरणों में पानी का रिसना और जोड़ों तथा अल्प विसंवहित (लो इन्सुलेटेड) तारों में क्षरण (इरोजन) उत्पन्न हो जाना है। इस सम्बन्ध में, इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज के पास इसके बाद और कोई शिकायत नहीं आयी है, किन्तु फिर भी मौसम में सुधार को ध्यान में रखकर, उन्होंने अस्पताल अधिकारियों को लिखा है कि यदि अब भी कोई खराबियां मौजूद हों तो उनका दूर करने के लिए कम्पनी की सेवाएं प्रस्तुत हैं।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बेरोजगार
लोग

3814. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 में अनुसूचित जातियों
तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने
व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम राजस्थान के
विभिन्न रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में दर्ज
करवाये थे; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में उनमें से कितने
व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री
जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख).

प्रार्थी की श्रेणी	सन् 1965 में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की संख्या	सन् 1965 में रोजगार सुविधा पाने वालों की संख्या
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अनुसूचित जाति		
के उम्मीदवार	12,015	2,767
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवार	1,077	300

उर्वरक कारखाना हनुमान गढ़

3815. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान
में गंगानगर जिले में हनुमानगढ़ के इलाके
में एक उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने की जो

योजना सरकार ने तैयार की थी वह स्थगित
कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रासायनिक
उर्वरक निगम ने पहले योजना किये गये
कारखाने के बदले अब राजस्थान में दो
उर्वरक कारखाने लगाने की योजना तैयार
की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये कारखाने कहाँ-
कहाँ लगाये जायेंगे तथा प्रत्येक पर कितना
व्यय किया जायेगा और इन कारखानों के
कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना
है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री
अलगेसन) : (क) हनुमान गढ़ में उर्वरक
कारखाना लगाने की सरकार की कोई
योजना नहीं थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । शायद सदस्य महो-
दय का मतलब भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से
है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं ठठा ।

Potash Plant at Tuticorin

3816. Shri Muthiah: Will the Min-
ister of Petroleum and Chemicals be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
set up a Muriate of Potash plant at
Tuticorin in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in
this regard;

(c) the estimated cost of the plant;
and

(d) whether any foreign exchange
is involved and if so, how much?

The Minister of Petroleum and Che-
micals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No defi-
nite proposal has yet been considered

for setting up a Muriate of Potash plant at Tuticorin.

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

सरकारी कार्यालयों में पानी पिलाने के लिये प्रबन्ध

3817. श्री यु० व० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार लास बेरबा :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कार्यालयों में पानी पिलाना चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का काम नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों को पानी पिलाने के लिए इस समय क्या प्रबन्ध है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। पीने के पानी की पूर्ति करना चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के साधारण कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अवैध शराब

3818. श्री यु० व० सिंह :

श्री बड़े :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा पुलिस ने कुछ साइकिल सवारों से अवैध शराब की 400 बोतलें बरामद की हैं; जिस का समाचार 2 जुलाई, 1966 के 'नवभारत

टाइम्स' (पृष्ठ 3 स्तम्भ 4) में प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) जनवरी, 1966 से अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क). 2 जुलाई, 1966 के नव-भारत टाइम्स में ऐसा कोई समाचार नहीं छपा है। परन्तु 2 अगस्त, 1966 के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह समाचार छपा है।

तथ्य इस प्रकार है:—31-7-1966 को शाहदरा पुलिस ने तीन साइकिल सवारों को मुकन्दपुर गांव में विश्वास-नगर से गिरफ्तार किया जिनके पास अवैध शराब की क्रमशः 60, 52 और 58 बोतलें थी। उसी दिन और लगभग उसी समय शाहदरा पुलिस ने झिलमिल कालोनी में अवैध शराब की 70 बोतलें लेकर पैदल जाते हुए एक और व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया।

(ख) आबकारी अधिनियम की धारा 61 के अन्तर्गत इन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ चार मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं। मामलों की जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और इनको शीघ्र ही न्यायालय के सुपुर्द किया जायगा।

(ग) शाहदरा पुलिस ने 1-1-1966 से 26-8-1966 तक की अवधि के दौरान आबकारी अधिनियम की धारा 61 के अधीन 224 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया।

दिल्ली की एक बस्ती को मर्यादा देना

3819. डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :

श्री यु० व० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशी रत्न गुप्त :

श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 27 अप्रैल, 1966

के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4504 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मंजूरशुदा गोविन्दपुरी बस्ती के निकट बसी हुई बस्ती को मान्यता प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : गोविन्दपुरी की मंजूर-शुदा बस्ती के निकट बसी हुई बस्ती को नियमित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि इस बस्ती में बने हुए भवन अनधिकृत हैं और या तो ऐसी भूमि पर हैं जो उनकी नहीं है जिसका उन पर अधिकार है या ऐसी भूमि पर है जो दिल्ली के नियोजित विकास के उद्देश्य से अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचित की गई है।

Right to Worship in Homes

3820. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shrimati Jamuna Devi:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Political Officers at Pasighat has issued a circular preventing Christians to observe their worship in their respective houses; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the Officer for the deliberate infringement of the Fundamental Rights of the people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Convictions under the Civil Disabilities Act, 1955

3821. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased

to state:

(a) the number of cases instituted by the Police under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1955 in 1965-66 in Orissa; and

(b) the number of persons punished in different courts and the number acquitted in Orissa State in 1965-66 under the said Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No Act called the Removal of Disabilities Act, 1955 is in force in Orissa. So the question of prosecution does not arise.

भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी

3822. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

श्री बड़े :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1966 को बस्तर की बटनाग्रों के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं प्रस्ताव को ग्राह्यता पर चर्चा के दौरान किये गए अपने रिमार्क के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका विचार अब भी यही है कि अंग्रेजी एक कठिन भाषा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका मंत्रालय हिन्दी की अपेक्षा अंग्रेजी का अधिक व्यापक प्रचार क्यों कर रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) यह रिमार्क किसी अन्य प्रसंग में किया गया था ; चर्चा का विषय अंग्रेजी भाषा के गुण दोषों को शास्त्रीय विवेचना करना नहीं था।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता। हिन्दी की अपेक्षा अंग्रेजी का किसी प्रकार भी अधिक व्यापक प्रचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Swatantra Bharat Mills, Delhi

**3823. Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Management of the Swatantra Bharat Mills in Delhi has been extracting illegal and free labour every Monday from one shift workers, beyond the number of hours permitted under the Statute;

(b) if so, since how long and the action taken by Government to stop this illegal practice;

(c) whether mass picketing is resorted to at the mill gates every Monday against this illegal extraction of work;

(d) whether Government are aware that on the 14th August, 1966 the management's Labour Officer led a batch of goondas to attack the peaceful procession of workers in this connection; and

(e) if so, the number of workers wounded and the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) to (c). (i) Kapra Mazdoor Lal Jhanda Union complained that certain workers in the Weaving Department of the Mills were entering the Mills earlier than the scheduled timings on Monday morning shifts.

(ii) Certain member of the Union have been picketing the entry of workers on Monday mornings before 6.15 a.m. (the scheduled timing for the morning shift being 6.30 a.m.) since 13th June, 1966.

(iii) The Factory Inspectorate has been keeping watch over the overtime working of this mill on Mondays. No overtime working has been detected and therefore the question of taking

any action against the management has not arisen.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Malpractices by a Wine Bar in Calcutta

**3824. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Customs Department were informed that certain improper facilities and advantages had been extended to 'Isias' Bar on Free School Street, Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether any inquiries have been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). As has been stated before the House by Minister in the Ministry of Finance on 18th August, 1966, in reply to Starred Question No. 520, adjudication proceedings by Customs authorities against the Proprietor, Manager and other persons responsible for conducting business of the Bar have been initiated and Central Bureau of Investigation propose to prosecute 9 persons after obtaining legal opinion. In course of investigation of the case

a witness made a statement that certain improper considerations were being shown to the Bar. This has been an uncorroborated statement. It will not be in public interest to discuss in the House matters connected with the statement of the witness as it may affect the investigation and the conduct of a case likely to come up shortly before a court of law.

Atholi Branch Post Office (Kerala)

3825. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade the Atholi (Kerala) Branch Post Office into a sub-Post Office; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Training in Mining and Metallurgy

3826. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of establishing a Mining and Metallurgy Course either at Kolar Gold Fields or at Bhadravathi in Mysore State and the investment made thereon;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the number of students expected to be trained?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Mysore State Government for the establishment of a College of Engineering and Technology at Kolar Gold Fields with Courses in Mining and Metallurgy, etc., could not be approved, as the targets set for the Third Plan for development of Technical Education had already been fully

met, and it was felt that further development should await the finalisation of the Fourth Plan, which will take some time. The question of investment required for this project, which is yet to be defined in its scope, therefore does arise, at this stage.

(c) This does not arise.

Oil Refinery in Jaisalmer

3827. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jaisa'mer of Rajasthan has been favoured by a Technical Committee as a suitable site for a new oil refinery;

(b) if so, the main features of the Committee's report; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Cochin and Durgapur Fertilizer Factories

3828. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final agreement has recently been signed with an Italian Company for the setting up of the proposed Cochin and Durgapur fertilizer projects; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

C.G.E. Cooperative Stores, New Delhi

3829. Shri Umanth: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central Government Employees Cooperative Stores, Delhi submitted any

memorandum of demands to Government in 1965 and 1966 regarding their service conditions;

(b) if so, their main demands and the dates of submission; and

(c) the action, taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These memoranda were received on 4th March 1965 and 16th February 1966. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6968/66]. As a matter of fact, most of the demands were made earlier in November, 1964, and decision were taken on those demands in early 1965.

Central Government Employees Co-operative Stores, New Delhi

3830. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any strike by the employees of the Central Government Employees Co-operative Stores, New Delhi in July, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the duration of the strike and the number and percentage of workers who participated therein;

(d) whether the issues relating to the strike have been resolved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal notice of strike was given by the Union to the management of the Society. However, according to press reports, the Union's representatives gave a call for an indefinite strike with effect from 9th July, 1966, when the General Secretary of the Union and four other members were arrested by the police under section 107 Cr. P.C. on warrants issued by the

Magistrate, at the time of holding a demonstration in front of the residence of the Chief Welfare Officer.

(c) The strike lasted for 12 days i.e., from 10th July to 21st July, 1966. The number of employees who were absent varied from day to day. On the first day of the strike, the percentage of absentees was 32, and on the last day of the strike, the percentage of absentees was 43. There are 411 employees in the Society, excluding superior staff. A statement in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6968/66].

(d) and (e). The General Secretary and other members of the Union, who were arrested, were released on the 22nd July, 1966, and the cases against them were dropped. The rate of *ad hoc* dearness allowance payable to the employees has also been raised.

Medical men in the C.S.I.R. Pool

3831. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical men of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research pool have been provided with permanent services during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and till July this year; and

(b) how many are still in the pool?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The number of medical men who left the Pool for taking up positions in India is as follows:

Year	Number
1964	90
1965	106
1966 (Till July)	72

(b) 213 on August 1, 1966.

Suits against Gobindpurj Residents

3833. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewek Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, filed suits on behalf of the Gaon Sabha Tekhand under section 169/170, DLRR, 84(b) DLRA, 145 Cr. P. C. on Gobindpuri residents in the court of Sub-ordinate Revenue Assistant who has passed eviction orders against more than 50 persons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these persons have been paying House-tax and Development Charges to the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(c) if so, under what authority or jurisdiction the Deputy Commissioner has proceeded against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir, the residents affected are those of an unauthorised colony near the approved Gobindpuri colony.

(b) No development charges have been collected from the owner of the unauthorised houses built in the unapproved area near the Gobindpuri colony. House tax has been paid by the owners of these unauthorised houses but this does not entitle them to the regularisation of their colony.

(c) Section 161 read with section 150(3) of the Delhi Land Reforms Act invest the necessary authority or jurisdiction on the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

विद्रोही नागाओं की गतिविधियां

3834. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र विद्रोही नागाओं के एक गिरोह ने 8 अगस्त, 1966 को मनीपुर के उखरूल क्षेत्र के सब-डिजीजन मुख्यालय के निकट इम्फाल में एक पुरुष तथा एक स्त्री को गोली चला कर मार दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1966 में अब तक नागाओं ने कुल कितने व्यक्तियों की हत्या की है ; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अब तक नागाओं द्वारा छः व्यक्ति मारे जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है । इसके अलावा सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया गया है । ग्रामीण जनता को नागा विद्रोहियों के उत्पात से अपनी रक्षा के लिये समर्थ बनाने के उद्देश्य से क्षेत्र में और अधिक स्वयं-सेवक चौकियां स्थापित की जा रही हैं ।

Collapse of Houses in Delhi

3835. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the collapse of several houses in Delhi in the wake of the earthquake on the 15th August, 1966 has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Burma Shell Installations at Madras

3836. **Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the offer of Burmah Shell to take over its installations at Madras; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagasan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Manufacture of Polyester Fibre

3838. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for manufacture of polyester fibre in India pending at present with Government for consideration; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagasan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6970/66].

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग अहमदाबाद के कर्मचारी

3839. **श्री राजी :**

श्री बड़े :

श्री यु० व० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 प्रतिशत मकान किराया भत्ते की अपनी मांग को मनवाने के लिए अहमदाबाद में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) अफसरों, कुछ पर्यवेक्षण स्टाफ तथा सुरक्षा एवं आग बुझाने वाले स्टाफ के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों ने पहली अगस्त 1966 की आधी रात से 2-8-1966 की आधी रात तक 24 घंटों के लिए हड़ताल की ।

(ख) 18-7-66 को परियोजना मैनेजर अहमदाबाद के द्वारा तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कर्मचारी मजदूर सभा से एक दिन की हड़ताल के नोटिस की प्रति मिली । पूर्ववत् निर्णय के अनुसार आयोग ने अहमदाबाद परियोजना में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिए 1-9-1966 से मकान किराया भत्ता की मंजूरी के लिए आदेश जारी किये हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला से उपकरणों की कथित चोरी

3840. **श्री राजी :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री बड़े :

श्री यु० व० सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला से लगभग 32,000 रुपये के मूल्य के उपकरण गायब हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में ज.च. कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इस कथित चोरी में कितने व्यक्तियों का हाथ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Adult Literacy Report

3841. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Study Group on adult literacy and adult education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training in connection with the pilot projects in the tribal areas have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to implement the pilot projects?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the instance of the Central Government, literacy pilot projects have been started in some States.

National Fundamental Education Centre

3842. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special unit at the National Fundamental Education Centre has been set up for the study of educational problems of the tribal people; and

(b) if so, its activities and the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Unit has undertaken two special studies, (i) educational problems of Saoras of Orissa and (ii) utilisation of government financial assistance for tribal students. These studies are in progress. A compendium on tribal welfare, a report on adult literacy and an annotated bibliography on tribal education have been prepared. The Unit also organised a seminar on tribal education in September, 1965.

U.S. Assistance for Research Project in Delhi University

3843. Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University has received a grant for three research projects from the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the total amount of the assistance?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The University of Delhi has so far received grants for nine research projects from the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) Rs. 15,67,528/-.

राजस्थान में ग्रन्थसंस्थानों पर कथित अत्याचार

3844. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मन्मथ लिंगे :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर 1965 के आसपास राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ग्रन्थसंस्थानों पर अत्याचार किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Nizamuddin Bridge Scandal

3845. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nizamuddin Bridge Scandal has been referred to the Special Police Establishment for investigation; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b): A proposal for referring certain matters relating to allegations of delay and waste in the construction of the Nizamuddin Bridge to the Special Police Establishment for investigation is still under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. However, on receipt of certain allegations against the Contractor and Others, the Special Police Establishment have registered a case for preliminary enquiry. The enquiry is still in progress.

Pak. Cow Lifters

3846. Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani Cow lifters were killed in a clash with the Indian border patrols in Islampur sub-division of West Dinajpur district bordering East Pakistan on the night of the 11th August, 1966; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A gang of about 15 armed Pakistani criminals were intercepted at 0300 hours on 12-8-66 by a patrol party of our Border outpost Thokrabari, Islampur sub-division of West Dinajpur District, West Bengal, while the former were proceeding back towards Pakistani territory with 5 heads of stolen cattle. When challenged by our

patrol party, the criminals fired at them, who in self-defence returned the fire. One of the gang was killed in the firing, and four injured, of whom one is reported to have succumbed to the injuries later.

(b) A criminal case has been started.

Wage Board for Municipal Workers in Kerala

3847. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Wage Board for Municipal Workers; and

(b) if not, when a decision will be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Wage Board for Municipal Workers regarding interim relief were accepted by the Government of Kerala in January, 1966. Final recommendations of the Board are awaited.

Thefts on Barron Road, New Delhi

3848. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft which occurred on Barron Road, New Delhi during July, 1965;

(b) the number of cases which were registered under Section 457 Cr. P. C.;

(c) in how many cases utensils with finger prints of the thieves were taken away by the police for further investigation; and

(d) the number of cases in which the culprits were found and prosecuted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) One.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). One stainless steel tumbler was taken into possession by the police for further investigation in the above case. Since the finger prints could not be developed, and no other clue was found, the case was filed as untraced.

Telephone Equipment

3849. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has urged upon Government to encourage the private sector to start manufacture of telephone equipment to meet the growing demand for telephones, as the public sector, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. is not in a position to cope with the demand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 69,000 applications for telephone connections are on the waiting list on the register of Calcutta Telephones alone; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, such a suggestion has been received. The public sector undertaking Indian Telephone Industries is however, in a position to supply adequate quantities of the types of equipment manufactured by them.

(b) Yes.

(c) The rate of expansion of the Calcutta and other telephone systems in the country is limited by the plan provision and availability of funds. The P & T purchase large quantities of stores, particularly iron-wire, poles and hardware for outdoor overhead telephone and telegraph lines from the private sector, as these items are either not manufactured in the public sector, or the quantities produced are inadequate.

Survey of India Official in Contempt Case

3850. Shri S. M. Banerjee: will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an officer in the Survey of India, Southern Circle, Bangalore was involved in a contempt of court case;

(b) whether any departmental action has been taken against the said officer;

(c) whether legal expenses were borne by Government in this case; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Employees of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

3851. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Hindustan Lever Ltd. have been charge-sheeted because of their opposition to the attempts of management to replace the permanent employees by contractual labour;

(b) whether the Company depots are being replaced by Clearing and Forwarding agents;

(c) whether some staff has been declared surplus;

(d) whether hunger-strikes and agitations are taking place; and

(e) whether in view of the huge profits made by this Company, Government propose to intervene and ensure security for these employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (e). The matter is the

concern of the respective State Governments. In so far as Delhi Administration is concerned, the position is as follows:

(a) to (c). No information is available.

(d) Yes.

(e) The management has given an assurance that no existing salesman or supervisor will lose his job as the result of any reorganisation of the field staff.

Regional Engineering College, Calicut

3852. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the Central Aid to meet 50 of the recurring expenditure to the Regional Engineering College at Calicut;

(b) whether the period agreed to between the Central Government and the State Government to provide aid has expired; and

(c) if so, the decision taken to continue the aid for a further period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will expire by the end of the current financial year.

(c) For the present it is proposed to continue the aid for another year. The question of continuing the aid for an indefinite period is also being considered.

Next-Below Rule in I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.

3853. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S., I.F.S., I.P.S. and Central Service Officers (separately) enjoying the benefit of the next-below rules at present viz.

drawing emoluments of a higher post while continuing to hold their old posts because a junior had been promoted to a higher post;

(b) whether such benefit has gone to those Officers also who declined to go to the higher post for personal reasons or were passed on because of their unsuitability and indifferent record; and

(c) what has been the additional financial burden on the exchequer because of the operation of this rule during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wage Board for Road Transport

3854. Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Kolia Venkalah:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the date of appointment of the Central Wage Board for the Road Transport Industry;

(b) the dates of appointment of the officers and staff for the said Wage Board; and

(c) the progress made by the Wage Board in its work so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Wage Board was constituted on 28-5-66.

(b) Officers: Date of appointment

Chairman	..	28.5.66
Member Secretary	..	25.8.66

Staff	
Investigator Gr. II ..	20.7.66
Stenographers (two) }	25.7.66
	25.8.66
L.D.C. ..	8.8.66
Peon ..	1.7.66

(c) The Board held its first meeting on the 22nd June, 1966. The second meetings was held at New Delhi on 29-8-66.

Absorption of Retrenched Employees in Kerala

3855. **Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Kerala took the decision to absorb the 10 retrenched employees of the Kerala Census Office in some other Government Department;

(b) the steps taken in the matter;

(c) whether these retrenched employees were given alternative employment; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to give them alternative employment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Nas-
kar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Central Government Offices in Kerala have been requested to absorb, as far as possible retrenched personnel of the Kerala Census Office. As a result of this, one person has been absorbed in Cochin Port Trust. Efforts are being made to find employment for the others.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma

3856. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been

taken by Government to rehabilitate the displaced cultivators and unskilled labour of Indian origin on their repatriation to India from Burma;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any programme to settle these repatriates in Andamans and in the Dandakaranya; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons and by which date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6971/66].

(c) and (d). Proposals to settle some repatriates on the Andamans and Nicobar Islands are being prepared. There is at present no programme to settle the repatriates in Dandakaranya.

Classification of Repatriates from Burma

3857. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Umanth:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to classify the Indian repatriates from Burma according to their avocation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been asked to collect information regarding occupational break-up of the repatriates from Burma at the time they are admitted to the camps or when they apply for rehabilitation assistance. According to an analysis made by the

Government of Madras on the basis of the information contained in the Identity Cards, the occupational composition of the rootless repatriates admitted in the camps is as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Petty traders and businessmen | 40% |
| (ii) Agriculturists | 12% |
| (iii) Labourers | 20% |
| (iv) Skilled workmen and artisans | 12% |
| (v) Employees, e.g. clerks, accountants, salesman, peons. etc. | 10% |
| (vi) Others. | |

Rehabilitation of Skilled Repatriates from Burma

3858. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to rehabilitate the skilled labour and professional men like teachers, professors, lawyers, engineers, technicians and medical men from Burma on their repatriation to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6972/66].

(c) Does not arise.

Benefits to Repatriates from Burma

3859. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Em-

ployment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian repatriates from Burma get the same privileges and benefits as refugees from other countries do, particularly in Government service and enterprises;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6973/66].

(c) Does not arise.

Hindustan Shipyard Employees' Cooperative Stores

3860. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers of the Central Bureau of Intelligence have gone into the affairs of the Hindustan Shipyard Employees Consumers' Cooperative Stores Ltd. and seized its records;

(b) if so, whether any serious irregularities and malpractices have been found in the transactions;

(c) the amounts involved in the transactions; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A complaint about embezzlement of the accounts of Hindustan Shipyard Employees Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd. was received by S.P., S.P.E., Hyderabad. Since the allegations pertain to misappropriation of cash it is being sent to the management of the Hindustan Shipyard to have the accounts audited in order to fix the extent of misappropriation and the persons responsible for the same. C.B.I. have

not gone into the affairs of this Co-operative Store.

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

Refugee Quarters in Anguri Bagh, Delhi

3861. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four ladies and gents' bathrooms (two each) attached to the Refugee Quarters in Anguri Bagh near Red Fort, Delhi have been occupied by unauthorised people and are being used for residential purposes; and

(b) if so, the action taken to get these bathrooms vacated from unauthorised possession and make them available for the use of the inhabitants of the colony so as to alleviate the hardship which the people of the colony otherwise have to face?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation to whom the Colony Stands transferred have taken notice of the same and propose to take action to evict the unauthorised occupants.

Confidential Memo. of Punjab Government

3862. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Punjab High Court had declared *ultra vires* a confidential memorandum of the Punjab Government issued on the 22nd July, 1961 to certain Deputy Commissioner of the State regarding certain areas declared surplus under the provisions of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1963, not to be utilised;

(b) if so, whether the said order is still in operation and has not been superseded by Government;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to correct the situation created by the non-compliance of the High Court's ruling; and

(d) the nature of relief being made available to the tenants who have suffered as a result of the issue of the above order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) It is not correct to say that the orders referred to were declared *ultra vires*.

(b) the orders are still in operation and it is not proposed to withdraw them.

(c) and (d). The questions do not arise.

Underground Mizo Rebels

3863. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any further steps have been taken to counteract the activities of the underground Mizo rebels:

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. Operations are being continuously carried out to locate, capture or destroy the MNF hostiles.

(b) The details of the operations cannot be disclosed at this stage.

(c) As a result of these operations, the MNF hostiles have dispersed in small and isolated groups. They are being given no respite by the security forces. There are reports of a decline in their morale.

All India Council of Book Production

3864. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an All-India Council for book production; and

(b) if so, a brief account of the proposed Council?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to set up a National Book Development Board. Details regarding its constitution, functions and activities are being worked out.

All-India Primary Teachers Federation

3865. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an All-India Primary Teachers Federation has submitted any memorandum to Government;

(b) if so, the demands made therein; and

(c) whether Government have considered them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran): (a) to (c). A deputation of the Federation saw the Education Minister on 31-7-1966 and left with him a letter from their President. This letter mentions several grievances on matters with which the State Governments are concerned and on which no decision is to be taken by the Central Government. They have also mentioned that education should be 'a Central Subject'. This matter has already been under the consideration of the Government for some time.

Discovery of Stone-Age Sites in J. & K.

3866. **Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some stone-age sites believed to be 400,000 years old have been discovered in Kathua district in Jammu and Kashmir recently; and

(b) if so, a brief account of the find?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two types of prehistoric tools, which may go back to three to four hundred years, have been recovered from five sites discovered in the Ravi Valley in the Kathua District, in 1965. Their chronological relationship has not yet been established. The tools made of river pebbles were apparently being used for skinning of dead animals, cutting their flesh or splitting their bones. The other type made of small flakes might have been used for comparatively delicate scraping.

हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान

3867. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा अनेक हिन्दी संस्थाओं को एक ही प्रकार के प्रकाशनों को प्रकाशित करने के लिए बार-बार अनुदान दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी संस्थाओं

को अनुदान केवल ऐसे ही प्रकाशनों के लिए दिया जाता है जो हिन्दी के विकास में सहायक हों, चाहे वह एक ही प्रकार के हों। हां, एक ही प्रकाशन के लिए बार-बार अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुसंधान सहायक

3868. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुशाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में रिसर्च असिस्टेंटों (हिन्दी अनुवाद करने वालों) के दैनिक कार्य के कोटे में परिवर्तन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) और (ख). वित्त मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी-कार्य-निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा किए गए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्य के विश्लेषण के फलस्वरूप हिन्दी अनुवाद करने वाले रिसर्च असिस्टेंटों के प्रतिदिन के कार्य का कोटा तीन-तीन सौ शब्दों के तीन मानक पृष्ठों से बढ़ाकर चार पृष्ठ कर दिया गया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक विभाग के पदाधिकारी

3869. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुशाय :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक विभाग में अधिकांश राजपत्रित पदाधिकारी हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी के विकास और प्रचार के लिये उनके मंत्रालय के विशेष दायित्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार, प्रशासन जैसे गैर-तकनीकी विभाग में हिन्दी न जानने वाले पदाधिकारियों के स्थान पर हिन्दी जानने वाले पदाधिकारी नियुक्त करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, नहीं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक विभाग में 19 राजपत्रित पदाधिकारियों में से 11 को हिन्दी में काम करने की योग्यता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। फिर भी, हिन्दी न जानने वाले पदाधिकारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिशें जारी रहेंगी।

अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी

3870. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुशाय :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 27 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4545 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिस कर्मचारी का तबादला किया गया था, वह किस पद पर और कब से वहां काम कर रहा था ; और

(ख) तीन वर्ष पूरे हो जाने के आधार पर ऐसे पदों पर काम करने वाले कितने कर्मचारियों का पिछले पांच वर्षों में तबादला किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) संसद सहायक ; 30 अक्टूबर, 1958 से।

(ख) एक।

दिल्ली शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा निर्धारित पुस्तकें

3871. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा दिल्ली के प्राथमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में निर्धारित हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की छपाई छोटे अक्षरों में है जब कि अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की छपाई बड़े अक्षरों में है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). विद्यार्थियों के आयु वर्ग और जिस स्तर पर पुस्तक में पहले पहल भाषा का प्रयोग हुआ हो, उसके अनुसार विभिन्न पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में प्रयुक्त टाइप के आकार में भेद होता है क्योंकि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का पहले पहल उपयोग विभिन्न स्तरों पर हुआ है, इसलिये कुछ स्तरों पर टाइप के आकार भी भिन्न हैं ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी

3872. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में हिन्दी का कार्य करने वाले कर्म-

चारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनके वेतनक्रम क्रमशः क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के मुख्यालय में हिन्दी कर्मचारियों तथा हिन्दी अधिकारियों की संख्या और उनके वेतन-मान इस प्रकार हैं :—

पदनाम	पदों की संख्या	वेतन-मान
		रु०
1. प्रबन्धक (भारतीय भाषा यूनिट)	एक	1100-50- 1300-60- 1600-100- 1800
2. सहायक संपादक	एक	400-400- 450-30-600- 35-670-कु० रो०—35-950
3. प्रवर तकनीकी सहायक	तीन	325-15- 475-कु० रो०- 20-575
4. प्रवर सहायक	एक	210-10-290 15-320-कु० रो० 15-425
5. प्रवर आशुलिपिक	एक	210-10-270- 15-300-कु० रो० 15-450- 20-530
6. प्रवर आशुलिपिक	एक	130-5-160- 8-200-कु० रो० 8-256-कु० रो० 8-280-10- 300

पद नाम	पदों की संख्या	वेतन-मान
7. हिन्दी अध्यापक	एक	200-10-250-15-310-कु० रो० 15-400 (पूर्व-संशोधित वेतन-मान)
8. टाइपिस्ट	एक	110-3-131-4-155-कु० रो० 4-175-5-180
9. प्रवर अनुसंधान फेलो	एक	400 रुपये प्रति मास निश्चित ।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के लिये गणित की पुस्तकें

3873. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्राथमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिये दिल्ली निदेशालय ने जिन अंकगणित की पुस्तकों की सिफारिश की है, वे अशुद्धियों से भरी हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें शुद्धि करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Reversion of Assistants in Supply and Defence Departments

3874. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Assistants of the Supply and Defence Departments were reverted to lower grades during 1950 and 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reversion of some of these Assistants was subsequently adjudged as irregular and they were granted the benefit of their pre-reversion seniority and pay;

(c) whether the other Assistants who were similarly reverted have been representing for the grant of similar treatment to them and that their cases are under consideration; and

(d) if so, for how long their cases have been under consideration and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. During that period reversions were made in several Ministries etc., (including supply and Defence) on account of reduction in establishment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). On representations from certain other reverted Assistants it was decided to collect from the Ministries etc. information regarding all reverted Assistants in whose case the orders of revision could be held to have been irregular, so as to assess the numbers involved and examine the financial and other implications of the problem. As the information relates to a period long-past and as the decision whether in a particular case the reversion could or could not be held to have been irregular requires detailed consideration of all the facts as they existed at the time the reversion took place, the Ministries

etc., have been finding it somewhat difficult to give a categorical declaration in respect of all the persons involved with the result that complete information has not so far been received. As soon as a clear picture is available Government would decide how best relief could be afforded to the individual concerned.

Forwarding of Applications of Government Servants

3875. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications of all permanent Central Government employees, other than those who are technical and scientific personnel, for posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission and Public Sector Undertakings are to be forwarded liberally and irrespective of their number by the Heads of the Departments; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy required to be followed in this regard by the Heads of Departments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). In case of permanent Government employees, other than technical and scientific personnel, there is no restriction in regard to the number of applications for advertised posts to be forwarded in a year. However, the decision whether a particular application should be forwarded rests with the administrative authority concerned. In taking the decision, the authority has to balance the interests of the State against the necessity of avoiding hardship to the individual.

Minimum Wages for Manganese Mines Workers

3877. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act is applicable to the workers of 1567(Ai)LSD—7.

the Manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to ensure a minimum wage to the workers in those mines; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a minimum Wage Board for determining the wages of the said workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) A survey report has been received from the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla and the question of extending the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to manganese mines is being examined.

(c) No.

Arbitration in Case of Manganese Workers

3878. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bindra Award given on the 15th June, 1955 in the case of Manganese Workers was referred by the Patna High Court to his Ministry for arbitration in 1955; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) At the 8th meeting of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee held on December 26, 1963 it was agreed to refer the dispute to the arbitration of the then State Labour Minister, Shri J. L. Hathi. The arbitration could not be taken up by Shri Hathi as he left the Labour Ministry. Later, on the suggestion of the employers' repre-

sentative in April 1964 the dispute was referred to the arbitration of Shri D. Sanjivayya, the then Labour Minister. When the case was ready for hearing, Shri Sanjivayya also left the Labour Ministry and expressed his inability to proceed with the arbitration. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has now been requested to bring about a settlement in the dispute.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

3879. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Employees Provident Fund Scheme to the categories of workers, such as watchmen and gardeners working in Bungalows and guest-houses maintained by the Industrial concerns; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A proposal to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to extend the benefit of provident fund to certain categories of workers such as teachers, gardeners, sweepers, chowkidars, hospital staff etc. is under consideration.

Director of National Archives

3880. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investigation report of the Special Police Establishment regarding allegations against the Director of National Archives is under consideration of the Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that some sub-ordinate officers of the National

Archives have been victimised by the Director as a result of their cooperation with the Special Police Establishment and the D.G.S.D. in the investigation; and

(c) whether any action is being taken against the Director in the *prima facie* case against him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). Central Bureau of Investigation made an enquiry in the matter of supply of 3880 Nos. of compressed straw Board Carton Boxes to the National Archives of India and submitted a report which was considered by the Central Vigilance Commission. On the advice of the Commission, officers concerned were proceeded against departmentally. The proceedings have been completed and the report of the Inquiry Officer is being considered by Central Vigilance Commission. It is not in public interest to disclose the findings of the Inquiry Officer.

(b) Government are not aware of any case of victimisation by the Director as a result of their cooperation with the Special Police Establishment and the D.G.S.D. in the investigation.

Agitation by Sadhus

3881. Shri Priya Gupta:

Shri Rameshwaranand:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Shri Bade:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 2nd April 1966, some Satyagrahi

Sadhus demanding ban on cow-slaughter were arrested when they were squatting outside Parliament House and a few cows were also taken along with them;

(b) if so, how many cows were taken;

(c) whether any cows were with calves;

(d) whether the cows were returned to them;

(e) if so, when, how many, where and to whom they were returned; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One cow with one she-calf.

(d) to (f). The cow, which was old and sick died in the Central Gosadan, Gularbhoj, Nainital District on 14th April, 1966 where she was lodged. Arrangements are being made to get back the she-calf for handing it over to Swami Som Parkash, the claimant.

Murder Attempt on Dr. Lohia

3882. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Buta Singh:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Rameshwaranand:

Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'Bharatiya-Sapoot', an Urdu Weekly of Delhi, dated the 2nd May, 1966, 'Vishva Neta', a Hindi Weekly of Delhi, dated the 12th May,

1966 and 'Janamat', a Hindi Weekly of Dhanbad, dated the 30th April, 1966 regarding the murder attempt on Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on the 6th April, 1966 at Kota (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into this incident;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, the details thereof and if the reply is in the negative, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to formulate a general policy for the safeguard and protection for the life and property of leaders in the national interest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items appearing in 'Bharatiya-Sapoot', dated 2nd May, 1966 and in 'Vishva Neta' dated 12th May, 1966. The Rajasthan Government have stated that enquiries made by them revealed that a news-item had appeared in a local paper but no such incident was reported to the Police.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have not made any enquiries as the matter concerns the State Government.

(d) and (e). Normal security arrangements are made by the local Police during visits of national leaders.

Part-time Teachers in Kerala

3863. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are part-time teachers in craft and languages in Kerala, who have put in ten to twelve years of service without being given the benefit of whole time pay;

(b) whether any representation has been received from them in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Employees of Privately-managed Aided Schools of Delhi

3884. Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is no security of service for the employees working in privately-managed aided schools of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in recent years, some cases have been reported to Government where employees working in private-managed aided schools of Delhi were removed from service through serious objectionable methods like obtaining forcible resignations under duress and forging letters of resignation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some cases are pending with Government for years for decision and in one case which is pending with the Delhi Administration for the last more than three years, the teacher concerned has expired but no decision has been taken in the matter as yet; and

(d) if so, the nature of these cases of victimisation of school employees of Delhi and the action Government are taking to provide relief to the aggrieved teachers and other employees of the privately-managed aided schools of Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Allegations against R. B. Ram Roop Vidya Mandir School

3885. Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3357 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Enquiry Committee set up to investigate into the allegations against R. B. Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Delhi has since been received;

(b) whether it is a fact that an Enquiry was instituted against the said school in 1962 also and some serious allegations were established against the Principal and the management of the school;

(c) whether Government have received representation that the management of the school have terminated the services of a number of employees on fake charges and the Director of Education has taken no action to the appeals of the aggrieved employees; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the allegations were found to be true.

(c) and (d). Some representations were received which were referred to Delhi Administration. The Administration has reported that the individual cases were examined on merit and suitable action taken.

हायर सेकन्डरी परीक्षा में बैठने वाले विद्यार्थी

3886. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन विद्यार्थियों का हायर सेकन्डरी परीक्षा में एक या दो विषयों में कम्पार्टमेंट आता है, उनको अगली कक्षाओं में दाखिल नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उन विद्यार्थियों को, जो कम्पार्टमेंट परीक्षाओं में बैठे हैं, परीक्षा पास करने के बाद विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिल होने की अनुमति दी जाएगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). जिन विद्यार्थियों का सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ सेकन्डरी एजुकेशन, नई दिल्ली की हायर सेकन्डरी परीक्षा में केवल एक विषय में कम्पार्टमेंट आता है, वे यदि विश्वविद्यालय की पात्रता शर्तों को पूरा करते हों तो उन्हें डिग्री क्लासों के प्रथम वर्ष में अनन्तिम रूप से प्रवेश मिलता है। कम्पार्टमेंट की परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण होने पर, विश्वविद्यालय की पाठ्यक्रम दाखिला समिति द्वारा उनके दाखिलों की पुष्टि की जाती है।

जिन विद्यार्थियों का दो विषयों में कम्पार्टमेंट आता है, विश्वविद्यालय की विद्या परिषद् द्वारा दाखिले के लिए उन्हें अपात्र माना गया है।

Retrenchment in Oil Companies

3887. Shri M. Rampure:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether as announced by him at the recent meeting of the Consulta-

tive Committee of his Ministry, he has since called a meeting of the representatives of the three private foreign Oil Companies to discuss their schemes of retrenchment; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions at the meeting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) Secretary Labour Ministry had held a meeting on 8th July, 1966. At the Consultative Committee meeting on 16th August, it was indicated that Secretary may call another meeting. That meeting has not yet been called.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Women in Maharashtra

3888. Shri D. D. Mamtri: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women candidates (both Graduates and non-Graduates) in Maharashtra who are registered in various Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during this year upto June, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) and (b).

Category of women applicants	No. on Live Register as on 30-6-1966	No. placed in employment during January to June, 1966
Graduates (including Post-Graduates)	901	107
Matriculates and Higher Secondary (including passed intermediates)	11,689	1,323
Below Matric (including illiterates)	15,792	1,220
TOTAL	28,382	2,650

Deposits in P.Os. in Maharashtra

3889. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total amount of gross deposits in the various Post Offices in Maharashtra State under the scheme of small savings drive as on the 31st July, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The gross amount of deposits made under various Small Savings Schemes in all the Post Offices in Maharashtra during the period from 1st January, 1966 to 30th June, 1966 is Rs. 43,90,51,023/-.

The figures of investment for the month of July, 1966 is not yet available.

Central Government Employees in Maharashtra

3890. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Department of Central Government in Maharashtra in which almost all the employees are not confirmed; and

(b) if so, the name of the Department, its strength both officers and subordinates and the total expenditure of that Department?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

P. & T. Offices in Maharashtra

3891. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened during 1964-65 and 1965-66 in the Maharashtra State; and

(b) whether there has been proportionate development in Railway Mail

Service Wing of the Posts and Telegraphs services to cope with the increased volume of postal mails as a result of the opening of new Post Offices?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Year	Number of Post Offices opened
1964-65	180
1965-66	101

(b) There has been development in the RMS wing also, though it is not possible to correlate the growth of the RMS wing with the Postal branch. There are prescribed standards on the basis of which staff is sanctioned in the RMS. Opening of more post offices does not necessarily imply that there should be a corresponding increase of work in the RMS, as the bifurcation of a post office does not always increase the quantum of mail to be handled. Two new sorting offices were opened during 1964-65 and two during 1965-66.

Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

3892. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Maharashtra State for the last one year;

(b) the number of telephone connections sanctioned within the last six months in the State; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the disposal of applications?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) 48,499.

(b) 11,558.

(c) The delay in providing the telephone connections is mainly due to the shortage of equipment in the exchanges and certain items of stores. However continuous efforts are being made

to provide the connections to the maximum possible extent consistent with the resources available.

Consumers' Stores in Pondicherry

3893. Shri Ku. Sivappragbassan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start consumer stores for Government employees in Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the number of such stores to be started and which are the places selected of these stores; and

(c) the number of employees expected to be recruited by these Stores?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to start one store at Pondicherry, and one at Karikal.

(c) The number of Employees expected to be covered is two thousand.

Allotment of Land to Displaced Non-Muslims

3894. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken in the meeting held at New Delhi on the 27th August 1957, between the Officers of the Punjab State Government and the Department of Rehabilitation, Government of India regarding the allotment of lands to the displaced non-Muslims and non-Muslim land holders who had become Muslims and stayed behind in Pakistan at the time of the Partition of the country;

(b) whether the decisions taken during that meeting were incorporated in the rules under the Administration of the Evacuee Property Act to attach it a judicial value; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes. The decision however, pertained to the allotment of land to displaced persons whose fathers had become Muslims and stayed behind in Pakistan.

(b) No.

(c) It was considered that the number of cases was very small and taking judicial decisions in those cases would be a long process. For the sake of expediency it was decided that these cases should be disposed of under Hindu Law under the existing provisions of the Admn. of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 and Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

रोगाणुनाशक परियोजना, ऋषिकेश के कर्मचारियों के वेतन क्रम

3895. श्री सोलंकी :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऋषिकेश स्थित रोगाणुनाशक परियोजना के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वेतन-क्रम नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री झलगेशन) : (क) जी नहीं 1-4-1965 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान एण्टीबायोटिक्स परियोजना, ऋषिकेश में लागू किये गये थे

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन की गिरफ्तारी

3896. श्री सोलंकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चार वर्षों से अवैध रूप से भारत में रहने के कारण एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन को दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र में गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जिसका समाचार 11 अगस्त, 1966 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है, जिसके पास वह पाकिस्तानी ठहरा हुआ था ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्रों तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वह किसी के पास नहीं ठहरा था वह दिल्ली की जामा मस्जिद की सीढ़ियों पर रहता था ।

(ग) विदेशी अधिनियम, 1946 के अधीन उसके खिलाफ मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम निगम के कर्म-चारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

3897. श्री सोलंकी : क्या श्रीम. रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम निगम के कर्मचारियों ने हाल में एक हड़ताल की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस हड़ताल के कारण इस कारखाने में तालाबन्दी की घोषणा की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस हड़ताल के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) प्रतिदिन अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हो रही है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रीम. रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ङ). इस मामले का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार से है । भारत सरकार के पास एक इस विषय में कोई सीधी जानकारी नहीं है ।

Punjab-Cadre I.A.S. Officers Posted in Delhi

3898. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. Officers of the Punjab Cadre at present on Deputation to the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India;

(b) the number out of them whose tenure of deputation is expiring within the next 2-3 months;

(c) the number out of them whose deputation is being extended after the expiry of their present term; and

(d) the reasons for granting such extensions on the event of the re-organisation of Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 32.

(b) 2.

(c) A proposal concerning one of these officers is under consideration.

(d) The Punjab Government are not anxious to have the officer back and the officer is holding a specialised job in which it may be difficult to replace him.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कर्मचारी

3899. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5369 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के मामले में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उक्त विभागों में कितने पद हैं और उन पर काम करने वाले कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और शब्दावली आयोग के अस्थायी पदों के कुछ प्रतिशत को स्थायी बनाने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है और इस विषय में अन्तिम रूप से आदेश शीघ्र ही जारी किये जायेंगे । अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को ऐसे पदों पर स्थायी करने के लिए निकत धृष्टि में ही आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाया जाना

3900. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री हुकम सिंह कछवाय :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5370 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को किसी अच्छे स्थान पर ले जाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्यालय को कब तक नये स्थान पर ले जाया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों की आवास-व्यवस्था करने वाली मंत्रिमंडल की समिति के विचाराधीन है और निर्णय शीघ्र ही लिये जाने की आशा है ।

Settlement Organisation

3901. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Settlement Organisation of the Department of Rehabilitation, are still temporary in spite of their 18 years' service;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make them permanent; and

(c) how much more time it will take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, but all of them have not put in 18 years' service in the Organisation.

(b) and (c): Employees can be made permanent only against available permanent vacancies. As the work in the Chief Settlement Commissioner's organisation is not of a permanent nature, it has not been possible so far to convert the temporary posts in that organisation into permanent ones, according to the existing orders. A decision has now been taken according to which a percentage of temporary posts in such organisations can be made permanent. Action is in hand to implement this decision.

Aided Private Educational Institutions

3902. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Shri Warrior:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Parents Teachers' Council sub-

mitted a memorandum to him in April, 1966 in which certain serious charges of corruption, wastage and inefficiency against the aided private educational institutions and the Educational Department of Delhi were alleged;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations made by the Delhi Parents Teachers' Council;

(c) what are the demands of the Council; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this direction so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allegations inter-alia related to the charges of corruption, wastage, inefficiency etc. against the aided schools Managements, Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Education Directorate, Delhi, etc.

(c) The main demand of the Council relates to the setting up of a Statutory Commission to look into the existing problems of education in Delhi including the cases of wastage, corruption etc.

(d) The Council's demand has not been accepted. As the Council is not a registered body and the Ministry is not satisfied with its credentials, it has decided in future not to inquire into any allegations made by this body.

Retired Teachers Association of Kerala

3904. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Kerala Government have received representations from the Retired Teachers Association of Kerala regarding some of their grievances;

(b) if so, the main points raised in the representation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Appeals from Government Officials

3905. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of a disciplinary and appointing authority to wait for a decision from the President in terms of Rule 35 of the CCS & CCA Rules, 1957 if an appeal is submitted by an aggrieved official to the President in terms of Rule 24 of the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, 1957;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some new charges could be brought in against an employee, whose suspension has been ordered for holding a further enquiry by the Disciplinary/Appointing authority in terms of Rules 12(4) of the Classification Control & Appeal Rules, 1957; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor and under what rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) This part of the question is not quite clear. Reference to Rule 35 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, which provides 'or removal of doubts, does not appear to be germane to the question. If the Hon'ble Member desires information whether the operation of an order passed by the disciplinary authority is to be stayed till the disposal of an appeal, the reply is in the negative. It may be added that the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, have since been repealed and replaced by the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, with effect from December 1, 1965.

(b) There is no provision in the 1957 or 1965 Rules for the staying of an order passed by a disciplinary authority, during the pendency of an appeal. The 1957 Rules provided, and the 1965 Rules also provide, for the passing of orders by the Appellate Authority confirming, enhancing, reducing or setting aside a penalty which is already in force or for remitting the case to the authority which imposed the penalty or to any other authority with such directions as it may deem fit.

(c) No, Sir. Rule 12(4) of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, provided for further enquiry on the allegations on which the penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement was originally imposed. The position remains the same in the corresponding new rule—rule 10(4) of the 1965 Rules. There is, however, no bar to separate disciplinary proceedings being initiated against the employee in respect of any new charges based on facts which come to light subsequently.

(d) Does not arise.

Appeals to President

3906. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals addressed to the President of India in terms of Rule 24 of the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, 1957 which were withheld by the P. and T. Department illegally during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 (Circle-wise) and the reasons therefore;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aggrieved Officials were not intimated the fate of their appeals for a considerable time and they were dealt with *ex parte* without waiting for a reply from the President on their appeals; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such cases during the

period 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 (Circle-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Nil, Sir.

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

Telephone Exchanges in Badli, Narela and Najafgarh

3907. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Exchanges have been established at Badli, Narela and Najafgarh;

(b) if so, the number of applications for Telephone connections received in each Exchange till now;

(c) when the connections are likely to be given; and

(d) if the reply to part(a) above be in the negative, the steps taken and the progress made so far, in establishing the Telephone Exchanges and the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Telephone exchanges have been established at Narela and Najafgarh. At Badli, the exchange is being installed;

(b) Badli	23
Narela	228
Najafgarh	90

(c) Some connections at Narela and Najafgarh have been given, and further connections are being given subject to availability of material. At Badli, the connections will be given after the telephone exchange is opened.

(d) A project for opening a 50 line exchange at Badli has been sanctioned. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 400.

Objectionable Activities of Certain Parties

3908. Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist parties and groups in the country who preach hatred to array community against community, caste against caste and region against region;

(b) if so, why in the context of secularism these groups and parties are tolerated; and

(c) whether Government propose to outlaw them before they become too strong to pose a threat to our secularism?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government are aware of the existence of such parties and groups.

(b) They have not tolerated if they act beyond the limits of the law.

(c) When the situation so requires Government would take appropriate action.

Awards of All India Science Talent Scholarships to Assam Boys

3909. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Science Talent Scholarships awarded to Assam boys during the last two years; and

(b) the criterion for awarding the said scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a).

(a) Year	No. of scholarships awarded to candidates from Assam	No. of scholarships actually availed of
1965-66	7	6
1966-67	1	Information awaited.

(b) The scholarships are awarded on the basis of a special competitive test held all over the country. Candidates studying in the final year class of the higher secondary course or equivalent, and securing not less than 55 per cent marks in their last annual examination are eligible to sit in the test.

Teachers' Day

3910. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the State Governments have been requested to take measures to celebrate teachers' day on the 5th September, 1966 on a grand scale and collect funds for the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare and to give advance publicity in rural areas about the celebration; and

(b) if so, the response by the various State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The response is very good from the States from whom replies have been received so far.

Prices of Drugs

3911. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the price of Quinine and its salts manufactured by the Madras and West Bengal Governments prior to April, 1963 and at present; and

(b) whether there is any increase in prices and whether permission for such increase was obtained from the Central Government?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b): The listed prices of quinine sulphate and quinine hydrochloride manufactured by Madras Government Cinchona factory were Rs. 100 and Rs. 111 per kg. respectively prior to April, 1963. The present provisional prices are Rs. 170 and Rs. 200 respectively.

Similar prices of the quinine and its salts of Government of West Bengal Cinchona factory are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6974/66]. The two Governments have applied for approval of the revised prices and the matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Vitamin B-12

3912. Shri Firoadia: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) Whether M/s. Merck Sharpe and Dohme and Sarabhai Squibbs have been given permission to manufacture Vitamin B-12;

(b) whether they have been asked to manufacture this from by-products of Streptomycin manufactured by Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri (Poona), which go waste at present; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). M/s. Merck, Sharpe and Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd., (since endorsed to M/s. Synbiotics Ltd., Baroda) are licensed for the manufacture of Vitamin B-12 with a capacity of 25 kgs. and 13.2 kgs. per annum respectively. While M/s. Merck Sharpe and Dohme of India Ltd., have been producing Vitamin B-12 through direct fermentation, M/s. Synbiotics Ltd., have been producing it based on an intermediate product obtained from M/s. Merck Sharpe and Dohme of India Ltd.

Although earlier the product was produced from residue of streptomycin manufacture, the modern trend for the production of Vitamin B-12 or streptomycin is by direct fermentation to obtain only one product. This modern process of direct fermentation is now being adopted by M/s. Merck Sharpe and Dohme of India Ltd., Bombay for the production of Vitamin B-12 and by M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., for streptomycin.

Prices of Drugs

3913. Shri Firoadia: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any machinery for dealing with the applications for raising price under the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order, 1966;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the time limit prescribed for disposing of the applications so received;

(d) the number of applications received from April 1963 to date;

(e) how many of them are still pending and how many have been disposed of; and

(f) the number of manufacturers who have been permitted the price increase?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The present procedure is that the firms seeking approval for increase in prices of drugs should make their applications to the State Governments concerned and applications forwarded by the State Governments with their recommendations will be considered by a small committee consisting of the representatives of various concerned Departments.

(c) No time limit has been prescribed for disposing of the applications received.

(d) and (e). Sixty applications for increase in prices of their products have been received from drug manufacturers through the State Governments so far and twenty-six are still under consideration.

(f) One manufacturer has been allowed price increase.

Prices of Drugs

3914. Shri Firoadia: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of opium, Morphine Salts and Codeine Salts prevailing prior to April 1963 and at present;

(b) whether permission from the concerned Ministry was obtained to increase the price; and

(c) whether permission was granted with retrospective effect?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The prices of excise opium, medicinal opium, morphine salts and Codeine Salts from Ghazipur Factory prior to April, 1963 and now current are as under:—

(Rs. per kg.)

I. Prior to April, 1963 :

(i) Excise opium	86.00
(ii) Medicinal opium Cake	122.00
(iii) Medicinal opium Powder	135.00
(iv) Morphine	1590.00
(v) Morphin Hydrochloride	1320.00
(vi) Morphine Sulphate	1220.00
(vii) Codeine	1640.00
(viii) Codeine phosphate	1320.00
(ix) Codeine Sulphate	1420.00
(x) Dionine	1850.00

II. Current prices :—

(i) Excise opium	100.00
(ii) Medicinal Opium Cake	140.91
(iii) Medicinal opium Powder	155.93
(iv) Morphine	2000.00
(v) Morphine Hydrochloride	1670.00
(vi) Morphine Sulphate	1670.00
(vii) Codeine	2060.00
(viii) Codeine phosphate	1670.00
(ix) Codeine sulphate	1800.00
(x) Dionine	2330.00

NOTE:—The prices are for bulk packing of 500 grams.

(b) The increase in price has been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Of the prices of various products mentioned in reply to (a) above, revised price of Medicinal opium (Powder and Cake) was at the stage given retrospective effect from 1st April, 1965 by Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Ghazipur. However, instructions were issued to him subsequently that where purchasers had not been warned in advance that prices were provisional, recoveries of differential amount may not be made and where already made, the differential amount may be refunded, if it is claimed.

Vishweshwarayya Engineering College

9315. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vishweshwarayya Engineering College, Nagpur is a Central Government Institution;

(b) whether it is a fact that an applicant for admission to that College has been refused admission this year on the ground that he would complete 17 years of age on the 3rd October, 1966 and not on the 1st October, 1966 thus being only two days underage;

(c) whether the rule is proposed to be relaxed in such deserving cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two students underaged by one day and three days on first October, 1966 were refused admission.

(c) and (d). 1st October of the year of admission has been fixed as the crucial date for determining the age (limits) for admission to the College. This date was recommended by the U.G.C. and also endorsed by the A.I. C.T.E. Due consideration was given to the fact that almost all Degree Institutions commence their session in June or July and thus an element of concession was already in it. No relaxation is contemplated.

Portraits of National Leaders

3916. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have supplied to the State Governments a list of National Leaders whose portraits are to adorn the rooms and walls of the State Secretariats;

(b) if so, whether the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is included in the list; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):
(a) No, Sir.

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

मंत्री पर व्यय

3917. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछराय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों तथा सभा-सचिवों को उनके वेतनों के अतिरिक्त दिए गए निवास स्थानों, फर्नीचर, कारों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं पर अलग-अलग, सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके वेतनों में इस खर्च को जोड़कर उनके वेतन बढ़ाने का है, ताकि इस खर्च को बन्द किया जा सके ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में नियंत्रण महालेखा परीक्षक ने हाल ही में कोई संकेत दिया था ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई संकेत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Reopening of Discussions with Sheikh Abdullah

3918. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to reopen discussions with Sheikh Abdullah to reach a settlement with him on the internal situation in Kashmir?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There is no proposal for any discussions with Sheikh Abdullah.

Commemoration of Sufferings of Patriots of Goa's Freedom Struggle

3919. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to suitably commemorate on Goa Soil the sufferings and sacrifice of thousands of patriots who fought for the liberation of that territory from the Portuguese bondage;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal or scheme; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A

[Shri Hathi]

non-official Committee is proposing to erect a suitable monument to commemorate the memory of martyrs. Government have not therefore taken any separate action in the matter.

12.05 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE STATESMAN

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would recall that day before yesterday we had some discussion over the notice of privilege against the Home Minister and against *Stateman* and *Dinaman*. Certain discussion had taken place earlier and I had said that I have decided that there was no case of breach of privilege against the Home Minister. Then, certain other editorials were quoted here subsequently and it was just suggested that I should meet the leaders of the opposition. We sat together and discussed all its aspects. So far as my decision in respect of the notice of privilege against the Home Minister is concerned, that stands and I am confirmed in my view that no question of breach of privilege against him arises. It is true that even after the Home Minister's statement, *Statesman* has asserted or insisted that it is true that the Home Ministry, or some official of that Ministry, leaked out or gave that information. It is being persisted in again and again by *State-man* and two editorials have been written on that. Even believing that to be true, that Shri Nanda had been told over the telephone, as was asserted by the paper, that they are prepared to publish the contradiction, but that would be published with a footnote, then too, at the most it can be said that Shri Nanda came to know of it that *Statesman* persisted in its own version. But he had satisfied himself, from his Ministers and other sources, that the information did not go from his department or Ministry. We cannot say that Shri Nanda should have believed *Statesman* in preference to his Ministers or other officials. Therefore, I cannot hold that he is guilty of any breach of privilege.

So far as *Statesman* is concerned, I have received two notices, one from Shri Limaye and another from Shri Kamath, that even after that statement of the Home Minister, this paper continues to adhere to its position and asserts, though it may be in an indirect manner, that that statement is wrong. That is a breach of privilege against one Member of the House, namely, the Home Minister. Therefore, *prima facie*, I think there is some case to be inquired into and I would give my consent to it. This may be referred to the Privileges Committee, if there is no objection.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): No objection.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I just say a word? It has been well recognised, let us take note of it, that no paper can be compelled to disclose its source of information.

Mr. Speaker: That will be looked into by the Committee.

Mr. Khadilkar: That has been held to be the privilege of the press. So, why not drop the matter here?....
(Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): If the paper refuses to give its source, then there is no point. It will come back to us.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see what can be done then.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, let me complete my statement.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: What does Shri Limaye want to say?

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Editor of *Statesman* be committed to the Privileges Committee for his having committed the grave offence of not only editorially reiterating the charge but saying that Mr. Nanda was "fully aware" of the source and was

therefore lying, and further suggesting that it is not the *Statesman* which needed to "vindicate its position" but the other party i.e. the Home Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have also given notice against *Dinaman* and *Statesman*.

Mr. Speaker: Was it along with *Shri Limaye*?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. It was separate. I want to say something on that.

Mr. Speaker: No discussion need be held now because we have agreed to it. Only a formal motion is necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I will briefly read it. The House should know what the motion is. Otherwise, how can it agree to it?

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will allow *Shri Banerjee* also to say a few words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is only with a view to ensuring that the miasma of half-truth, obscurity and confusion that has been created by this unnatural controversy which has suddenly arisen, the unreal controversy, that I am moving this motion before the House, to which you have given consent, as you have stated earlier:—

"I hereby give notice of my intention to raise the following question of privilege"—

the date is not relevant.

"*The Statesman*" in its issue of August 26, 1966 carried an editorial captioned "HOME TRUTH"—

I am not reading that; I just wanted to make sure—

which said that "Mr. Nanda is welcome to his view that we committed an indiscretion, but perhaps he expressed his own fears when he added that a second indiscretion by us might have resulted in publishing a Minister's name, or something like that. We presume:—"

this is the most important, crucial statement—

"Mr. Nanda is fully aware of the source from which the story came to us, and of the circumstances in which his Ministry agreed that the contradiction it had earlier sent to us need not be published."

Now, this is the breach of privilege:—

"In view of the clear denial by the Home Minister of the source of the news item on the Left Communists' plans published in the *Statesman* Issue of August 10"—

the Left Communists' plan is not relevant here; that is not an issue here as to what their plans are—everybody has got a plan; the Government has got a plan and the Communists also have a plan but that is not the issue before the House now—

"the said newspaper in its issue of August 26, by insinuating, if not asserting, that the Home Minister has wilfully and deliberately suppressed the source of the news report which appeared earlier in that paper, and thereby held an untruth to and misled, the House, the *Statesman* has therefore committed contempt of a Member of the House which is tantamount to a breach of privilege."

I urge therefore that the matter be referred to the committee of privilege, because both parties.....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I say a few words?

Mr. Speaker: Now he need not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why?

Mr. Speaker: It is enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The motion is before the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is no objection taken to it; therefore, you need not speak on it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This motion has come and I would like to say a few words. I will not take more than a minute and a half. On earlier occasions also you have allowed a brief statement by the Member concerned.

Mr. Speaker: That was when I had to decide whether consent should be given or not. Here I have given the consent and there is no opposition from the other side. Therefore, he need not say anything now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What impelled me to give notice of the motion, I suppose, you would not hold that irrelevant or not germane to the issue.

Mr. Speaker: It is not needed. I do not say that it is irrelevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, I will take only a minute or a minute and a half at the most.

I would only say that of both parties to the controversy, the Home Minister and the *Statesman*, the Home Minister is an honourable man and a minister of long standing, of established repute nationally, and not unknown internationally. The *Statesman* is also a responsible newspaper which, after having played a somewhat dubious role during India's freedom struggle, has quickly adapted itself to the changing milieu and the new modes and mores of free India. I feel that the truth has not yet come out. The Home Minister is well within his rights when he denies, but some underling somewhere might have—I do not say “must have”—given the news to the *Statesman*.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): That is possibly the reason.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Parliament is therefore, I assert, interested in seeing to it that truth will out and the truth must out. There-

fore I request you to enquire into this matter by referring to the Committee.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): On a point of order, Sir.

Rule 227 says:

“Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.”

Now, you have already ruled that the privilege motion against the Home Minister is not permissible. Therefore, it is only a question of the matter being referred to the Privileges Committee pertaining to the conduct of the paper *Statesman*.

My hon. friend has already said that it is difficult for the paper to divulge the name of the informant and, I am afraid, we cannot force the paper to do so. Under the circumstances, the only question that arises is that it may be investigated by the Privileges Committee. It is for the purpose of investigation that you have yourself authorised to send it to the Privileges Committee. I do not think it needs any more debate here.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing speeches now. I would only allow a motion to be made. Only a formal motion may be made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not agree with Shri Tyagi.

Sir, on 11th August, 1966, I tabled a call attention notice on the basis of a news-item published in the *Statesman* dated the 10th August, 1966 regarding the alleged strategy of sabotage of Left Communist Party. Mr. Nanda, in his reply, said:

“I have seen the paper report mentioned by the hon. Member which is being attributed to Home Ministry sources. I am surprised that the report should claim to be based on information supplied by the Ministry of Home Affairs and I state categorically that no such

information, as is mentioned in the Report, has been given by the Ministry of Home Affairs."

Mr. Speaker: I had requested him to move a formal motion only.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It has already been moved.

Mr. Speaker: There are different motions.....

Shri Tyagi: A regular motion is not needed now. You have already sent it to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I had not referred it under Rule 227. I could have done it certainly at that time. But because it was already before the House, I had allowed it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why should another motion be allowed to be moved.

Mr. Speaker: I will just put it to the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am raising a point of order. Under what rule, you are doing it? My point of order is a simple one. When a motion is already moved by a Member, the same motion cannot be moved by another Member, the third Member, the fourth Member and so on. The motion has already been moved by Shri Kamath that this may be referred to the Privileges Committee. How can another Member make the same motion? Under what rule, you are allowing it?

Mr. Speaker: That is right. I agree with what Shri Azad says. But instead of entering into controversies, I had allowed only a formal motion to be moved.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Under what rule?

Mr. Speaker: There is a lot of force in his argument. I agree with him. I take it that it is not opposed?

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: There is an objection..... (Interruptions) Order, order. Those in favour of leave being granted may kindly stand in their seats. I find there are more than 25 Members for it. So, leave is granted. The matter is referred to the Privileges Committee. There is nothing else to be moved now. Papers to be laid. Shri Jagjivan Ram. (Interruptions) Order, order. Members shall resume their seats.

12.20 hrs.

RE: CALLING-ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । 239 के तहत ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी ठहरिए ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Any information about that calling-attention notice? Is it being held over?

Mr. Speaker: I will just give the information.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : माननीय सदस्य श्री गोपालन के मकान को पुलिस ने घेर रक्खा है और यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है कि ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय, : बागड़ी साहब, इस तरह से नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । बागड़ी साहब बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : पुलिस ने उनके घर को घेर रक्खा है यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साहब आप बैठ जाइये इस तरीके से आप नहीं उठा सकते हैं ।

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 50,000 से भी ज्यादा पैम्पलैट्स प्रधान मंत्री के चरित्र पर आरोप करते हुए किसी पार्टी ने छपवाये । पार्टी यह कहती है कि हम ने नहीं छपवाये । इस के अतिरिक्त अभी भी ऐसा लगता है कि उस काम में 100 से अधिक आदमी लगे हुए नजर आते हैं । उस में किसी विरोधी दल का हाथ नहीं है सरकारी दल के लोगों का ही उस में हाथ है । सरकारी नौकर भी उसमें मिले हुए नजर आते हैं । उस के बारे में आप को

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Mr. Maurya might sit down. He cannot raise these things in this manner. I am repeating it every day twice or thrice. He should not raise these things in this manner.

श्री मौर्य : * * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Jagjivan Ram:

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1966.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966

under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6954/66]

श्री मधुलिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अर्से से व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर पर खड़ा हो रहा हूं । मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उन को बोल लेने दीजिए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wish to speak on the paper just laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a copy of the Industrial (Central) Amendment Rules, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1253 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. I want to know whether in the State of U.P., despite the anti-people ordinance issued by the Governor, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which is applicable to Central Government employees, will be applicable or not even in the matter of strikes and industrial disputes. This is a matter which has not been clarified by the Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with that.

Mr. Banerjee is asking for a clarification whether this remains operative there or not.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I could not follow him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You rejected the adjournment motion, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He should not bring that adjournment motion here. He may ask for the clarification that he wanted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under the Industrial Disputes Act, there are two things: one by the State and the other, by the Centre. My contention is this. While promulgating the Ordinance, the Governor must have consulted either the State or the Central Government. There are 40,000 or 50,000 Central Government employees in some places. The industrial disputes are going on. We have not taken recourse to strike, but we want adjudication or arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act. I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister on this point: in spite of the fact that there is an Ordinance in U.P.—we may like it or may not like it—what will be the condition of the Central Government employees in U.P.? I want a definite reply.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not quite clear about this, but I will get this matter examined. I feel that so far as the Central sphere is concerned, the Industrial Disputes Act will prevail and we will be in a position to deal with labour disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is very important....

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it will be applicable to the Central Government employees there....

Mr. Speaker: He says that he is not clear about it and that he will get it examined (*Interruptions*)

12.25 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—contd.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे मना करने के बावजूद श्री अगर कोई बोले चले जायेंगे तो यह ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक अर्से से अपने व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हो रहा हूँ इसलिए असे कृपया सुन लिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा प्रश्न संविधान की धारा 239 और नियम 18 के बारे में है । मैं ने एक त्रिपुरा सम्बन्धी कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । चार मंत्रालयों का उस में सम्बन्ध आता है एक तो खाद्य मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध आता है कि चावल उन्होंने सप्लाई नहीं किया । किरोसीन का मामला है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं क्या कहूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे एक मिनट के लिए सुनिए कि इस में केन्द्र की कैसे जिम्मेदारी आती है और उस के बाद आप अपना इस पर फैसला दे दीजिएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मैं इस तरीके से नहीं सुनूँगा । मैं ने कामरोको प्रस्ताव नामजूर किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे सुन तो लें क्योंकि मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस में सेंटर की जिम्मेदारी आती है चूँकि वह केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं उस को नामजूर कर चुका हूँ तो फिर हाउस में उस पर यह डिस्कशन नहीं होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले हुआ है और आप ने हम लोगों को सुना है । आप सुन लीजिए और बाद में फैसला दे दीजिएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां इस तरह से डिस्कशन नहीं होगा । आप उस बारे में बेशक मुझे लिख कर दे सकते हैं या मुझ से मिल सकते हैं लेकिन यहां इस तरह से डिस्कशन नहीं होगा ।

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM
PORT TRUST AND AUDIT REPORT
THEREON

The Minister of Transport, Aviation,
Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva
Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

copy of the Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1964-65 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6955/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) GSR. 1228 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Services (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (2) GSR. 1230 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR. 1271 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6956/66]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri P. G. Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) GSR. 1288 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1966.
- (2) The Gujarat Roller Mills Mixed Atta (Price Control)

Order, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR. 1324 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6957/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR. 1262 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6958/66]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): On behalf of Shri C. M. Poonacha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR. 1256 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6959/66]

MAIN CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF 24TH SESSION OF INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Main Conclusions/Recommendations of the 24th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 29th and 30th July, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6960/66].

12.27 hrs. ..

ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri Dasaratha Deb)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the

following telegram, dated the 30th August, 1966, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Agartala:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in exercise of my power under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to direct that Shri Dasaratha Deb, Member, Lok Sabha, arrested by Kotwali Police Station under sub-rule (5) of rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, be detained for twelve days till 9th September, 1966, for subversive activities and action likely to endanger the safety and stability of the State and inciting agitations against public servants. Shri Dasaratha Deb was accordingly taken into custody at 21.00 hours on the 29th August, 1966 and is at present lodged in the Central Jail, Agartala."

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Tripura being a Union Territory, I would like to know whether it is possible for the Home Minister to say why Shri Dasaratha Deb was arrested. He was here only about two days back and then he had gone home....

Mr. Speaker: I have already read out the whole of the information that I had received.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): In the papers it had been mentioned that there was a dispute or scuffle over Cinema tickets.

Shri Nambiar: Would the Home Minister make a statement for the information of the House, indicating why he was arrested? The information given by the Superintendent of Police is scrappy. We want more details about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a case where the Defence of India Rules have been used. What has come out in the papers is that there was some dispute and some scuffle between the students and the police in connection with the buying of cinema tick-

ets. The next day we find that all those people have been arrested, and Shri Dasaratha Deb, a Member of this House has also been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. We would request you to ask the Home Minister *suo motu* to make a statement explaining why the Defence of India Rules have been utilised in such a case as this.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister has heard what has been said. If he wants to make any statement, he may make it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Kindly allow me one minute. I want to invite your attention to your own observation....

Shri Nambiar: Tripura is directly under the Centre, it being a Union Territory.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Tripura is directly under the Centre, and the Home Minister who is in charge of it is here. A Member of Parliament has been arrested and along with him 40 other political people have been also arrested, as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has pointed out already, under the Defence of India Rules which, the Home Minister has assured us would not be applied to political parties. Surely, the Home Minister is here, and you had the goodness to ask him to say something in your own way though you did not direct him as such, but he is simply keeping mum. I do not understand this.

Mr. Speaker: Here it is information that I have received. I had to read it at this moment. This is not the time when I can compel the Minister to make the statement. He has heard the wishes of the Members. Now it is for him to see whether he can make any statement, or he can give any other information (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I invite your kind attention to your own observation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): When the hon. Minister makes a statement, let him state whether Tripura is not a border State.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister says at present he has no further statement to make. If he has anything he will do so afterwards.

Shri Nambiar: Let him do it tomorrow.

12.30 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each as stated in their Eighteenth Report:

(1) Shri A. Jayaraman	14th to 30th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(2) Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo	28th April to 18th May, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(3) Shri Inder J. Malhotra	25th July to 12th August, 1966 (Fifteenth Session).
(4) H. H. Maharaja Karni Singhji of Bikaner	25th July to 19th August, 1966 (Fifteenth Session).
(5) Shri R. Kanakasabai	25th July to 19th August, 1966 (Fifteenth Session).
(6) Shri Y. N. Singh	25th July to 12th August, 1966 (Fifteenth Session).
(7) Shri M. K. Shivananjappa	25th July to 2nd September, 1966 (Fifteenth Session).
(8) Shri Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	25th July to 2nd September, 1966
(9) Shri Nath Pai	25th July to 24th August, 1966 (Fifteenth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Shri Yajnik is also absent, and it is most surprising and rather very depressing. We wanted to know about his health. This was not a political thing like Mr. Dasaratha Deb being arrested under DIR, but unfortunately the Home Minister has not even the courtesy to give a statement in this House about this old man. Something was conveyed to me today by the Lobby Assistant, not by the Home Minister. What about his health? He is more respected than the Home Minister. Let him make a statement.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Quite a number of us have been upset by the

news that he fell ill and he had to be taken to the hospital or something like that. May we have some statement from the Home Minister that he is all right?

Mr. Speaker: That information might be given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The papers have reported about the illness of this octogenarian Member of this House who was a leader of the Congress when Mr. Nanda was an apprentice in Mazdoor Mahajan in Ahmedabad. I was in Ahmedabad for a day and I know the way people feel about him. He sits here, can he not give some information about him?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Whatever may be the political views of Shri Yajnik, certainly we cannot forget our old relations, and therefore I do feel about his health, and I am equally anxious about it. I had some report, but I will check it up later in the afternoon and give it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Release him.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे साथी श्री नाथ पाई यहां बैठते हैं। उनके बारे में हमें जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए। इतने बड़े विद्वान और इतना अच्छा भाषण देने वाले, लेकिन उनके बारे में हम अंधेरे में हैं। अगर हाउस आफ कामन्स में ऐसा आदमी होता तो उसके लिए बुलेटिन निकलते। लेकिन यहां कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Has the Chairman any information?

Shri Khadiolkar (Khed): He has written to the Committee to this effect:

"Since the end of June I have been in hospital undergoing treatment for my heart. I do not yet know when my doctors will permit me to resume normal activities."

I learn after enquiries that he has been asked to take further rest in hospital.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is still in the hospital.

Mr. Speaker: I take it the House agrees to this leave being granted.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Leave is granted, and the Members will be informed accordingly.

12.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE 'MEMBERS' BILLS AND 'RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

12.33½ hrs.

PETITION RE. BAN ON USE OF ELECTRONIC AND AUTOMATIC DEVICES IN OFFICES, FACTORIES, ETC.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Saroj Chaudhuri and others regarding ban on the use of electronic computers and automation equipments in offices, factories and servicing industries.

May I supplement it by saying that they want to submit ten lakhs of signatures that they have collected? That will be given to you at 5.30 today.

I only request that any action by Government on automation may kindly be stayed till the petition is considered by the Petitions Committee.

12.34 hrs.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduced the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 31-8-1966.

12.34 hrs.

**ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: I have received a communication from the Food Minister. He says that there is some formal amendment. The Minister might read it if he wants to.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत चाहूंगा कि इस पर जो बहस हो रही है वह एडजर्न की जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कोई बहस नहीं हो रही है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी स्टेज पर नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत यह मांग की जा सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे मंत्री महोदय को मुनने दीजिए । मैं इसको भी देख लूंगा ।

The Minister of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): When we were discussing clause 3 of the Bill, there was strong opinion in the House that the producers of foodgrains or edible oil-seeds should be excluded from the provisions of the confiscation clause. I agreed and I brought in an amendment here. But Shri Yallamanda Reddy pointed out a lacuna in that amendment that it would include not only the foodgrains or edible oilseeds produced by a certain person but that if he happens to be a miller or any other trader and if he happens to acquire from others also, this confiscation clause would not apply. Therefore, I agreed to this amendment to limit the confiscation clause to the producer of the foodgrains and in respect of foodgrains produced by farmer himself. Unfortunately the wording has not come out all right and therefore I have sought your permission to make some verbal alterations.

Mr. Speaker: He may read it

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is how it should read:

"Provided that without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provision of this Act, no foodgrains or edible oilseeds seized in pursuance of an order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a producer shall, if the seized foodgrains or edible oilseeds have been produced by him, be confiscated under this section".

.... (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): This is a very important amendment accepted rather late in the day. My point is that even if the producer is a big landlord and he actually happens to fall under the definition of a producer, if he fails to pay his levy or whatever it is, the rules promulgated under the law even in respect of such a rich landlord what he produces cannot be confiscated—is that the position?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We may have different views about it; yesterday the opinion of the House was that the producers big or small should be excluded. I am not entering into an argument with the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can it be? It defeats the very purpose for which the amendment is made.. (Interruptions.)

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): There is one more point, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. An amendment was moved by Mr. Yallamanda Reddy; he accepted that amendment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The House accepted that amendment. The Minister brought in an amendment and Mr. Reddy pointed out some flaw in it and he moved some amendment.

Shri Ranga: Sir, it was an amendment duly given notice of; it was not even moved at the spur of the moment. It was duly considered by this House and it was accepted by the Minister. I would like to take objection to what my hon. friend has said about the big producers.....
(*Interruption.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Big landlords.

Shri Ranga: You are a communist; I am opposed to you and your communism. Now, the point is this. Several State legislatures have passed ceiling Acts and once that ceiling had been fixed whoever comes within that would only be entitled to get not more than Rs. 500 maximum income and if my hon. friends here call them as big landlords, it is not correct because they all come within the ceiling, and these people here have been going half way towards them and communism. They are not big landlords or big land-holders; they are not exploiters. They are people who have been considered to be legitimate producers of foodgrains and they must be allowed ... (*Interruption.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are totally opposed to this: where they allow the landlords and big land-owners to have or possess lands.
(*Interruption*) Let me rise my voice. The point is, we are in favour of ceiling. The ceiling should be there and that ceiling should be considered by the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको मैं न सुनूँ क्या ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For the benefit of the small producers and the middle producers, we wanted an exemption limit. We wanted a ceiling. I do not know why the hon. Member is grumbling. After all, he always pleads for the small peasant and we are also pleading for the poor farmer.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should so many others stand up?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Our case is, there should be limitation and there should be a ceiling so that we protect the small producer and the middle producer. But the big producer cannot have his way.
(*Interruption*)

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I point out one thing? This provision comes into operation when a breach is committed. As a matter of fact my original amendment was to restrict it to the small producer; but then it was pointed out by the Law Department that when it is a case of a breach of a clause, you cannot discriminate between a small producer and a big producer. Breach is a breach, and therefore, one cannot say, "I will punish the bigger man and I will not punish a smaller man." such a distinction cannot be made. (*Interruption*). What ever my hon. friend Shri Ranga may say, I have an argument for it. Therefore, the point is, we cannot make a distinction between a smaller producer and a bigger producer.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Why not put a ceiling on it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Please wait. As far as this confiscation clause is concerned, it is penalty for breach of orders. We cannot make a distinction between one man and another man. Therefore, a broad classification will have to be brought in. (*Interruption*) It is not as if we are leaving away the bigger producer from the levy or seizure. Those provisions are already available. This provision is extra for the purpose of confiscation of all goods in case there is a breach of any clause. As far as confiscation is concerned, whether it is a big producer or a small producer, it is his own produce for which he has laboured and which he has produced. You may apply the other clauses but confiscation should not apply. That was the sense of the House. (*Interruption*). There is

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

therefore, no case for bringing in other arguments here. We are only formalising what has already been discussed and decided.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) :

मैं भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की बात नहीं है। थर्ड रीडिंग में आखिर में डिबीजन होने की बात थी। रंगा साहब ने कहा कि डिबीजन हो और इस डिबीजन के सिवा दूसरी कोई बात नहीं थी। एमेंडमेंट को मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया था। उसके बाद तय हुआ कि एमेंडमेंट को लिख लिया जाए। अब डिबीजन करने की जरूरत है और कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी इसको जानता हूँ कि हाउस के सामने सिर्फ यही वाका था। लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर साहब देखते हैं कि एमेंडमेंट पूरे लफ्जों में नहीं लाई गई है और वह खुद चाहते हैं कि इसको हाउस ने जिन लफ्जों में एक्सेप्ट किया उन लफ्जों में यह नहीं आई है तो क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय को न सुनूँ? क्या यह मैं न देखूँ कि आया ऐसी एमेंडमेंट हाउस ने एक्सेप्ट की थी या नहीं की थी?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My point of order is this. I am not at the moment going into the merits of this amendment. But considering the importance of the amendment, I do submit that unless rule 93 and rule 94 are either waived, in your wisdom, or suspended by a motion made in the House and passed by the House, there is no way out at this stage. I take it that the third reading motion was made last Monday to the effect that the "Bill, as amended, be passed". I believe that motion was made under 93 but there was no quorum in the House when it was finally put to the vote, and so the division which was claimed was postponed today.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): It has not yet been finalised. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even after the Tashkent you have no patience? Please have a little patience.

Please have a look at rule 93(3), Sir.

It reads:

"To such a motion no amendment may be moved which is not either formal....

I suppose it is not formal—

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is formal and verbal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: verbal or consequential upon an amendment made after the Bill was taken into consideration." Rule 94 says that the discussion on a motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. Now, looking at the volume of the controversy that has suddenly erupted in the House, I have no hesitation in submitting—the amendment moved is of such importance that the Members' minds are greatly exercised over its consequences—that at this stage, if you permit the amendment to be moved... (Interruption)... he has sought to move it—the only way out is simultaneously either to waive rule 93 or a motion should be made under rule 388 for suspension of the rules.

Mr. Speaker: On one has suggested that what he is going to move is different from the one that was accepted the day before yesterday. (Interruption) Order, order. Let me say a few words. There might be controversies about it; there might be difference of opinion about it. They might have been expressed when it was being discussed. But once the House has taken

a decision, even though the differences were there, it is the decision of the House and we have to accept it. The only question is whether what he wants to move today is only formal—as he calls it—verbal or consequential, and whether in substance it has been accepted by the House the other day or not. On that question, Shri Bade wants to say something.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The other day, there was an amendment moved by Shri Yallamanda Reddy and the Minister also moved an amendment. I will quote from the proceedings the relevant portion. The Minister's amendment reads thus:

"Provided that without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provision of this Act, no foodgrains or oilseeds or seeds seized in pursuance of an order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a producer of such foodgrains or oilseeds produced by him shall be confiscated under this section."

To this amendment, Shri Yallamanda Reddy said that if "you put it like this, the meaning has got some ambiguity. Therefore, I want that words a producer should be put there. Also, after the words 'of such foodgrains or oilseeds' insert the words 'produced by him'. Then, Shri C. Subramaniam said "I accept your amendment; no more argument." Shri Yallamanda Reddy then said "Thank you." The amendment which he brought in the other day—the copy is not with me—is not like what the Minister has brought today.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference?

Shri Bade: What he has submitted is not Shri Yallamanda Reddy's amendment.

Shri Tyagi: As Shri Bade has said, actually speaking, it was the unanimous view of the House the other day that confiscation should not be made of the foodgrains belonging to the producer and the Minister has ex-

plained that it is only a consequential change that is being proposed today to bring forth the considered opinion of the House. As far as my other hon. friend is concerned, I must assure you that we who stand for farmers are not going to yield to the urban communists at all. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The amendment which was accepted the other day reads as follows:

"Provided that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provisions of this Act, no foodgrains or oilseeds seized in pursuance of an Order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a producer of such foodgrains or oilseeds produced by him shall be confiscated under this section."

What he wants now to say is, it is only a transposition of some words from one place to another for making it quite clear. In other words, there is nothing that is being changed in what the House has accepted. (*Interruption*): I consider that it is only for mal and consequential and there is nothing new that is being introduced in that. Under Rule 93(3) it is permissible. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May be there is no substantial change in the amendment that was accepted. But I think the explanation he offers is not convincing. Was it really because there was some technical difficulty for which the changes are being made or because he wants something substantial to be introduced? That is our suspicion.

Mr. Speaker: He has also said that it is only a consequential and verbal amendment.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Sir, when the Minister moved his original amendment, his intention was to give exemption to the producers. But as it was drafted, it gave exemption not only to producers but also to mill-owners and others. At

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

that stage, I brought it to the notice of the Minister and moved an amendment so that only the producers will be exempted and not those people who are mill-owners and traders. The Minister readily agreed.

So, I thanked him. My contention was that such a blanket exemption should not be given. Mr. Ranga on this side and some Congress members on the other side brought pressure on the Minister as a result of which the Minister brought that amendment. It was not originally there; it was brought at a later stage as a result of pressure from Mr. Ranga and some Congress Members. When the Minister brought that amendment, I found that his real intention was to exempt only the producers and not mill-owners and traders. So, I moved my amendment to which he agreed. For that, I thanked him.

Mr. Speaker: It would be very clear if I read the original amendment No. 48 moved by Mr. Subramaniam. It reads:

"Provided that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provisions of this Act, no foodgrains or oilseeds seized in pursuance of an Order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a person engaged in the production of such foodgrains or oilseeds shall be confiscated under this section."

Then, Mr. Yallamanda Reddy moved his amendment.

Shri Ranga: After giving due notice.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Yallamanda Reddy's amendment reads thus:

"That in the amendment moved by Shri C. Subramaniam, printed as No. 48 in List No. 11 of amendments,—

- (i) delete the words "a person engaged in the production"

and insert—"a producer"; and

- (ii) add the following in between "foodgrains or oilseeds" and "shall"—produced by him."

This amendment was adopted by the House at that time.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत मेरा पायंट ऑफ आर्डर है। आप इस नियम के अधीन इस बहस को स्वीकृत कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका फैसला हो चुका है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें। मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 109 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में साफ दिया गया है कि जब किसी विधेयक पर विचार हो रहा हो, तो किसी भी स्टेज पर यह प्रस्ताव रखा जा सकता है कि उस बहस को स्वीकृत कर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं इस को पुट कर देता हूँ।

The question is:

For Amendment No. 48, as amended by Amendment No. 52 which was adopted on 29-8-1966.

Substitute

"Provided that without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provision of this Act, no foodgrains or edible oilseeds seized in pursuance of an order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a producer shall, if the seized foodgrains or edible oilseeds have been produced by him be confiscated under this section".

As I have said already, this is a formal and verbal amendment. I take it that the House agrees.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

The motion was adopted.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बिना कारण सुने
इस पर मत कैसे ले सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्या आप
कारण नहीं सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले चार दफ़ा इस
पर फसला हो चुका है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप पहले मेरे
कारण सुन लें । बिना कारण सुने आप
इस प्रस्ताव पर मत लेकर ज्यादाती करेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया । अध्यक्ष
महोय, कार्यवाही में यह लिखा जाएगा कि
आप ने बिना कारण सुने और जाने इस
प्रस्ताव पर मत ले लिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
चूँकि आप ने कारण नहीं सुने हैं, इसलिए
मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर डिबीजन की मांग
करता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That further debate on this mo-
tion be adjourned".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No 24

AYES

12.59 hrs.

Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chakravartty, Shrima. Renu
Divedy, Shri Surendranath
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram.
Imbichibava, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gaukri, Shanker

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nembiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranen

Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vimala Devi, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barua, Shri R.
Basant Kustuwari, Shrimati
Basumatari Shri,
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bisat, Shri J. B. S.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Kotah, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.

Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gowdh, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri

Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malaichami, Shri
Mansan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri.
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakari Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra Shri Shyam Dhar

Mohanty, Shri Gokulnanda
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murti, Shri M. S.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nirajan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Singh, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri

Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwar
Sinhason Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav Shri Ram Harkha

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : मेरा वोट
नहीं पड़ा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा भी वोट नहीं
पड़ा है ।

Mr. Speaker: The result of the
division is 'Ayes' 28; 'Noes' 135.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: There is another
amendment which Mr. Subramaniam
wants to be made.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
आपने बिना कारण को सुने प्रस्ताव को
मतदान के लिए रख दिया, इस से ज्यादा
जनतंत्र का कोई हनन नहीं हो सकता है ।
मैं आपके इस निर्णय के खिलाफ मदन-
त्याग करता हूँ ।

(Shri Ram Sewak Yadav then left the
House)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमीचन्द
प्यारेलाल की जहाज कम्पनी की लूट के
बारे में मैंने वहस के दौरान अपने भाषण
में जो वक्तव्य दिया और खाद्य मंत्री ने...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह हाउस को
रैन्सम पर होल्ड करना ठीक नहीं है ।

13 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी : बोलने की भी इजाजत
नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, नहीं इजाजत
है ।

अब आप बाहर चले जाइये । मिस्टर
बागड़ी से मैंने कहा है कि बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं चला जाऊंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय,
क्यों निकाल रहे हैं ? वह तो बैठे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं कहता हूँ कि
बाहर चले जाइये तो बैठ जाते हैं । जब मैं
कहता हूँ कि बैठ जाइये तो खड़े रहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जा रहा हूँ लेकिन
यह अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल इस मंत्रिमंडल
को ले कर डूबेगा ।

*Sarvashri Bagri and Madhu Limaye also voted for AYES.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, आप बाहर जाइए ।

(श्री बागड़ी सदन के बाहर चले गए ।)

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, there is one more consequential amendment, that on page 3, line 9,—for “State Government”, substitute—“such judicial authority”.

Mr. Speaker: That is a consequential amendment and I hope the House agrees with it.

The question is:

Page 3, line 9 for “State Government”, substitute—“such judicial authority”.

The motion was adopted.

Division No. 25]

AYES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Batra, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bisai, Shri J. B. S.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi Shri S. N.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavada, Shrimati Johrabai
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Sudhanu
Das, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gadgil, Shri Fetehsingh
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gowdh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram

Hansda, Shri Sudhodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jannadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Khadiolkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Shabanawaz
Kishor Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malaichami, Shri
Manana, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt

Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibbuti
Mohanty, Shri Gokulnada
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murti, Shri M. S.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel Shri Chhotubhai
Patil, Shri D. S.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramaspathi
Raut, Shri Bholi
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Bill, as amended, to the vote of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, this is a peculiar thing. The hon. Minister moved an amendment and we are not allowed to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: No discussion is necessary. It is a formal amendment, a consequential amendment. I could do it, but I wanted to mention it before the House. That is why I have mentioned it and the House has agreed to it. I shall now put the motion to the House.

The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The Lok Sabha Divided.

[13. 03 hrs.]

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samnani, Shri
Sarat, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri

Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri A. T.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H.[C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri

Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

NOES

Abdul, Raahid,
Besant Kunwari, Shrimati
Bhecl, Shri P. H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Gulshan, Shri

Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Singh, Shri Y. D.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Valvi*, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes—136, Noes—13

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था कोई नहीं है ।

Shri Maurya's also may be noted.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kath (Jhalawar): Sir, I am for "Ayes"...

Shri Valvi (Nandurbar): I am also for "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: All that will be noted. "Ayes" have 136 and "Noes" have 13. The "Ayes" have it; the "Ayes" have it.

The Bill, as amended, is passed.

The motion was adopted.

13.02 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE
356 IN RELATION TO THE STATE
OF PUNJAB;
AND

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President of India on the 5th July, 1966, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Revised List of Business before the House shows the ominous asterisk marks against items 16 and 17 with a footnote "to be discussed together", that is to say, the Proclamation issued by the President with regard to Punjab and the Bill seeking to confer the powers of Parliament on the President are to be discussed together.

*Shri Valvi wanted to vote for Ayes.

Now, Sir, if by any mischance or by misfortune the Statutory Motion regarding the Proclamation is not accepted by the House, is defeated by the House, then, Sir, the Bill has no place.

It has no *locus standi*, no legs to stand upon.

May I invite your attention to rule 66? I know, it is not on all fours, but the principle and the spirit of the rule including the letter of it—90 per cent—should apply to the present case also. What does the rule say? It says:—

“A bill, which is dependent wholly or partly upon another bill pending before the House, may be introduced in the House”—

it can be introduced and it has been introduced already—

“in anticipation of the passing of the Bill on which it is dependent:

Provided that the second Bill”—

this is important—

“shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President.”

We all are always thankful to you for the light you shed on various matters before the House. Enseated in that high chair, illumined by the mellow light of the Dharma Chakra you are really an inspiration to the House.

I submit that here rule 66 applies. What is before the House are two matters, which may not be Bills—one a Resolution by the Government, an official Resolution, and another a Bill dealing with the same subject. Because of the bulldozer majority they will pass both. That I know. But, suppose, it was not the case. We must set up good precedents here which will be a beacon for generations to

come. If the first Resolution is not accepted, is defeated, by the House, if the Resolution regarding the Proclamation is defeated then what happens? There is a vacuum; the Bill before the House cannot be proceeded with. Therefore this rule has been very rightly formulated, I suppose, by the committee of which you were the presiding diety. It provides that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first motion regarding the Resolution has been adopted by the House. If that is adopted, then only the Bill before the House can be proceeded with.

It is only by a sheer accident that then can bank on the hordes behind them, the serried ranks on the Treasury Benches,—they have the audacity to do all this. But it is against the rules that these should be clubbed together and discussed together. I do submit that the Resolution should be moved first and the Bill may be taken up after the Resolution is adopted by the House.

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution shall be moved first and the motion about the Bill shall be moved afterwards.

So far as rule 66 is concerned, that only lays down the procedure for two Bills, that is, if both are Bills. Here we have not got two Bills. One is a Resolution and the other is a Bill. Therefore rule 66 does not apply to it strictly.

The precedents are that we have always been taking such a Resolution and the Bill together, discussing them together. After discussion we will put the Resolution first and if that is passed, then alone the Bill will be put to the vote of the House.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I beg to move:—

“That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to

[Shri Nanda]

make laws, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: First I have to place the Resolution. Motion moved:—

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President of India on the 5th July, 1966, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

That is before the House. Now, the second one. Motion moved:—

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration."

They will be discussed together, but as I have made it clear, first the Resolution shall be put to the House and, if that is carried, afterwards the Bill shall be put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I expect, I am quite confident, that this statutory motion will have the approval of all sections of the House.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Nanda: I am certain. You will yourself prove it by your own conduct in this matter.

An Hon. Member: Do not presume too much.

Shri Nanda: I shall give the reason. This comes in the wake of a decision taken by Government. That decision itself was fully in consonance with the wishes of this House, with the unanimous assent of this House.

I shall give in a few words its background. The House will recall that on the 21st March I made a statement here which constitutes the basis for a series of steps that have been taken leading to the re-organisation of the present State of Punjab.

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

You will permit me to quote some relevant portions of this statement. I am quoting from that statement in order to bring to the minds of hon. Members the essential purpose, the circumstances and the background of this motion:—

"The Committee of Members of Parliament, headed by the hon'ble Speaker, has made its report which was laid on the Table of the House on 18th March, 1966.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that it would be in the larger interests of the people of Punjab and of the country as a whole, that the present State of Punjab be re-organised on the linguistic basis and has recommended that:

the Punjabi Region should form a unilingual Punjabi State;

the hill areas of Punjab included in the Hindi Region, which the contiguous to Himachal Pradesh and have linguistic and cultural affinity with that territory should be merged with Himachal Pradesh; and

that the remaining areas should be formed as a separate unit which may be called the Haryana State.

Government have given careful thought to these recommendations. They have decided to accept, in principle, that the present State of Punjab be re-organised on linguistic basis.

The Committee further recommended that in case there were any boundary adjustments to be made a Committee of experts be set up immediately to suggest the necessary adjustments. Government accept, in principle that the boundaries may be determined with the help of experts. They

intend to take early steps to give effect to the decision to re-organise the State of Punjab on the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraph."

This is from that statement.

The Government of India in their Resolution dated 23rd April, 1966 announced their decision to appoint a Commission consisting of Justice J. C. Shah as Chairman and Shriyut S. Dutt and M. M. Philip as members, for the purpose of determining the actual boundaries of the proposed re-organised units. It was announced that the Commission would recommend such adjustments in the existing boundary of the Hindi and Punjabi Regions as may be necessary to secure the linguistic homogeneity of the proposed Punjab and Haryana States, and would indicate boundaries of the Hill areas which were contiguous to Himachal Pradesh and had linguistic and cultural affinity with that territory. The Resolution said that the Commission would apply the linguistic principle with due regard to the census figures of 1961 and other relevant considerations and may also take into consideration such other factors as administrative convenience and economic well-being, geographic contiguity and facility of communication. The deadline of 31st May was fixed for the Commission to make its recommendations. The Commission presented its report to the Government on 31st May, 1966.

The Commission's recommendations marked out the areas of the present Punjab, which will form the Punjabi-speaking State, those which will form the Hindi speaking State and the rest which should be merged with Himachal Pradesh.

Shri S. Dutt gave a note of dissent regarding the position of Kharar Chandigarh. The Government has taken certain decisions in relation to the recommendations of the Commission and various other aspects of the scheme of re-organisation. These are

embodied in the Re-organisation Bill which will be introduced in the Lok Sabha very shortly.

I shall now explain the circumstances which created the need for the issue of the President's Proclamation under article 356 in relation to the State of Punjab. It was, of course, not an essential part of the scheme of re-organisation that the Punjab State should be brought under President's Rule for giving effect to this scheme. The Assembly and the Council of Ministers might have continued to function. I have, therefore, to explain why it could not be so and why there had to be a change.

The decision to re-organise the State and create the two new States of Punjab and Haryana led to a somewhat abnormal situation. It culminated in a letter which the Chief Minister wrote to the Governor tendering resignation of his Ministry. The Cabinet left office on the 22nd June, 1966. The present Governor of Punjab reported to the President that no alternative Ministry was possible. I shall read out the letter of the Governor to the President.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Appointed from Delhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Stage managed.

Shri Alvares (Punjim): Stage-managed drama.

Shri Nanda: Delhi conforms to the wishes of the people as expressed by the representative of the State Assembly.

I read the letter:—

"The Ramkishan Ministry resigned during the time of my predecessor on June 22, 1966. Their resignation was accepted by my predecessor, but pending other arrangements my predecessor requested the Ramkishan Ministry to continue to function. Since

[Shri Nanda]

taking over charge of my duties here yesterday, I have been having discussions with several people with a view to ascertaining whether an alternative arrangement for the formation of a Ministry could be made. I have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister, all the other Ministers, with the leader of the opposition, Sardar Gurnam Singh, Pt. Mohan Lal, ex-Home Minister of Punjab, and others."

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): He is not in the opposition. Pandit Mohan Lal was a Congress member.

Shri Nanda: There is a complete unanimity that under the present conditions it would not be possible to form another Ministry and that there is no alternative except for the Government of the State to be taken over by the President. I am in agreement with this view and accordingly recommended that under provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India, you may be pleased to issue a Proclamation assuming to yourself all executive functions of the Government of the State.

With respectful regard".

In pursuance of this, the President's Proclamation was issued on the 5th July, 1966.

Sir, I have dealt with the statutory motion. I have moved the Bill also regarding which I may just say a few words. This Proclamation which I have already dealt with makes necessary certain other steps. There is nothing new or unusual about this Bill. In all such circumstances, whenever such occasions have arisen in the past, similar legislation has been passed. And it is also very necessary. It will be appreciated by hon. Members that in the absence of delegation to the President on the lines proposed in the Bill every legislative measure required to be enacted for the State

of Punjab will have to come through the machinery of Parliament throwing avoidable additional burden on Parliament.

13

It is for the convenience of the House, to save the time of the House, to enable necessary action to be taken that is needed in the interest of the State concerned, that this provision is incorporated in the Bill. This is a usual provision.

On similar lines, whatever has been done in the past in such circumstances is proposed to be done in this case also regarding the appointment of a consultative committee. So, a provision to that effect is embodied in this Bill.

These are the essential provisions. There is also another very important provision in the Bill which says that any such step taken by the President in pursuance of the powers resumed by the President should come before the House to enable this Parliament to make any modifications that may be considered necessary.

This is a very brief Bill with only two or three provisions. I hope that both the Proclamation and the Bill will be passed by this House speedily.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the motions have already been placed before the House earlier. The time allotted for the Bill is five hours. I think we can have four hours for the general discussion and one hour for clause by clause consideration.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsapur): One is a Resolution. Another is a Bill. For considering both the time is not sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have four hours for discussion and one hour for the clauses. Let us try to save some time.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) :
यह मुख्यतया पंजाब और हरियाना
वालों का मामला है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सब लोगों को
मौका मिलेगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That
means, the clause by clause considera-
tion will be taken up only tomorrow,
not today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. The
Minister will reply to the discussion
today. We will take up the second
reading tomorrow.

Shri D. D Pauri (Kaithal): In re-
gard to the re-organisation of Punjab
a Bill is coming later in the session.
So, I think it would save considerable
time of the House if we confine the
discussion to the Bill that we have
before us and if we do not address
ourselves to the basic question of re-
organisation, that would be helpful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now Shri
Buta Singh.

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ
से पहले माननीय गृहमंत्री जी ने इस रेजोल्यूशन
को पेश करते हुए इस सदन में फ़रमाया था
कि इस सदन के सभी पक्ष इस रेजोल्यूशन की
हिमायत करेंगे । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि
इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में और खास कर पंजाब
में जो विरोधी दल हैं वह इस रेजोल्यूशन की
पूरे दिल से हिमायत करते हैं । कारण उन के
अपने अपने हैं, क्योंकि यह बात साबित हो
चुकी है कि जो मौजूदा पार्टी बरसरे इकतदार
है वह एक क्लीन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और एक
अच्छी सरकार नहीं दे पाई । इसी वजह से
जो मौजूदा पंजाब प्रदेश के विरोधी दल हैं
वह इस रेजोल्यूशन की हिमायत करते हैं ।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस समस्या की
एक बैकग्राउंड इस सदन के सामने रखी,
परन्तु वह एक बात भूल गये कि इस समस्या

के पीछे बहुत बड़ी कुर्बानी है । पूरे अठारह वर्षों
तक पंजाबी सूबे को प्राप्त करने के लिये
शिरोमणि अकाली दल और उस के वर्कर्स ने
पंजाब की जनता के साथ मिल कर एक बहुत
बड़ा संघर्ष किया । उस संघर्ष में जितने आदमी
जल गये उस की मिसाल हिन्दुस्तान की
आजादी की मुहिम में भी नहीं मिलती । दर्जनों
आदमी मारे गये, और जो जदीद कुर्बानी की
गई उस की मिसाल भी कहीं नहीं मिलती ।
आज इस प्रोक्लेमेशन को इंट्रोड्यूस करते हुए
मंत्री महोदय ने जो बैकग्राउंड दी है उस के
सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के जरिये से उनके बोटिस
में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ, कि इन अठारह
वर्षों में जो एजिटेशन चलाया गया, मुझे बहुत
फ़ख़ है कि उस पर अग्न एजिटेशन में हालांकि
हजारों की तादाद में गिरफ़्तारियां हुईं, लेकिन
एक पाई का भी सरकारी जायदाद का नुकसान
नहीं हुआ । कहीं किसी भी पोस्ट ऑफिस को,
किसी रेलवे लाइन को, किसी रेलवे स्टेशन को
या किसी पुलिस वाले को कोई नुकसान या
चोट नहीं आने दी गई । यह था सबूत उस
मुसम्मम इरादे का, उस पक्के इरादे का जिस
ने यह पंजाबी सूबा प्राप्त किया है । इस सदन
में मैं आज उन बहादुरों को श्रद्धांजलि दे रहा
हूँ जिन्होंने इस के लिये अपनी ज़िन्दगियां
लगा दीं ।

राष्ट्रपति शासन पंजाब में पहले भी हो
चुका है । यह बात बहुत खेद से कही जाती है
कि पंजाब और दिल्ली का साथ ऐसा है जैसे
कोई अपेन्डिक्स होता है । यहां तक आप ने
पढ़ा होगा और देखा भी होगा कि पंजाब के
मंत्री एक हफ्ते में छः दिन यहां रहते थे, पूरी
की पूरी कैबिनेट यहां रहती थी जब कि उन के
यहां आने का मकसद होता था सिर्फ़ अपने
आला हुकाम से मिलना और उन की खुशनुदी
हासिल करना । वे यहां अपने झगड़े लाते
रहते थे, जिस की वजह से जो राष्ट्रीय तत्त्व
पंजाब में हैं उन के ऊपर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव
होता था । वहां पर लोक राज्य तो दब चुका
है, केवल कांग्रेस राज्य है । मैं दावे से कहता

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

हूँ कि जो पंजाब के गवर्नर लोग हैं उन को यह बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं है कि जब जी चाहा असेम्बली तोड़ दी, जब जी चाहा कबिनेट बना ली, जब जी चाहा राष्ट्रपति का राज्य नाफिज कर दिया। यह बातें ऐसी हैं जो एक लोक राज्य को शोभा नहीं देती हैं।

श्री नन्दा ने कहा कि पंजाब में स्थिति ऐसी हो गई थी कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन नाफिज करना पड़ा। मैं कांग्रेस के चीफ मिनिस्टर की जबानी ही आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मिनिस्ट्री से इस्तीफा देते वक्त क्या वाक्य कहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि:

"My resignation would create a cordial and congenial atmosphere in the State."

यह दो बातें पहले नहीं पाई जाती थीं। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि काङ्ग्रेस और कंजीनियल ऐटमास्फियर कैबिनेट के अन्दर और बाहर कहीं भी नहीं था। अगर इस बात का और सबूत किसी को लेना हो तो वह श्री धर्मवीर जिन को कुछ मित्रों ने श्री कर्मवीर कहा है, और उन के कामों से मिल सकता है। जब श्री धर्मवीर जी ने पंजाब का शासन अपने हाथ में लिया उस से पहले जो पंजाब की पॉलिटिकल हालत थी वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है।

एक बात और जो मैं इस सदन के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि श्री धर्मवीर से पहले पंजाब के गवर्नर श्री उज्जल सिंह थे। उन को कब लाया गया। जब पंजाब में सयासी तौर पर तनाव इतना बढ़ चुका था कि सरकार समझती थी कि किसी भी वक्त पंजाब की हालत बदतर हो सकती थी। जिस वक्त उन्होंने सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो को एक विशेष ग्रुप के नेता होने की हैसियत से इस्तेमाल किया और उस वक्त पंजाबी सूबे को मांगने वालों के ऊपर जो जुल्म डाये गए, उस नजरिये को समाने रख

कर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति का अप्वाइंटमेंट किया गया जो इस हालत को सम्भाल सके। श्री उज्जल सिंह को इस हालत को काबू करने और उस में निपटने के लिए गवर्नर बनाया गया।

जब उनको रेग्युलराइज्ड किया गया तो उन्हीं के जो शब्द थे वे मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन से किसी अखबारनवीस ने पूछा कि आपकी ट्रांसफर हो रही है तो पहले जो आर्डर आपका हुआ था वह इस शर्त पर हुआ था कि पंजाब का बटवारा होगा तो आपको यहां से गवर्नरी छोड़ कर कहीं और जाना पड़ेगा?

"Asked whether he had been earlier appointed Governor of Punjab till the next General Elections, Mr. Ujjal Singh replied in the affirmative but said that his new orders of appointment had not come. It was for Delhi to decide these matters".

इसको लेकर यह स्वाभाविक था कि सिखों और शिरोमणि अकाली दल के हलकों में चर्चा शुरू होती। जब मुश्किल का समय था उस वक्त तो उनको वहाँ का गवर्नर बनाया गया और जब पंजाब के एसेट्स का, उसकी सर्विसिस का डिविजन होने को था, पंजाब को नया रूप दिया जाने वाला था उस वक्त उनको इसलिए ट्रांसफर किया गया कि एक तकड़ा फिरकापरस्त ग्रुप उनके अपोज्ड था, वह उन को नहीं चाहता था। मैं एक मिनट के लिए भी यह प्रभाव नहीं देना चाहता हूँ कि हम गवर्नरी चाहते हैं मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी के ऊपर आपका कान्फिडेंस है और उस में आपने अपना कान्फिडेंस रिपोज़ किया है तो उस कान्फिडेंस का आपका मान करना चाहिए, वह कान्फिडेंस आपका जो उस में है वह कायम रहना चाहिए।

ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि आदमी एक को इसलिए गवर्नर बना दिया जाए कि वह एक एजेंटेशन को दबा दे और उसके बाद उस आदमी को वहां से हटाकर किसी दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाए सिर्फ इसलिए कि एक तकड़ा घुप नहीं चाहता है कि एक सिख वहां का गवर्नर हो . .

Shri D. D. Puri: Question.

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह बहुत बुरी बात है। संक्युलर स्टेट में ऐसी बातों को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। माइनोरिटी को जो शक है, जो डर है ऐसी बातों से उस के ये डर और ये शक पक्के होते हैं। मेरे दोस्त ने क्वेश्चन कहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह उज्ज्वल मिह जी के उन शब्दों को देखें जो कि उन्होंने राजभवन में कहे थे जबकि उनको अलविदाई पार्टी दी गई थी। उन्होंने कहा था :

"I am leaving Punjab with a heavy heart after serving the State to the best of my ability."

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कौन सी पार्टी को ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : 26 जून को जब चाय पार्टी उन को जाने से पहले दी गई थी।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से विनती करूंगा कि ऐसे प्रभाव को वह न बनने दे, ऐसे प्रभाव को वह न जाने दें, ऐसे फैसले वह न करें जिन से ऐसा प्रभाव पैदा हो कि किसी विशेष जाति या किसी विशेष घुप के लोगों के साथ ऐसा बरताव किया जा रहा है। मास्टर तारा सिंह ने इसके ऊपर बहुत क्रिटिसिज्म किया है। इस तरह का क्रिटिसिज्म न हो, इसका सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस तरह के जो काम हैं जो कि सरकार करती हैं, ये बन्द होने चाहियें।

हम क्यों कहते हैं कि पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति राज कायम रहे ? राष्ट्रपति राज की हिमायत हम क्यों करते हैं ? श्री घमवीर ने पंजाब में जाते ही क्या देखा ? उनकी जो स्टेटमेंट्स अखबारों में छपी हैं उनको आप देखें। उन्होंने कहा है :

"In India, on the slightest pretext, people burn the national properties. But I have not seen anyone destroying the property of black-marketeers."

यह उस निहायत काबिल और निहायत समझदार देश भक्त की स्टेटमेंट है जिस ने देखा कि बहादुर पंजाबियों को ट्रैक्टर में डीजल की जगह मिट्टी का तेल और पानी मिलाकर दिया जाता है, सिमेंट में रेत और काली मिट्टी मिला कर दी जाती है, और बनस्पति में ग्रीज मिलाकर दी जाती है। नन्दा जी पंजाबी हैं। उनको पता है कि पंजाबी देसी घी खाते हैं, दूध पीते हैं। लेकिन अब उनकी किस्मत को आप देखें। उन से देशी घी तो खुस गया और जो वनस्पति घी उनको दिया जाता है उस में भी ग्रीज मिलाई जाती है। इस से बड़ी शर्मनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है। बहादुर पंजाबियों को जो कि देश की सड़कों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं देसी घी में ग्रीज दी जाए इससे दर्दनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है। उन के जिसमों को इस तरह से बीमारियों से लादा जा रहा है। श्री घमवीर जी ने इन सब बातों को देखा। उन्होंने देखा कि मिर्च में लकड़ी का बुरा, मसाले में घोड़े की लीद और केसर कागज का बिकता है। यह सब इस राज की करामात हैं। घाटे में मूंगफली के छिलके और सूखी बासी रोटियां पीस कर दी जाती हैं, यह भी इस राज की करामात है। ये सब बातें कांग्रेस राज्य में हो रही हैं। ये सब बातें उस राज में हो रही थीं जिन्होंने जाते वक्त यह कहा था कि हम पंजाब में मंत्रिमंडल को इसलिए चला रहे हैं कि यहां की फिज्दा अच्छी हो सके। मैं नन्दा जी से

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

प्रार्थना कर्हंगा कि जब तक आम चुनाव नहीं हो जाते तब तक इस मौजूदा गवर्नरी राज को बहू जारी रखें ताकि लोगों की सेहत ठीक हो सके। रता नहीं कब पाकिस्तान का हमला हो जाए। दुश्मन हमारे दरवाजे पर खड़ा है। जब डीजल आयल में पानी और मिट्टी का तेल डाल कर बेचा जाता है तो आप देख सकते हैं कि इससे कितना नुकसान होता है। ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जें और इंजन इससे बरबाद हो जाते हैं। जो ब्लैक मार्किट करने वाले हैं वे समाज विरोधी काम करके जब पैसा कमाते हैं तो आम जनता की हालत कितनी खराब हो जाती है, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। इन सब बातों को ठीक किया जाना चाहिये।

सब से बड़ी बात जो है वह पंजाब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में है। उसमें कॉन्फिडेंस पैदा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। जब पंजाब में पहले सरकार थी तब वहां क्या हालत थी इसको नन्दा जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। उस वक्त अगर किसी पटवारी का ट्रांसफर भी करना होता था तो दिल्ली उसकी इजाजत लेने के लिए आना पड़ता था, किसी ए० एम० आई० का ट्रांसफर भी करना होता था तो यहां से आर्डर लेने पड़ते थे। इस तरह की जो स्थिति है वह नहीं रहनी चाहिये, यह खत्म होनी चाहिये। पंजाब में सही मानों में लोक राज की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री धर्मबीर जी को हर प्रकार से सहायता प्रदान की जाए, उनको हर प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान किया जाए ताकि वह पंजाब में अच्छी फिज्दा पैदा कर सकें, पंजाब को अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दे सकें, ऐसा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दे सकें जो कि किसी राजनीतिक प्रभाव या प्रेशर में आ कर काम न करे। जनता की सेहत के साथ किसी को खिलवाड़ करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। पंजाब की खुशनुदी, पंजाब की बेहतरी में कोई रुकावट नहीं आनी चाहिये। इस सब को

मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूं।

अब असैम्बली की बात बाकी रह जाती है। हमारे संविधान के पंडित श्री कामत ने उस दिन इस बात की चर्चा की थी। सरकार ने पंजाब की विधान सभा को बेइज्जत किया है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। हमारा यह खयाल था कि जिस दिन पार्लियामेंट का यह सेशन शुरू होगा उस के पहले ही दिन पंजाब में बूंक राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है, इस वास्ते सभी मामलों को एजेंडे में टाप प्रायोरिटी मिलेगी ताकि जो पंजाब का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन होने वाला है, जो पंजाब का विभाजन होने वाला है वह इसी सदन के अन्दर, इसी सेशन के अन्दर कम-अज-कम इलैकशन के पहले पूरा हो जाए, वह जो चीज है, वह पास हो जाए। लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से सरकार चल रही है। उस से ऐसा हो जाएगा इस में सन्देह है। उम दिन स्पीकर साहब ने भी यह कहा था कि जिस रफ्तार से आप चल रहे हैं, वह धीमी रफ्तार है और बात कुछ जंचती नहीं है। उनकी इस बात की मैं भी हिमायत करता हूं। पंजाब एसम्बली का इस वक्त बजूद क्या है? वह लैजिस्लेटिव नहीं, केवल भाव एक असैम्बली है। मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन का पंडित नहीं हूं और इसकी जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल इम्प्लीकेशंस हैं, उनको मैं नहीं जानता हूं। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि ऐसा ही पंजाब असैम्बली के साथ एक बार पहले भी हो चुका है, ऐसा ही मज्जाक पंजाब असैम्बली के साथ एक बार पहले भी हो चुका है। लेकिन मौजूदा जो मज्जाक है यह उस से भी ज्यादा खराब है। मੈम्बरोँ को तनख्वाह मिलती है, इसको हम क्या कहें? इसको हम तनख्वाह कहें, आनरेरियम कहें, बवशीश कहें, नया कहें? मैम्बर फंक्शन नहीं कर सकते हैं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : रिश्वत।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह जो सफ़ेद हाथी पंजाब के सिर पर आपने रख छोड़ा है इसको आप खत्म

करें । जब इसको फंक्शन नहीं करना है तो इसको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। पंजाब में लोक राज नहीं है । वहां पर तो कांग्रेस का राज है और कांग्रेस की मर्जी के साथ असैम्बली खत्म होती है और इसकी मर्जी के साथ ही असैम्बली जो उठती है । राष्ट्रपति जी का जो प्रोक्लेमेशन हुआ है उस में कोई तारीख नहीं दी हुई है कि कब तक व्यवस्था चलेगी ? अक्टूबर तक चलेगी, 1 नवम्बर तक चलेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब से सम्बन्धित जो काम हैं उनको जिस स्पीड के साथ आप कर रहे हैं, आप चाहें भी तब भी जनरल इन्केशन तक उनको पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। अभी दहेजिया कमेटी बैठी हुई है ? दो तीन कमेटियां पंजाब की सर्विसिस और एसेट्स का बटवारा करने के लिए बनी हुई हैं। उन्होंने अभी तक अच्छी तरह से काम भी शुरू नहीं किया है और पता नहीं वे कितनी देर लगाती हैं। इन सब बातों के कारण जो शिरोमणि अकाली दल के दोनों ग्रुप हैं उन दोनों ने इस बात को अच्छा नहीं समझा है कि सरकार की रफ्तार तेज है। वे समझते हैं कि सरकार इस चीज को लटकाना चाहती है । देर करना चाहती है । जो मौजूदा असैम्बली है इस में जान नहीं डाली जा सकती है । अगर जान नहीं डाली जा सकती है तो कम से कम इसको खत्म तो किया ही जा सकता है । अगर आपने ऐसा कर दिया तो पंजाब के ऊपर जो एक बोझ है यह तो हलका हो सकता है, उसका जो यह खर्चा है यह तो कम हो सकता है ।

मैं समझता था कि इस हालत में पंजाब असैम्बली के जो मੈम्बर हैं उन में कुछ खुददारी आएगी और वे खुद इसको भंग किये जाने की मांग करेंगे। लेकिन जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है और जिस तरह से पावर के लिए रस्साकशी चल रही है उस में वे आजादी से सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं। उन में खुददारी की भावना नहीं आ सकती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता

हूं कि नन्दा जी उस असैम्बली को जो कि लेजिस्लेटिव नहीं है, खाली असैम्बली है और जिस को इसलिए रखा हुआ है ताकि मैम्बर उन के साथ रहें और पार्टी का काम चलता रहे, उस असैम्बली को भी खत्म कर दें ।

Shri D. D. Puri: I made a respectful submission and a suggestion to the House that it would save the time of the House very considerably if we at this stage did not go into the basic question of the reorganisation of the Punjab because we have an undertaking from the Home Minister that in this very session, that matter would be dealt with in some detail.

I was somewhat disagreeably surprised by my learned and good friend making a capital out of this opportunity and stating that the credit for the reorganisation of the Punjab was due to the agitational approach that his Party had adopted all the way through. We shall deal with this matter in some detail. But I wish to make it perfectly clear that there was no agitation before which we yielded; it was a *suo moto* decision of the Government of India based on merits because they felt that the time had come when the Punjab be reorganised and they took the only step that should have been taken, i.e., they appointed a Committee of all sections of the House, the wisest people of the House; the collective wisdom of this House was really reflected in the final action that Government have taken in this regard. Without labouring on this point any further, I wish to say emphatically that it was not due to any agitation at all; we did not yield before any agitation; we took the decision; the Government of India took the decision in its own wisdom and after consulting all sections of the House; they respected the collective wisdom of the Lok Sabha. This is the first point that I wish to make very briefly.

Before we came to the real provisions that we have before us, my hon.

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friend spoke something against the transfer of the Governor. This is hardly a matter which should be taken up by this forum. This is an administrative matter. In any case, there were certainly changing circumstances and changing conditions. To attribute a communal motive to this transfer, to a straightforward act by the Government of India, is, I think, most unfair. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

My hon. friend has quoted only the three words of the Governor, namely, that he left the Punjab with a heavy heart. Every Punjabi leaves the Punjab with a heavy heart. But he did not state that the Governor, more than once, has unequivocally stated that there was no communalism involved in his transfer at all. This question was put to him specifically not once, but a dozen times. In fact, I can bear a personal testimony to this fact. I had detailed discussions with the Governor in this regard. Quoting only the first three words of the Governor to say that he was leaving the Punjab with a heavy heart and then saying that Mr. Ujjal Singh himself supported the view that is sought to be put forward today is, I think, grossly unfair to this House.

Shri Buta Singh: Can he read the full text?

Shri D. D. Puri: I had discussed it with the Governor. The matter was put to him in so many words more than once and without fear of contradiction I can state that it was never the view of Mr. Ujjal Singh that he attached any motive to his transfer. It was a straightforward act. It was for the Home Ministry, for the Government of India, for the President, to decide. No one will even remotely suggest that there was no change in circumstances. At the time Mr. Ujjal Singh was appointed, there were those circumstances: the previous Governor was ill and so on; All those changes in circumstances were there

Therefore, I would say that it is grossly unfair to this House to attach any communal motive to one of those administrative acts.

I will not take much time of the House. Very briefly I will make a submission. It has been suggested . . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): It is very unfair to Mr. Ujjal Singh.

Shri D. D. Puri: Yes; it is very unfair to Mr. Ujjal Singh. Whatever the hon. member might say, Mr. Ujjal Singh is one of those people who are utterly and entirely above communalism.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That is correct.

Shri D. D. Puri: I must pay a tribute to Mr. Ujjal Singh. I am very glad the hon. Member drew my attention to this aspect of the matter. I would have been unfair to him if I did not do so.

My hon. friend has suggested that the Assembly should be dismissed; he grudges the salaries that the MLAs are drawing at present. It is a temporary measure. We decided in this House that the Punjab was to be reorganised and certain steps had to be taken in order to implement the decision to reorganise the Punjab. For that temporary period, till the Punjab can be reorganised, till we have gone through the various formalities of law, certain arrangements had to be made and in order to facilitate those arrangements, it was decided that the Assembly might be suspended. Therefore, I do not agree with my hon. friend at all when he says that the MLAs should be dismissed and we should grudge them the salary that they are receiving. I will not go into further details.

He also suggested that the Governor's rule might be extended right upto the next elections.

Shri Buta Singh: What would they do?

Shri D. D. Puri: They are waiting to be recalled and to function as separate Assemblies of the Punjab and of Hariana and to take upon themselves the onerous task of doing certain things before their term ends. That is a very important task. After all, their experience and wisdom have to be utilised. The entire distribution of assets and liabilities and of water and irrigation cannot be merely left to the services; the elected representatives of the people have to put their heads together and solve these things. It is very difficult to argue. I welcome the Governor's rule myself. It was necessary to do that and the present Governor has done excellent work. I shall come to that later. I am now only dealing with the points raised by my hon. friend.

The point number one is that there are Constitutional difficulties in the extension of the Governor's rule. The Governor's rule was imposed—let us be clear and honest in our minds—with one particular objective in view and that is, as a step preliminary for the State to be reorganised and to be honest to ourselves, as soon as the reorganisation is complete, we have no business to continue the Governor's rule, whatever the merits of the Governor's rule. Which I shall elucidate later. In any case it is very difficult to argue with a person who has no faith in democracy; if some one has no faith in democracy and re thinks that the elected representatives of the people should be the last people to whom the government of the State should be entrusted, I cannot argue with him. That is entirely a different point.

I propose to be very brief. At this time this is not a controversial matter. Number one is the Ordinance proclaiming the President's rule and number two is something which is really consequential upon the promulgation of the Governor's rule. This is very very formal.

I do join my friend in paying a glorious tribute to the excellent work that the present Governor has done. There is no doubt about this. There were difficulties, serious hoarding of foodgrains, serious adulteration of foodgrains and some of the tales that came out were absolutely true and harrowing. This may partly be attributable to the fact that over the last six months or so or over the last one year or a year and a half—at any rate, over the last six or seven months—when reorganisation was in the offing, there was a certain amount of weakening of the hold of the Ministry, whether the State would be divided or not. That is true.

But I state publicly here that the present Governor has done excellent work. After all, the President's rule is the rule of the Central Government and ultimately it is the rule of this House, and I must say that it has covered itself with glory; the members of this House are very proud of the excellent work that the present Governor has done. Nevertheless there are limitations to the circumstances. As soon as certain formalities have been gone through, as soon as we have passed the Reorganisation Bill and as soon as the other House has also dealt with it, democracy must be restored and it must be re-instituted and sooner that is done, the better, so that all important questions can be taken up by the chosen representatives of the people. There is really very little else that has to be said at this stage. But I would only draw the attention of the Home Minister to one thing. I feel that certain statements that are made in the House in regard to the Punjab at question time and at other times sometimes appear to be very inaccurate, and now that under the President's rule, there is more direct link or contact between the Home Minister and the Punjab, it is a little less pardonable that these serious inaccuracies should occur. I would only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the proceedings on the

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24th of this month when it was stated by Shri Hathi in answer to a supplementary question that the Chief Secretary of the Punjab had been transferred from his post, and from the number of questions asked and answers given and in the context in which the question was asked, it was made to appear as if he was carrying a stigma that certain observations had been made against him and that as a matter of punishment, the Chief Secretary and somebody else had been removed from their posts or had been transferred from their posts. There is no need to read out from the proceedings, but they are right here. As far as I gather, this is incorrect.

I am not aware of the Das Commission having made any observation against the Chief Secretary or even of the Chief Secretary having been transferred. I think apart from a short period of leave that he enjoyed during the last summer, he has held that post all the time. I wish the Home Ministry checked up their facts on these all-important matters before making those statements.

I strongly support the measure before us, the Ordinance that has brought the President's Rule or rather the Proclamation and also the Bill which I would insist upon calling as a purely consequential measure based upon that Proclamation, and I do hope and expect that every section of the House will welcome these measures.

I would also request finally the Home Minister to kindly indicate more or less definitely the date on which we shall have the Punjab Reorganisation Bill in our hands and also the date on which that Bill is going to be discussed here, because it is a matter of very considerable importance to all those that come from the constituencies in the Punjab.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is well known that this Government cannot do a thing in a straight forward manner;

they cannot do a thing in a principled way; they cannot do a thing to the satisfaction of the urges of the people concerned. The tackling of the Punjab situation by this Government is another instance of bungling and blunder.

The hon. Minister had hoped that the entire House would welcome the motions before it. I am sorry I cannot agree with him. If he means by that statement that the entire House will welcome the idea of linguistic reorganisation of the Punjab State, then of course, it has been made amply clear on more than one occasion in this House by all concerned that we are all for the linguistic reorganisation of the Punjab State. There again I should like to indict this Government which has taken this decision in such a belated manner. They have consistently and persistently refused to accede to the demand for a Punjabi Suba and a Vishal Haryana.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is only Haryana, not Vishal Haryana.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: They say that it is only Haryana and not Vishala Haryana yet.

I do not want to take the time of the House by going into past history, but we all know how much blood was wasted and how many lives were wasted because of the anti-people policy of this Government in various parts of India in the name of linguistic reorganisation. Right from Shri Potti Sriramulu, we remember the names of numberless heroes who had to pay with their own lives for the principle of linguistic reorganisation of this country, but this Government tried to resist it at every stage. Even after the report of the States Reorganisation Commission, we remember what happened in the case of the Bombay State, and how many people were made to lose their lives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to go into all that now?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is not very necessary to go into those things, but it is only proper and relevant in this sense . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak on the resolution and the Bill.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Government want to take credit for having done something very timely. They have not done it timely at all.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even at that time when the State was reorganised, they could have done the very same thing in regard to the Punjab State also. But they hesitated and they did not want to do it. But they have had to do it now, and I say that they have had to do it because they were forced to do it, and it is not as if they are giving it as a gift to the people of the Punjab. That is the real perspective in which we should look at the matter.

Even now, our charge against this Government is that even while they are doing this and pretending to be very generous, actually they are complicating the situation, and they have already complicated the situation. In trying to solve problems they have created more problems. For, basically, this Government refuses to accept a principle, and they are not prepared to go by a principle in a thorough manner and in a whole-hearted manner. Our charge against this Government is that even now they are not prepared to do so. That is the reason why when they decided to appoint a boundary commission, in the face of terrific opposition from the people of Punjab, from large numbers of people and large number of political parties, they decided to mention the 1961 census in the terms of reference. It is common knowledge that the 1961 census and as a matter of fact even the 1951 census did not reflect the real position of language in the State. Shri Nanda also knew that. The then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did not want to accept the figures in

regard to language in the 1951 census. He refused to accept the figures in regard to language because unfortunately, in the Punjab region, communalism had raised its head in such a force manner and propaganda had been conducted in such a manner that unfortunately for all of us, when the census enumeration was done, the people had given certain opinions which did not really reflect the truth of the matter. But still Shri Nanda . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They were false statements.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: False statements were made. But Shri Nanda, in order to appease the Hindu Communalists, I think, gave them some assurance secretly when he met their leaders after that notorious agitation in Delhi and Punjab when they had to make a retreat and when they found that it could not cut much ice; in spite of that, the Home Minister went out of his way, met them and gave them a secret assurance. I say that it was a secret understanding or secret assurance, because I remember . . . that when we were asking certain supplementary questions . . .

Shri Nanda: Shall I contradict him at the end or shall I do it straightway?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the end.

Shri Nanda: But then, let him not create this impression here. There was nothing secret; everything was done openly and above board.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I maintain that it was secret because he even refused . . .

Shri Nanda: I repudiate this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He even refused to answer the supplementary questions asked in this House. I remember very well that we wanted to know what things he talked to them about and what assurance he gave to those leaders, and I am sure he will

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remember—he may look up the records of this House, if necessary—that he said that he would not divulge, and it was never divulged.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): So, it was a secret.

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Shri Vasudevan Nair: So, it is secret, and it is very secret and when the 1961 census came out in the terms of reference, everybody knows that trouble was going to come, and there was opposition to that, and when the Boundary Commission report was submitted to the Government, now we know what kind of trouble the Punjab reorganisation is facing.

There are many questions, but I mainly refer to the question of Chandigarh. It was really a shock to me, and many Members will share my sentiments, when we read in the newspapers during the inter-session period that there was going to be a Punjab State without Chandigarh as capital. It might have been the greatest shock to the people of Punjab, the Punjabi speaking people. My feeling is that the Hariyana brothers might not even have expected that Chandigarh would go to them. As far as the figures are concerned, the figures previous to these two censuses of 1951 and 1961, have well established that that region is predominantly Punjabi-speaking. According to the Sachar Formula, this Chandigarh area is predominantly Punjabi-speaking.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Puri): The decision was not taken by the Government, but by the Commission.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As far as Hariyana Pranth is concerned, I think they should have the privilege of a capital, and a first-rate capital and we have always supported that Old Delhi should be joined and that should be the capital of Hariyana. That solves the problem. This Government could have solved the problem in a most democratic manner provided

they did not want to play one against the other, provided they did not want to make political capital out of this very reorganisation of Punjab, provided they did not want to recruit people to the Congress out of this reorganisation of Punjab. I charge that this Government in everything is motivated by its own cliquish party interests, and Punjab reorganisation is the clearest example of that in the recent period.

I do not have time to go into details. Otherwise we know what is all happening in that region today. So, on this particular question, even now our party's position is that the Government should reopen the issue, re-examine the question. When the Punjab Reorganisation Bill is coming, we will make it more clear what our position is, but at this stage I should like to state that Punjabi Suba should be given the honour of having Chandigarh as the capital, and Hariyana State should be organised in such a way that this Old Delhi is its capital. If there is going to be any delay with regard to the question of Old Delhi being attached to Hariyana, one can understand it and their capital can continue in Chandigarh for the time being, or even one can understand the idea of a new capital being built for that new State of Hariyana. So, that should be the way in which a problem like this should be solved.

Coming to the question of imposition President's rule, is it not a shame that this Government, with its own party having a majority in that State, could not settle the problems of division of assets and all that with the Government elected by the people in saddle? I think this Government should feel ashamed that they had to come forward with this proclamation of President's rule, imposing President's rule in the State and keeping the Assembly in a refrigerator. This Government also wants to keep that Assembly in a refrigerator because they do not want to kill that Assembly completely.

They wanted to revive it whenever that suited them. They do everything as it suits their narrow interests.

You may say it is irrelevant, but I have to point out the case of Kerala because I have to draw the attention of the House to the double standards that this Government is following. You see, unfortunately my State could not fill up three vacancies in the Rajya Sabha. This Government could at least keep that Assembly; if they could keep the Punjab Assembly like this, then they could keep that Assembly at least for the sake of the election, they could at least allow them to meet once, these elected Members, but they were in such haste, in such hurry, to kill it, to dismiss it, because they wanted to impose President's rule in Kerala as early as possible.

Of course, in Punjab the Assembly is there. I am not in a position to support the revival of the Assembly. Normally I should do that, but here I am more concerned with the motives of this Government, because I have no doubts in my mind that if they want to revive the Assembly and to have Government again, that is also because of party interests. During election time, they should have their bosses in the saddle.

Mr. Puri gave compliments to the present Governor of Punjab but I do not know whether it really came from his heart because he continued to say "nevertheless". I do not know whether the Punjab Government is doing wonders. As far as we are concerned, we do not have any illusions about these Governors. We have one in our State, having a good time. These Governors may be arresting some people, but the question of fighting corruption, abolishing hoarding, profiteering etc., is not going to be solved in the Punjab, alone. That is a different matter. But even that cannot be digested by some people in the Punjab it seems. They were pressurising this Government, this Government was pressurising the Government, all stories are current. Mr. Nanda may discount the stories. He might again

deny the stories. In the House he said they had never put any pressure on the Punjab Governor. Well and good. There was a question in the House a few days back to stop these arrests, anti-hoarding measures and all that. Then you were good enough to say that you did not do anything.

Shri Nanda: Our pressure would be for doing those things more and more.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Let him do that, that is a different matter. My point is that they want the Congress Government at the time of elections in both States. So, now they revive it. When they want to keep it down, they keep it down for their purpose, when they want to revive it, they revive it for their own party ends.

So, to sum up, this whole question of reorganisation of Punjab on the basis of language was handled and is handled by the Government in the most authoritarian manner, anti-democratic manner, and they are not prepared to tackle the issue in a thoroughgoing manner on the basis of a principle, the principle of language. Since this Government is hesitating in this question as well as on many other questions to take a principled stand, the problems are not solved, they are becoming more and more complicated. You yourself know what is happening in the borders of your State and Maharashtra. That question is an aftermath and a result of the hesitancy of this Government. They did such wrong things at the time of the reorganisation of that State, they could have avoided these things. The village is the primary unit. We have always advocated, all sensible people in this country have always advocated, that in the reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis, these two principles should be adopted. On the basis of these two principles if you reorganise States, much of the troubles could be avoided. But many problems are left because of their hesitancy, compromises, their inability to go forward in a thoroughgoing manner, and their

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

anxiety to make compromises with all kinds of vested interests and communal bodies. In the Punjab State they have done that. Even at this stage I request the Government to have a second look at the whole matter and see that at least Chandigarh is restored to Punjab, and Hariyana State is having a capital in Old Delhi.

श्री युइशोर सिंह (भट्टेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो एक प्रस्ताव और दूसरा जो विधान सभा के अधिकार छीनने का बिल इस सन्दर्भ में आया है उस के बारे में माननीय गृह-मंत्री ने पिछली बातों को बतलाया। जहां इस बात का सवाल है कि पंजाब में इस समय राष्ट्रपति का शासन क्यों लाया गया, उस के बारे में मेरा और मंत्री महोदय का शायद कोई मतभेद नहीं है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस समय में पंजाब में स्थिति ऐसी हो गई थी कि ऐसा करना पड़ा। लेकिन वह स्थिति अकेली वही नहीं थी जिस की चर्चा गृह-मंत्री जी ने की। वह स्थिति कुछ और थी। वह स्थिति यह थी, जिस की चर्चा उन्होंने नहीं की, कि उस वक्त की जो राम किशन मिनिस्ट्री थी वह इतनी निकम्मी और बेकार सब तरफ से हो गई थी कि उस के खुद के अन्दर भी पार्टीबाजी हो गई थी पंजाबी सूबे के प्रश्न को ले कर। कुछ कह रहे थे कि पंजाबी सूबा बनना चाहिये, कुछ कह रहे थे कि नहीं बनना चाहिये, और अगर मैं कहूं तो जब से यह पंजाब के विभाजन का प्रश्न दुबारा, कमेटी बनाने की शक्ति में, खुला पिछले साल से, उस के बाद से लेकर पंजाब की जो मिनिस्ट्री थी वह दो छड़ों में बंट गई थी, और पंजाब के अन्दर कोई दृक्भूत नहीं रह गई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सब से बड़ा कारण था, और अपनी इज्जत बचाने के वास्ते, कांग्रेसियों के अन्दर जो सिर फुटौवल थी उस से घबरा कर सेंटर की तरफ से गवर्नर को गड़ आश दिया गया कि वह इस तरह को रिकमेंडेशन

करें कि पंजाब के अन्दर गवर्नर का रुल होना चाहिये। वह हुआ। और मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। वह अच्छा हुआ। उस वक्त ऐसे ही हालात थे। यह सारी की सारी बातें क्यों अब दो नजरों से देखी जा रही है ?

जहां तक प्रश्न इस बात का है कि लोकतंत्री पद्धति में मंत्रिमंडल बने या नहीं, जहां तक प्रश्न इस बात का है कि राज्यपाल का इस सारे मामले में कौन सा स्थान है, इस की सैद्धान्तिक चर्चा में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। मगर मैं एक मोटी सी बात सारे के सारे मामले में पूछना चाहूंगा, विशेष रूप से जो कांग्रेस के वक्ता मुझ से पहले बोल चुके हैं और बहुत पुराने सदस्य हैं, एक बहुत बड़े उद्योगपति भी हैं, श्री पुरी, उन से उन्होंने कहा कि जहां तक गवर्नर की हरकतों का सवाल है, जो कुछ गवर्नर ने पंजाब के अन्दर किया है, उस के साथ उनकी सहानुभूति है। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा किया। गवर्नरने पंजाब में जो कुछ किया उसे आप ने और सारे देश ने अच्छाबारी में पढ़ा होगा। सब से पहले बोलने वाले सरदार बूटा सिंह ने भी इस तरफ इशारा किया, जो पंजाब के अन्दर हुआ, जो ब्लैक मार्केट करने वाले और जमाखोर या इस तरह के आदमी वहां पकड़े गये हैं जो कि घी के अन्दर ग्रीज मिलाते थे और मसालों के अन्दर धोड़े की लीद मिला दिया करते थे और ऐसे अनाज का काम करते थे जो कि अपनी असली शक्ल में नहीं होता था। सरकारी अफसर दिन दहाड़े रिश्बतें लेते थे। सारे के सारे लोग अष्टाचार में फंसे पड़े थे।

इन सब विषयों में मैं एक व्यक्ति के नाते श्री धर्मवीर की तारीफ नहीं करता, लेकिन उन की तरफ से जो हरकत हुई उस का पंजाब की जनता ने स्वागत किया और देश के अन्य लोगों ने उसका स्वागत किया। उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो कुछ हो रहा है वह जनता के हित में है। उन सारे

लोगों को बाजारों से पकड़ने से जो कि भ्रष्टाचारी आदमी थे, चाहे वह किसी भी वर्ग के हों, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इन बातों में कभी आई। कभी क्यों आई, यह मैं आगे चल कर बतलाऊंगा ।

मुझे दुःख है कि श्री नन्दा उठ कर चले गये, वरना मुझे उन से कुछ सीधे प्रश्न पूछने थे । मुझे इस बात का पता है कि इस सारे के सारे मामले में खुद गृह-मंत्री किन तरह जिम्मेदार थे । देश की आलोचना से घबरा कर, कांग्रेस के श्री डी० डी० पुरी ने दबी आवाज में कह दिया, और शायद मुझ से बाद में बोलने वाले श्री विद्यालंकार जी भी कह दें, कि गवर्नर ने जो कुछ कर दिया है वह ठीक किया है । लेकिन वह जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर बतलायें कि कांग्रेस की पार्लियामेन्टरी पार्टी के और कांग्रेस का जो संगठन है उस के बड़े नेता, जो कि इस सदन के मेम्बर भी हैं, श्री गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर और कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य, जो कि मंत्री रह चुके हैं और श्री नन्दा के खामुल खास दोस्त हैं, श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र, उन्होंने लुधियाने में क्या कहा था । मैं आप को उस की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं । पता नहीं श्री मुसाफिर अब कांग्रेस की उस पार्टी या टोला में हैं या नहीं । (स्वबयान) ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not bring in names of people who are not here.

श्री मुद्दवीर सिंह : वह यहां के एक मेम्बर हैं, मेम्बर का नाम यहां पर लिया जा सकता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probodh Chandra is not a Member here.

श्री मुद्दवीर सिंह : वह कांग्रेस के प्रधान फिर बने हैं । उन के स्वागत में एक पार्टी लुधियाने के अन्दर हुई । क्या आप को पता है वहां उन्होंने क्या कहा । उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नर की जो हरकतें हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत हैं । उस से आगे बढ़ कर एक साहब ने कहा कि गवर्नर

ने पंजाब में जो भी हरकतें की हैं—वह कौन सी हरकतें हैं, ग्रीज को घी में, लीद को मसाले में मिलाने वाले को, बेईमानी करने वाले को पकड़ लिया—वह गवर्नर इसलिये कर रहे हैं कि वह सस्ती प्रतिष्ठा चाहते हैं । यह पंजाब के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री का बयान है । सब लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि उन की इस के बारे में क्या दलील है । उन लोगों ने अकेले नहीं बल्कि संगठित हो कर, कांग्रेस के जितने आदमी पंजाब में हैं, चाहे वह पार्लियामेंट में बैठते हों चाहे असेम्बली के मेम्बर हों, चाहे संगठन के मालिक हों, सबों ने संगठित हो कर गवर्नर की इन हरकतों का विरोध करना शुरू कर दिया । जब कि सारे के सारे पंजाब की, सारे के सारे हिन्दुस्तान की सारी विरोधी पार्टियां इस बात के हक में थीं कि गवर्नर जो कुछ कर रहा है वह ठीक कर रहा है । जो ब्लैक मार्केटियर हैं, जो तरह तरह की हरकतें करने वाले हैं, जो समाज विरोधी हैं, अगर उन की मखालिफत नहीं की गई, अगर उन का नंगा जलूस बाजारों से नहीं निकाला गया, तो यह लोगों के साथ बड़ा भारी मजाक होगा ।

यह सब कुछ पंजाब के अन्दर हुआ । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ एक भली दूध की नहराई हुई, सदाचार पर टिकी हुई पार्टी है कांग्रेस, जिस ने गवर्नर की हरकतों का विरोध किया । श्री पुरी ने कहा कि गवर्नर को हम ने ही भेजा है, इसलिये गवर्नर जो कुछ करता है उस का क्रेडिट हम लोगों को ही है । बात यहीं खत्म नहीं हुई । वह लोग दिल्ली आये और मंत्रियों से मिले । उन्होंने कहा कि नन्दा जी इस का विरोध करे । मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री और स्टेट लेवल के मिनिस्टर से कहते हैं कि नन्दा जी इस का विरोध करे । कांग्रेस के जो बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं पंजाब के अन्दर, वह लोग आये । उन्होंने नन्दा जी से कहा । पंजाब के जो कांग्रेसी नेता हैं वह बहुत सन्न नहीं रखते, वह फौरन जो बात नन्दा जी और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से करते हैं, पंजाब में जा कर कहते हैं । उन्होंने पंजाब की जनता से कहा कि तुम

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

पक्का भरोसा रखो, ब्लेकमार्कटियरों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ वह कुछ नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस वक्त हमारी हुकूमत नहीं है। लेकिन हम तुम को भरोसा देते हैं कि अगर दुबारा हमारा मंत्रिमंडल बना तो सब के मुकदमे वापस कराये जायेंगे। वह पक्का भरोसा दिया गया। जो केन्द्रीय नेता हैं उन्होंने यह कहा कि किस मुसीबत में हमें फंसा दिया। मैं कहूंगा कि जो कांग्रेस का राम किशन मंत्रिमंडल था..

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर):
अखबार में उन्होंने कंट्रेडिक्ट किया है कि मैंने कोई ऐसा स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : यह उन को नहीं करना है, गृह मंत्रालय को करना है कि क्या उन लोगों ने श्री नन्दा से आ कर कहा या नहीं कि कांग्रेस की साख खतरे में है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब राम किशन मंत्रिमंडल था तब वह किस प्रकार काम करता था। क्या तब यह आदमी गड़बड़ नहीं करते थे। उस वक्त सरकार ने उन को क्यों नहीं पकड़ा। अब क्यों गवर्नर के खिलाफ उल्टे सुल्ते बयान दिये जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं आगे चलिये। केन्द्र की तरफ से आर्डर पास होता है जिस दिन उस के पन्द्रह दिन पहले क्या हुआ। जो पेट्रोल बेचने वाले व्यापारी हैं उन के खिलाफ कदम उठाया गया। मैं अपने जिले हिसार की बात बतलाता हूं कि वहां के कुछ आदमी एस० पी० के जरिये पकड़े गये। जब उन का पेट्रोल केमिकल एग्जामिनेशन के लिये अम्बाला या चन्डीगढ़ भेजा गया तो एक के पेट्रोल में 95 फी सदी मिट्टी का तेल पाया गया और 5 फी सदी पेट्रोल। दूसरे के पेट्रोल में 80 फी सदी मिलावट थी। कम से कम जो मिलावट थी वह 78 फी सदी रखी गई थी। उन के खिलाफ यह सारी बातें शुरू हुई और मामला आगे चला। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं गृह मंत्रालय से और उन लोगों के जो सपोर्टर हैं उन से कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उस समय कोई

आर्डर जारी हुआ। कौन सी ऐसी मुसीबत आ गई सरकार को उनके पकड़े जाने से कि रातों रात वायरलेस पर खबर जाती है कि पंजाब के अन्दर सारी की सारी गिरफ्तारियां बन्द कर दी जायें। क्या हुआ है? कहां से आए हैं? हमारे विद्यालंकार जी, श्री राम किशन वगैरह का....

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार : गिरफ्तारियां बन्द नहीं हुई हैं।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : आर्डर हुए हैं इस बात के। वायरलेस में सेज गए हैं। मैंने खुद उनको देखा है। क्या इस तरह से बात आगे चल सकती है? सब लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया है। एक पेट्रोल पम्प जो कि मेरे घर के सामने है शाम को उस पर छपा मारा जाता है सबेरे सब वायरलेस में सेज पढ़चता है इन सफेदपोशों की तरफ से और सारा मामला खतम हो जाता है, सारा मामला बेबाक हो जाता है। ये सब हरकतें पंजाब में हुई हैं। गवर्नर की तारीफ करने से कोई बात नहीं बनती है। हरकतों के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है आपको आपकी देखना है। अगर उनकी जो कार्रवाई है, अगर उनका जो काम करने का ढंग है उसको आप पसन्द करते हैं तो आप को इस मामले पर पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर सोचना होगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। मिली भगत से काम किया जा रहा है।

एक बात मैं मान सकता हूं। नन्दा जी केन्द्र में हैं। शुरू शुरू में यह ईमानदारी से चले होंगे, यह हो सकता है। लेकिन जब पार्टी के इंटिरेस्ट की दुहाई इनके सामने दी गई और कहा गया कि यह तुम ने कौन सा तमाशा शुरू करवा दिया है पार्टी हो इसे डूब जाएगी, लोग कदम कदम पर गालियां दे रहे हैं, उन्हीं व्यापारियों से पैसा लेते हो और उन्हीं को गिरफ्तार करते हो, तो इनको भी उनके सामने झुकना पड़ गया। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

अब हम ऐलान कर रहे हैं कि दोनों जगहों पर मंत्रिमंडल बनेंगे। पहले खुद जो इनकी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष है, जो सब से बड़े आदमी इनकी पार्टी के हैं, श्री कामराज उन्होंने बयान दिया था दो तीन महीने पहले कि पंजाब के अन्दर गवर्नर रूल अगले इन्क्वशन तक चलेगा। लेकिन अब क्या हो गया है? जब पार्टी के नाम पर दुहाई दी गई तो पहले जो निर्णय हुआ था उसको बदल कर कहा गया कि एक नवम्बर से मंत्रिमंडल बन जायेंगे। मंत्रिमंडल बनाने की धुन क्यों सवार हुई है? इन्क्वशन जीतने के लिए ही तो हुई है। फिर आप देखें कि जहाँ तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है, शायद थोड़ी देर के लिए यह बात सम्भव में आ भी सकती है। वहाँ पर साठ से अधिक मेम्बर होंगे। लेकिन हमारे प्रान्त की क्या हालत है? यहाँ केवल 54 मेम्बर हैं। संविधान के अन्दर यह है कि जहाँ पर साठ मेम्बर कम से कम हों, वहाँ पर असेम्बली बन सकती है, वरना नहीं बन सकती है। उसके वास्ते ये लोग संविधान बदलने तक के लिए भी तैयार हो गए हैं और जो विधान परिषद के मेम्बर हैं उनको भी उस में एड करके, उनको भी उस में शामिल करके असेम्बली चलाने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं। चौ० रणवीर सिंह ने आ कर कह दिया है कि हम हार जाएंगे हरियाणा में भी अगर आपने वहाँ पर मंत्रिमंडल नहीं बनाया और ये मान गए। पंजाबी सूबे के अन्दर भी इनको हार का डर था। उस हार के डर से बचने के लिये ये इसके लिए भी तैयार हो गए हैं। आज प्रजातंत्र की परम्पराओं की दुहाई दी जाती है, दुनिया भर की बातों की दुहाई दी जाती है और जोश में आ कर यहाँ तक कह दिया जाता है कि गवर्नर तो फिर भी रहेगा। यह बात इस तरह से कह दी जाती है जैसे हम इसको सम्भवते ही नहीं हैं, जैसे यह देश बिल्कुल भूखों का देश है, यह देश यह नहीं समझता है कि गवर्नर की जब मंत्रिमंडल होता है क्या स्थिति होती है और तब क्या स्थिति होती है जब राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होता है। एक ऊँचे

ने जो पहले मंत्री थे अब नहीं हैं यह बात कह दी है। पापुलर गवर्नमेंट की, मंत्रिमंडल की जो लोग दुहाई देते हैं उनकी नीयत साफ नहीं है जब वे इस तरह की हरकत करते हैं तो यहाँ कहा जा सकता है कि जनता के साथ उनकी कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। पार्टी की खातिर ये सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। जो भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, उनका पक्ष ये लोग ले रहे हैं। इनकी तरफ से यह बयान दे दिया गया था कि यह क्या कर दिया है गवर्नर साहब ने, ये बुरी बात गवर्नर की तरफ से क्यों हो रही है, गवर्नर को ये सारे मामले नहीं बरने चाहिये थे, गवर्नर किजूल के अन्दर बड़ चढ़ कर काम कर रहा है और अपनी इन हरकतों से वह यह प्रमाण दे रहा है कि जो अधिवार हैं उन से आगे जा रहा है। जब इस तरह की बातें की जाती हैं तो इनकी नीयत का साफ पता चल जाता है। ये लोगो की जानों से, लोगों की सेहत से खेलना चाहते हैं, ये समाज के खिलाफ काम करना चाहते हैं। ये कितनी हमदर्दी देश के साथ रखते हैं इसकी कल्पना आप भी कर सकते हैं। इनकी नीयत क्या है यह आपको भी मालूम हो जाता है। इनके इरादे क्या हैं? इनके इरादों में क्या ईमानदारी है? कांग्रेस के जो मेम्बर हैं जब वे यह कहते हैं कि हम देश के वास्ते हैं और देश हमारे वास्ते हैं तो मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वे मंत्रिमंडल की डींच बिल्कुल न रचायें। पंजाब को इस तरह का मंत्रिमंडल नहीं चाहिये फिर चाहे जितने भी गवर्नरी रूल हो जाय। इनकी जितनी बातें हैं इन में मक्कारी है। जो झूठे वादे दिये हैं इनको आप छोड़ दें। यह जो आपने समाज विरोधी तत्वों को, मिलावट करनेवालों को छोड़ देने की बात कही है और यह जो कहा है कि बेशक लुटो लोगों को जितना लूट सकते हो, इन अपनी हकतों को आप बन्द करो और लोगों के जज्बात के साथ खेलना छोड़ दो। इस तरह की बातें दुबारा नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की बातों को आपको प्रश्रय नहीं देना चाहिये, इस तरह की बातों से आपको कोई सरोकार नहीं रखना चाहिये। कितनी ईमानदारी ये बरतते हैं, इसको आप देखें। अगर कोई

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

मंत्री हुआ नहर विभाग का और उसको आ कर अगर यह कह दिया जाता है कि यहां पर अगर नाला नहीं बना तो बोट नहीं मिलेंगे तो वह लाल पेंसिल फेर देता है कि इसके यहां नाला बना दिया जाए और अगर कोई जमींदार आ कर इसे कह देता है तो फट से वह इसकी मंजूरी दे देता है फिर चाहे बाद में उस नाले का जो कुछ भी ह्रास हो, चाहे उस में पानी जाए या न जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा एतराज है कि मेरे पास जो एक सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं वह कांग्रेस में शामिल हो चुके हैं, वह बार बार मुझे....

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : हरयाणा के बारे में बोलो आप।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : उनका क्या मतलब है जब वह बार बार बीच में मुझे कह रहे हैं कि मैं कांग्रेस के खिलाफ क्यों बोल रहा हूं। वह कांग्रेस में शामिल हो गए हैं लेकिन फिर भी इधर बैठे हुए हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is a pertinent point, Sir.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : बार बार वह मुझे कह रहे हैं कि मैं कांग्रेस के खिलाफ क्यों बोल रहा हूं। रघुनाथ सिंह जी उनके खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकते हैं, मेरे खिलाफ नहीं ले सकते हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh: This is against the rules of the House. Why does he put undue pressure on him?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विद्यालंकार।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : एक आदमी अपोजीशन का कांग्रेस में शामिल हो जाए तो उसको यहां बैठने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह बिल्कुल अनुचित है। लोक सभा की प्रतिष्ठा

का भी सवाल है। बार बार कह रहे हैं कि रघुनाथ सिंह जी नाराज होते हैं...

Shri Kapur Singh: Serious notice of it should be taken. Here is an hon. Member who has the right of free expression and yet undue pressure is being put upon him to deflect him from his argument.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : रघुनाथ सिंह जी के मैं अन्दर नहीं हूं। वह उनकी पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी हो सकते हैं, मेरे तो नहीं हैं। उनकी मीट इधर नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इन सब परिस्थितियों को आप देखें और इन पर विचार करें। हमारे अकाली दलों के भाई ने जो मांग उठाई है, कि प्रेजीडेंट्स कूल पंजाब में जारी रहना चाहिये, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, फिर चाहे मेरा उनके साथ कितने ही नामलों में मतभेद क्यों न हो।

कुछ बातें सारे मामले के अन्दर ऐसी भी उठाई गई हैं जिन का इससे सम्बन्ध है। दुबारा सारे के सारे मामले के ख्याल से...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें, मैंने दूसरे मेम्बर को बुला लिया है।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : हमारा भी नाम है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I wish to pay my humble tribute to the Government for handling the situation in Punjab with wisdom and in a most skilful manner. I think that this time the Government showed real statesmanship by handling the situation well; first of all, they kept patience and then they left the matter to the decision of a representative committee of this House, and when they found that the representative committee of this House was largely in favour of the reorganisation of Punjab on a linguistic basis, and when

they saw that the people of the Punjabi area, the people of the Hariana area and the people of Himachal Pradesh desired a reorganisation in a certain manner, the Government accepted the proposal and began to take all the measures that were required.

I should pay my tribute to the Government for another reason also. In fact, they appointed two Governors in this situation. Both the Governors handled the situation very wisely and resolutely. I agree with Shri D. D. Puri in all that he said about Sardar Ujjal Singh who, in the most difficult circumstances, took upon his shoulders the responsibility of Governorship and handled the situation most skilfully and in a most wise manner. The present Governor also is handling the situation well and is doing all that is required to reorganise the new States. I think that in the administrative measures also he has the full support of the Government and of the members of the Congress Party and, I hope, of the other parties too.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Just now, my hon. friend from Hissar tried to make a speech, I think, on the wrong basis and on wrong assumptions. He mentioned Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir and referred to one of his statements. On the very next day, Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir publicly repudiated it and said that he had never made a statement criticising the Government in that State and that the statement attributed to him was never made by him. I do not know of any responsible Congressman who has supported the black-marketeers and who has repudiated or who has opposed the action that the Governor is taking against the blackmarketeers. It is wrong to say, and it is very easy to just put certain things in one's mouth, just as my hon. friend has now done. I can understand the frustration in the mind of my hon. friend over there, because he belongs to Jansangh, and the

Jan Sangh was totally opposed to this reorganisation. Even after this decision was taken, they carried on an agitation, and the House knows—I need not repeat them—all those happenings that took place, the situation that they had created in both Punjab and Hariana area. They were the people who tried to create a stumbling block in the way of proper reorganisation of Punjab.

It was said by one of my friends that this was a belated decision. I personally admit that this decision ought to have been made when other States were reorganised. But I would remind him that the SRC had recommended that Punjab should remain united. Thereafter, because of insistent demands for Punjabi Suba, the Congress and Akali parties sat together and evolved the regional formula. After 1957 till now there was a serious, sincere and honest attempt to work out that formula. But when the Congress found that that formula did not work properly, like honest men they agreed to the division. Many people were opposed to the division in those days. I was Education Minister in those days handling the language portfolio in Punjab. We made an honest attempt to work out that formula, but when we found that it did not satisfy the aspirations of the people, who wanted separate States of Hariyana and Punjabi Suba and Himachal Pradesh, we agreed to it. I do not feel sorry for that. I do not think because of that it could be called a belated decision.

The other reason why this could not be done earlier was the agitational approach of Master Tara Singh and some of his friends to secure Punjabi Suba. The way the agitation was carried on created a communal atmosphere and suspicions had been aroused. You will agree, Sir, it is difficult for the Government to arrive at a right decision when the atmosphere is vitiated. The desire of the people can be ascertained only when the atmosphere is calm and people

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar]

can argue and persuade each other. That situation changed when Sant Fateh Singh put forward the demand in a different tone and manner. He made it clear that he stood for Hindu-Sikh unity and he wanted Punjab to be divided only on a linguistic basis. Side by side, Congressmen and non-Congressmen in Hariyana also wanted a separate State so that they might get opportunities to develop as they want. As the Punjab Government report itself shows, for many years, Hariyana had remained backward and many things which ought to have been done were not done in Hariyana. I do not want to go into the reasons. There are various pressures and influences working on the Government. In a democracy, this is inevitable. So, ultimately it was thought reasonable that Hariyana and Punjabi area should be separated.

I do not think the Government have any reason to feel ashamed on account of anything. Leaving aside the Jan Sangh, who were opposed to this decision, I thought the other opposition parties would appreciate the Government's action. But I am sorry especially my friend from the Akali Party tried to criticise and impute motives. It is easy to impute motives, to others. That only shows lack of argument and reason. A person who has logic on his side will not impute motives, because instead of carrying conviction it only creates a different kind of psychology.

Regarding imposition of President's rule, as a staunch supporter of democracy I do not appreciate the insistence specially on the part of certain opposition members that President's rule should continue. I can understand Jan Sangh members doing it, because inherently, according to their thinking, they are not great supporters of democracy. But I am really sorry that other parties should desire that President's rule should continue. We should not take democratic institutions very lightly. There might be defects and difficulties in their working. After

all, we have a new democracy that is developing and traditions are being created. Democracy cannot be super-imposed; it is always evolved. In spite of the various drawbacks, we should stand for democracy and should not support President's rule for a single day more than it is absolutely necessary.

I personally think that even now President's rule could have been avoided. Just as a commission was appointed in Madras and Gujarat for division of the services and assets and liabilities, here also a commission could have been appointed and the ministry could continue, in spite of its faults. So far as the ministry is concerned, these grievances and complaints are not peculiar to Punjab. I can say, the Punjab Ministry was not inferior to any other ministry functioning in any other State. There might be little differences; in every State, there are differences. Even the Communist Party Ministry in Kerala was suffering from various defects and difficulties. There also party factions were growing. After all, this is no excuse for discarding democracy and clamouring for President's rule. When President's rule was imposed, I opposed it and I oppose its continuing for a single day longer than absolutely necessary for reorganisation of the services and division of assets and liabilities, etc.

I have not been able to appreciate the new constitutional concept of the legislature remaining in suspended animation. This suspended animation is a very peculiar idea, it appears to me, because so long as the popularly elected legislature lives its authority is inviolable, nobody can impose his will on it, nobody can say that it will not function and nobody has the right to just suspend it. Therefore, this idea of suspended animation has not appealed to me, whatever the constitutional ways might be. I do not say this in respect of Punjab particularly, because I know, as I have already stated, there were peculiar conditions

in Punjab and I can very well understand that, after all, after some time the new ministries were to come in, it was not quite easy for us to have new elections nor was it proper that we should continue the President's Rule up to the general elections and, therefore, because that was not possible, some *via media* was to be found and this was brought forward as a *via media*. But I would insist on the Government that this constitutional concept should be discarded and that no legislature should be suspended like this. It can be suspended under the Constitution if President's Rule is to be imposed. Then the legislature ceases to exist. Once that ceases to exist, naturally, a new legislature has to be elected just as it happened in many places, and just as the King dissolves the Parliament and thereafter new elections take place. Even if the Parliament is elected today, the next day it can be dissolved and a new Parliament elected. That is the solution, that is the way out, and this cannot be done that some authority should suspend the legislature and it should remain suspended so long as that authority, the President or any other authority, desires it to be so. This is a novel concept in the Constitution which is entirely opposed to democratic concept. That I cannot appreciate and understand. Therefore, this should not be repeated although, as I have already stated, in this case, this *via media* was found out under the special circumstances.

In the end, Sir, I would only say, as I have stated earlier, we should all pay a tribute to the Government. They have very wisely and skilfully handled the situation. The situation at present created in Punjab is a peaceful situation, there is an atmosphere of confidence. My friends in the Opposition have themselves referred to the fact that under the President's Rule people have more confidence, people have more satisfaction. For that, I say, the credit goes to the Ministry of Home Affairs here and to nobody else. I thank the Ministry for that, but I

repeat that the democratic institution should be respected, the democratic institution should be preserved and democratic ideas should not be violated. Therefore, this President's Rule should end as early as possible.

Shri Umanath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, having murdered the democratic and constitutional process in Punjab, the Government have come to this House and is accosting this House to approve the Proclamation of President's Rule in Punjab, thus trying to make us also, this House also, a party to their anti-democratic action.

When Shri Nanda explained, just some time before, he put up an innocent posture as though certain developments beyond their control had taken place which necessitated the Proclamation of President's Rule. But to me, Sir, it does not look to be as innocent as is tried to be made out by the Home Minister. I can definitely say that this Proclamation of President's Rule in Punjab was not necessitated by the national interest, it was not necessitated by the interests of Punjab State or reorganisation of Punjab, it was not necessitated by the interests of the people of this country at large, but it was necessitated by the Congress High Command's factional interests to be carried out in Punjab. I am quite convinced that that was the only criterion, the only reason, for Proclamation there, namely, the Congress High Command's dictates—I do not say even that, I say it was the Congress High Command's factional political interest, narrow party factional interests that necessitated this proclamation.

The Home Minister, when he was explaining the necessity, was saying that the moment Government announced their decision to reorganise Punjab on a linguistic basis, an abnormal situation arose which led to the resignation of the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Ram Krishen. I do not accept that. I do not believe that also, because this is not the first time a State is being reorganised. There have been

[Shri Umanath]

similar situations before. I take, for example, the previous Madras State being reorganised on a linguistic basis. There was also a critical situation. That reorganisation took place in the wake of bitter struggle in Andhra which led to the death of Potti Sriramulu. There was bitter struggle between various sections of people in Andhra and Madras States. That also brought about the problem of Madras bringing up special claims and Andhra putting forward counter claims. There was the question as to which State the city of Madras should belong and whether Madras should be the Capital. Now there is the question of Chandigarh. A similar question came up there also. Therefore, there was bitterness and a certain abnormal situation arose. But that did not necessitate the resignation of the Chief Minister of Madras State and that did not necessitate the Proclamation of President's Rule there. There was also Maharashtra, the dispute between Maharashtra and Gujarat. There also there was bitter struggle and so many lives were lost. There was bitterness between the two sections of people. The crucial question that came up, the most controversial question that came up was as to whom the city of Bombay should belong, whether it should go to Gujarat or to Maharashtra. Then several proposals were put up expressing all these controversies and bitterness and it was suggested that Bombay should be kept separate. But that did not lead to the resignation of the Chief Minister there and it did not lead to the Proclamation of President's Rule. Why is this done here only? Following on the heels of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report a series of States came into being involving the transfer of various parts of territories from one State to another, involving claims and counter claims and creating such abnormal situations. But not one Chief Minister had to resign and there was no question of Proclamation of President's Rule in any State. Therefore, this explanation, that the Proclamation

had to be made because an abnormal situation arose and the Chief Minister had to resign is only a cock and bull story just to cover up the factional interests of the Congress High Command in Punjab politics.

There was no question of break-down of law and order. Of late, the plea of law and order break-down is being put forward by the Congress. But that was not there, because the Government machinery was functioning there, the Congress was functioning there, the police were there and all that. I will only quote Shri Ram Krishen, the ex Chief Minister. What did he say about law and order and the controlling power of the Government there? On 24-7-1966 in one of his Press statements he said:

"It was universally recognised that the State administration was able to contain and control the situation."

Therefore, that question also cannot come up here.

Then, what is the reason, the real reason? Let us go into that. I read the Proclamation. The Proclamation says:

"A situation has arisen in which the Government of that State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

What does it mean: "the Government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution." The Government was there, the Assembly was there and there was no popular upsurge, so-called popular upsurge, which were quoted as the reasons for the Proclamation of President's Rules in Kerala and the dismissal of the Government there. Here, there was the Government, there was the Assembly and here was no popular upsurge also. What is the meaning of saying that the Government cannot function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution? Is it that the Congress Party, which was the majority party, lost its majority in

the Assembly? I can understand that as a situation. But the Congress Party did not lose its majority in the Assembly. But one fact did take place, namely, that the Congress Party did not lose, but the High Command's nominee, Shri Ram Krishen, for Chief Ministership, lost his majority within the Congress Party. That I can accept, not that the Congress Party lost its majority but the High Command's nominee Shri Ram Krishen lost his majority within his own party. So also, it was not that the Government could not function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, but the Congress Party there could not function according to the dictates of the High Command's factional interests. These are the two things that has necessitated this. The normal democratic course is for the party to immediately call a party's meeting and ask them, if they do not want Shri Ram Krishen, to elect another person. But Shri Swaran Singh was sent there to do some patch up. His External Affairs portfolio did not have any utility in the Congress Parliamentary Committee. It did not work. Then, the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, was sent there. But his fire power is against people outside. It did not work inside the Congress Party there. So, having failed.

Shri Nanda: Where was I sent?

Shri Umanath: To Punjab.

Shri Nanda: When?

Shri Umanath: Long before. This is a continuing process. The faction struggle inside the Punjab Congress Legislature Party is not a later development. It was going on. Then it became a crisis. Having failed in their efforts, the only alternative left for the Congress Party was to ask the Congress Legislature Party to meet and elect a leader. I hold no brief and I have no sympathy for any particular leader. But that would have been the only right democratic process to follow. Instead of following that process, they declared President's Rule. That is the point.

In order to block the anti-Ramakrishen forces from coming to the leadership of the Congress Parliamentary Party, President's Rule has been declared there. And to enable the declaration of President's Rule, the Chief Minister must resign and nobody should offer himself for Chief Ministership. So, Shri Ramakrishen was asked to resign.

It was a political act of the Congress High Command. As some hon. Member has quoted, a few days before, some Minister made a statement—that Minister might now deny that statement—that they are not going to resign. Even Shri Ramakrishen said "I am not going to resign from the Chief Ministership". He said that he is not going to resign and, immediately, after three or four days, he sends his resignation. What was the development which necessitated this? The development was that the Congress High Command took a decision that President's Rule should be enforced in Punjab because they did not want any member of the Congress Party, who was not in their favour, to come to the top of the leadership there. They wanted only those people who were in their good books to be in administration.

In spite of that development, Shri Nanda says that Shri Ramakrishen resigned of his own and there was no leader in the Congress Party to form a Government there. It is really a wonderful thing! The Prime Minister said the other day that the symbol of stability in this country is administration by the Congress Party. Now, after Shri Ramakrishen's resignation if you say that there was nobody else in the Congress Party who could form a Government, even though the Congress Party was retaining its majority in Punjab, do you admit that the Congress Party is the symbol of instability and not stability? You cannot offer a Government even when you have got a majority. It is really a wonderful thing!

[Shri Umanath]

I say that it was Congress High Command's decision that was carried out. I say that Shri Dharma Vira was sent there to carry out the political decision of the Congress Party. I say that Shri Dharma Vira was sent there to prepare a report; not that Shri Dharma Vira was sent there to investigate the situation and make a report. I say that Shri Dharma Vira was deliberately sent there to carry out the political decision of the Congress Party.

Otherwise, how do you explain the position that on the 1st, long before the Governor's Report was prepared long before the Cabinet considered, or even received, the Governor's Report, long before even the President got the Governor's Report, on the 1st of July, Shri Dharma Vira called a meeting of senior officials wherein he is reported to have stated "Under President's Rule, I would be more or less like the Chief Minister". The report is not prepared, he has not gone into the situation, the Cabinet has not gone through the report and yet this news came out in the press that he called a meeting of senior officials and told them "Under President's Rule I will be more or less like the Chief Minister and you, Secretaries, will be more or less like Ministers; I am thinking whether the engineers can be made Secretaries of Departments". How did this happen, I want to know. Does it not indicate what was the thinking of the Governor? How did Shri Dharma Vira make that statement even before the report was prepared, even before it was received by the President and the Government or Cabinet had considered it? That is why I say that all these reports and other things were mere formalities arising out of the Congress High Command's decision to have President's Rule in Punjab.

Now, what is the implication of President's Rule? When the other States were reorganised on a linguistic basis, the Assemblies of those States had the

right to discuss the entire issue. But, unfortunately, in the case of Punjab, the Assembly or the representatives of the people cannot discuss the reorganisation proposal. They are deprived of their right or power of discussing the reorganisation proposals because of this action.

Secondly, this Bill delegates the power of Parliament to President to make laws for the Punjab Assembly. So, when the Bill is passed, what will actually happen is that Punjab will be ruled by the Congress High Command after the proclamation. The President, of course, is there as the constitutional head but he has to be guided by the advice he gets. It is the Ministers who will advise the President. Some hon. Members were saying that now Punjab will be ruled by Parliament. Nothing of that sort. By this Bill we are entrusting this power to the President. So, Parliament is not making the law; it is the President that makes the law, and the President is going to be advised by the Council of Ministers here.

So, the Punjab people will have no right to discuss the re-organisation proposals when the people of other States have enjoyed that right. Not only that since Shri Ramakrishnan could not rule Punjab, the Congress Working Committee itself will rule it under the cover of the Cabinet advising the President. That is what is going to happen.

Finally, I come to the question of retention of the Assembly. I am glad of one thing. It is proved now that while the proclamation of President's rule is being made, the Assembly need not automatically be dissolved. I am very glad that it is proved now. Yet, why did they dissolve the Assembly in Kerala? One argument they may bring in is, if the Assembly in Punjab is dissolved I am not saying that the Assembly in Punjab should

be dissolved—then when the re-organisation takes place. We must have two Assemblies and two Governments. So, a utility potential was there in re-training the Punjab Assembly. I would like to state that a similar utility potential was there in the case of the Kerala Assembly also. The MLAs are the popular agencies for the people to make representations to the officials, especially when President's Rule is in force. The MLAs are the link between the people and the officers who will be ruling under the President's Rule. So, utility potential was there in the case of the Kerala Assembly. Yet, it was not retained. As Shri Vasudevan Nair mentioned, if the Assembly was alive, after lapse of time certain parties would have come together and offered to form a Government. That utility potential was there in Kerala. Yet, that Assembly was dissolved whereas it is retained in Punjab. That was done because in Kerala if the Assembly was retained the utility Potential will go in favour of non-Congress parties whereas in Punjab it will be in favour of the Congress. As Shri Vasudevan Nair has mentioned, the dissolution of the Kerala Assembly has deprived the people of Kerala an opportunity to elect their Members to Rajya Sabha also. This is certainly discriminatory treatment, double standards and murder of democracy. If this is not put a stop to by the Government, crores and crores of people will put a stop to it at the next elections.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Many years back, the Congress leadership took a decision, very rightly and wisely, that when India gets freedom the States would be re-organised on a linguistic basis. When such a basic question was already decided and the top leaders of the Congress were at one on this issue, I do not know why after we got freedom and the Congress Government was in saddle, both at the Centre and in the States, so much time was taken in implementing this decision. My hon. friend, Shri Umanath, quoted one or two instances, which are very sad episodes in the history of

our country, about Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Coming to Punjab, I have great regard for my hon. friend, Shri Buta Singh. I may tell him that I have also had occasion to sit at the feet of Master Tara Singh in the old days. I may also tell him that I have as much regard and respect and reverence for Master Tara Singh as he has got. But I have never seen eye to eye about the way in which Master Tara Singh or the Akali Dal was asking for a linguistic State in Punjab. Every time the demand put forth by them was that a separate State should be carved out for the Sikh brethren in our country.

In our country we approach every problem, be it economic, political or otherwise, on the basis of secularism, democracy and socialism. Keeping that in view, it would have been almost impossible for any leadership to agree to such a demand. It would certainly upset all that has been done so far. Naturally, therefore, the demand put forth by the Shiromani Akali Dal, under the leadership of Master Tara Singh, could not cut much ice in the country. I may tell my hon. friend yes, certainly some people, sometimes Communist friends and others, have given support to this movement. But it was always a purposeful support; that was never an honest or sincere support, I can say without fear of contradiction. If my hon. friends want, I will quote instances of the past so many years as to why, at what time, when and in what way they advanced their support to this linguistic province particularly when this came from the Shiromani Akali Dal and under the powerful voice of Master Tara Singh.

15 hrs.

Now, I must say very frankly that I am never for separate communities, groups or anything and this credit will certainly go to Santji that when he raised this issue, he certainly gave it the colour of Punjabi-speaking

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

State. In fact, when he raised this powerful voice in a bright rational manner he succeeded in getting a number of non-Sikhs to support his demand. I know this personally because perhaps every month I had an opportunity to go to Punjab. But this was really a demand consistent with what Indian national leadership has done, has believed in and has acted upon. Naturally, therefore, a demand like this from Punjabis could not be resisted.

But why I have my little misgiving is because our Government had taken a very stern and strong attitude simply for the reason that the demand was mostly coming from the Shiromani Akali Dal. The words of late Panditji are even now resounding within my ears that this could not be possible and would never be done. That is all right, but when this was done this decision came abruptly, in two or three days, and I have certain things to say with regard to that for it touches my own State, the Jammu and Kashmir State.

This decision was made abruptly and set many a people thinking, rather bewildered. Straightaway certain things were prompted in my State. Certain pronouncements, announcements, opinions were there which, unfortunately, even now are working very much against India's interests. I would not go into the details because the same thing has been discussed in the other House the other day. If this abruptness had not been there, perhaps all this would have ended so very well.

A reference was made to the Jana Sangh. I have no quarrel with them. The Jana Sangh's mind and policies have always been crystal clear and if they did not subscribe to the view with which we had agreed from the very day, from the early days, I will have no quarrel with them. But I will give them this credit, this much allowance. When the decision came—as I

said, this came abruptly—I myself felt bewildered, a little unusual and hurt and, whether the hon. Home Minister knows it or not, even today in my State anti-Indian elements are whispering into the ears of the people of a particular thinking that some high-up in Kashmir said something about this linguistic provinces that was inspired by the Government of India because Kashmir also they want to divide and give to Pakistan. Why it happened was because things had been done hurriedly. If things were not done hurriedly, I would say that it is the right time when this has been done, it is a right decision which has been taken and this is the right way in which this decision has been accepted by the people.

I have opportunities of going to Haryana at least twice or thrice a year and I have many friends here. I must say that it has remained very, very backward apart from a few towns. My hon. friend, Shri Siddhanti, says that it has produced the martials. But may I ask Shri Siddhanti what else has come from Haryana? Nothing. With this reorganisation of the Punjab, the Haryana people will get enough opportunity to grow and they will certainly grow.

So far Punjab was one and the people of Punjab were much more vocal; naturally, all that they would want they would like it to be done in those areas mostly. I have had occasion to go from village to village in Haryana and apart from a few chunks of people the rest are really poverty-stricken. One thing certainly has helped the Haryana people and that is that a number of people, a big number of people, offer themselves for the Army. They serve the Army and that is what has kept their body and soul together. This will certainly give an opportunity for them to grow and they must grow.

I know, there is not much time and I will not be able to speak in detail,

but I want to say two or three things. Let not any of these three States—Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Hari-ana Prant—try to pinch even the smallest area from this part to that part and from that part to this part. Let this process come to an end somewhere. The hon. Home Minister and the Government, I think, must be aware that there was always a very big scare in the mind of the Himachal Pradesh people that some day, today or tomorrow, they would be merged with Punjab. Now, this scare has at last gone once for all. For that I must congratulate the Government and Home Minister. The people in Himachal Pradesh are almost my cousins and I have been going and meeting and talking to the people there. They were never sure, in spite of the fact that after we got freedom Himachal Pradesh had been carved into a small State, and every time this fear had been looming large on their heads that today or tomorrow they must merge in Punjab. But, I must say, with this re-organisation you and your Government have given them a respite and a time to breathe freely and safely. For that I must certainly congratulate you. In the whole area, almost in the whole of north India, the people of Himachal are known as backward people, mostly for geographical, topographical and historical reasons. Until 16 or 18 years ago it was bits of small States. What progress could they achieve? Nothing. Therefore, this is the first good thing which has come out of it.

Secondly, as far as the Punjab people are concerned, I had my feelings. I do not know how my friend, Lala Hem Raj would react. I feel we must be very particular about it. Let not now the present Punjabi-speaking people get this impression that this portion or that portion has been taken away from them. About that we should be very careful.

Thirdly, as far as Hariana is concerned, hon. Minister might be aware of what is happening there today. There are groups working there

within the Congress Party. I know, a friend of mine, who is in the Opposition here, was asked to lend support to this question when it was mooted in this Parliament. Why? Because he will be the future leader of Hari-ana and sometimes he talks of high things. We are nothing but foolish—it may be unparliamentary—we are not at all sensible. Yesterday I happened to meet him and he talked of all sorts of things which have nothing to do with this. This being a new province and the people being very new to politics—there may be a few old chaudhuris—it is the responsibility of the Central Government and leadership to see that honest and sincere political thought springs up in that State, that opportunists are not allowed to take the power and create such atmosphere which will certainly put the entire area into difficulty. For that matter, I will certainly submit that what has been done is very much welcome. I really support this Bill, but I would request Sardar Buta Singh, let us forget the past, all these bickerings and all these things which have been said or done; let us now join hands, all of us, and make this new move a success, make every part a success and please help my State also so that my State also can breathe at least as freely as you will be breathing in Himachal Pradesh and elsewhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Is there any list of speakers with you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling one Opposition Member and one Congress Member.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Will I also be given some time?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा स्वभाव यह है कि मैं किसी बात के गुणावगुण के ऊपर विचार करता हूँ। मैं कोई दलील या व्यक्तिगत बात या

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

कोई प्रान्तिय भेद को ले कर कभी अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं करता हूं। इसी आधार पर मैं इस विषय में भी अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।

1857 से ले कर 1966 तक हरयाणा के साथ जो अत्याचार हुआ है, जो अन्याय हुआ है, उसका परिमार्जन इस समय वर्तमान गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा जी ने जो किया है, इसके प्रति मैं उनका आभार मानता हूं। यह स्पष्ट बात है। पंजाब नाम क्या है? सतलुज, ब्यास, रावी, चनाब, जेहलम ये जो पांच नदियां हैं इन पांच नदियों के प्रदेश को पंजाब कहा जा सकता है। सतलुज नदी से नीचे का जो भाग है, जो हमारे हरयाणा का भाग है सृष्टि के आरम्भ से ले कर आज तक, वह कभी पंजाबी नहीं था। सतलुज नदी से नीचे शिवालक, पहाड़ से ले कर इधर तक यह सब हरयाणा है। इसकी पुष्टि इतिहास भी करता है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों को हरयाणा की भौगोलिक स्थिति का या ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का पता नहीं है, वह जो कुछ भी कह दें, वह उनकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है।

हमारे माननीय विद्यालंकार जी बोल रहे थे। मैं उनको थोड़ी सी बघाई देना चाहता हूं। जिस समय सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों के मंत्रिमंडल में वह शिक्षा मंत्री थे उस समय भाषा के नाम पर, भाषा की रक्षा के नाम पर, हिन्दी भाषा की रक्षा के नाम पर हम जेलें भुगत रहे थे। यह सौभाग्य है कि उन्होंने अपनी उस कमी को अनुभव किया है कि इन लोगों से जो जेलें भुगताई गई थीं उसका परिमार्जन यही हो सकता है कि भाषा के नाम पर इनका क्षेत्र अलग कर दिया जाए।

ऐसा करते समय जो 1961 की जन गणना थी, उस को जो आधार माना गया है, वह ठीक है। हम हरयाणा वाले उसको

उचित समझते हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्य यह भी कहते हैं, हमारे भाई वासुदेवन नायर भी यह कहते हैं—मैं तो उनको ऐसा न कह कर वासुदेव जी ही कहूंगा—कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब में जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि उनको इस का बोध नहीं है कि हरयाणा के लिए चंडीगढ़ का क्या स्थान है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चंडीगढ़ हरयाणा का ही एक भाग है। यह अलग नहीं है हरयाणा से। शिवालक पहाड़ से नीचे का सब भाग हरयाणा का है। जो कमिशन के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने भी इसे हरयाणा को दिया है। यह ठीक है कि कमिशन के एक सदस्य ने इसका विरोध किया है। ठीक है, वह विरोध कर सकते थे। हर एक को इसका अधिकार है। लेकिन बहुमत से यह हमें मिला है और यह हमें मिलना चाहिए। अभी इसको केन्द्र के अधीन रखने की बात कही जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं नन्दा जी के विचारार्थ कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। यदि आप इसको केन्द्र के अधीन रखते हैं और यह दोनों की राजधानी रहती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि पंजाब और हरयाणा दोनों उत्तराधिकार में सूबे बनेंगे। पंजाबी सूबा भी और हरयाणा प्रान्त भी, दोनों पंजाब के उत्तराधिकारी हैं। इसलिए दोनों की पृथक् पृथक् संज्ञा होनी चाहिए, दोनों के नाम अलग अलग होने चाहियें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हरयाणा अलग भी हो जाए लेकिन फिर भी जो संस्थायें हैं भिन्न भिन्न उनके ऊपर पंजाब नाम थोपा रहे। यह हमें स्वीकार नहीं होगा।

श्री नन्दा : क्या मतलब है आपका ?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं मतलब प्रकट कर देता हूं। मैं इसको साफ ही करने वाला था। पहले मैं सूत्र को लाता हूं और फिर भाष्य करता हूं। पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय है, पंजाब एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी है,

पंजाब मेडीकल कालेज है, पंजाब इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है, पंजाब हाई कोर्ट है, इसी तरह और भी कई संस्थाएँ हैं। जब ये अलग होते हैं तो इनके साथ पंजाब नाम न जोड़े रख कर आप कोई दूसरा नाम दें, जैसे इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट है। आप कह सकते हैं चंडीगढ़ मेडीकल कालेज, चंडीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय, चंडीगढ़ इंजीनियरिंग कालेज। पंजाब नाम इनके साथ न जोड़े रख कर आप चंडीगढ़ नाम इनके साथ जोड़ सकते हैं। पंजाब नाम देने से हमारा अपमान होता है। इस नाम को हम स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

इसी तरह से बिजली और सिंचाई का बोर्ड है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : ये बातें मुझे इस लिए कहनी पड़ रही हैं कि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय जो है उस में सीनेट के 91 सदस्य हैं। इन में से छः सदस्य पदेन हैं। 29 मनोनीत हैं और 56 निर्वाचित सदस्य हैं। सौभाग्य से अब आप हरयाणा का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं। इस में आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कुल नौ ही हरयाणा के सदस्य हैं जब कि अनुपात को अगर आप देखें तो उसके चालीस होने चाहिए। पंजाब का सीनेट है। सिंडीकेट, फैकल्टी बोर्ड जो हैं उनकी भी नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं। इसके अन्दर इस समय जो कर्मचारी हैं, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी संख्या लगभग तीन हजार है। अब इन तीन हजार में से बढ़े सो से अधिक हरयाणा के नहीं हैं। बजट जो रखा जाता है उसको भी आप देखें। दो करोड़ का बजट होता है। लेकिन हरयाणा के लिए तीन लाख से अधिक बजट में नहीं रखा जाता है। इसके साथ ही परीक्षा शुल्क जो होता है, जो फीस ली जाती

ह इसमें से चालीस लाख रुपये हरयाणा वाले देते हैं। अब आप देखें कि देने के लिए तो हरयाणा और लेने के लिए पंजाब। इसी दृष्टि से छात्रवृत्तियाँ जो हैं जो हमारा भाग है, उस भाग के अनुसार हमें मिलनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से जहाँ तक विभिन्न संस्थाओं के चेयरमैन का सम्बन्ध है या मैनेजरो का सम्बन्ध है, या अफसरों का सम्बन्ध है, या कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, दोनों राज्यों के लिए ठीक ठीक अनुपात हम चाहते हैं। आप न्यायपूर्वक जो उनके अधिकार हैं उन को दें और हमारे हम को दें। हम उनके अधिकार छीनना नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे अधिकारों के ऊपर छाया मारा जाए। अभी हमारे सराफ साहब हम से कुछ कह रहे थे, इस वास्ते मुझे यह कहना पड़ रहा है। हम अनडिवेलोपड एरिया में रहे हैं, हमारे प्रदेश का विकास नहीं हुआ है, हमारी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सब बातों में हमको पिछड़ा रखा गया है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारे आदमी बड़े बड़े पदों पर सेक्रेटारियों आदि के पदों पर कैसे आ सकते थे ? अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए और जहाँ तक हो सकता है अनुपात के हिसाब से सब जगहों का बंटवारा होना चाहिए। अगर किसी को कुछ दिनों के लिए, काम को चलाने के लिए आप भेजना चाहते हैं तो इसको बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है, उनको आप हमारे यहाँ डेपुटेशन पर भेज सकते हैं लेकिन 55 साल के बाद हम उनकी दुम मरोड़ देंगे और कह देंगे कि आप अपने घर जाओ, हमारे अपने आदमी रहेंगे, उनके अपने रहेंगे।

बिजली और सिंचाई के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बिजली और सिंचाई में राजस्थान का भी हिस्सा है और पंजाबी सूबे का भी है और हरयाणा का भी है। आप बोर्ड बनाते हैं, बनाइये। केन्द्र के अधीन वह रहता है, कोई आपर्ति

नहीं है। लेकिन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक होना चाहिए। दोनों का जो वितरण है वह न्यायपूर्वक होना चाहिए, बिजली का और सिंचाई का दोनों का न्यायपूर्वक होना चाहिए। जितना हमारा अधिकार है वह हम को मिलना चाहिए। उसी प्रकार से ऊपर से ले कर, चेयरमैन से ले कर नीचे तक सब आप हमारे अधिकार हमें दें।

जब दो राज्य आप बना देते हैं तो एक गवर्नर रखने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं रह जाता है। इसी तरह से हाई कोर्ट का भी नहीं रह जाता है। प्रभु की अपार दया से हमें कुछ सांस लेने का मौका मिला है और उस में आप को भी हम भागीदार समझते हैं। अब तक जो हम पिसते रहे हैं वह न पिमें और आगे के लिए हम अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो कर अपने कामकाज को चलायें, ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। यह हमारी आप से एक बड़ी मांग है। इस बात पर आप विचार करें। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में सुयोग्य व्यक्ति नहीं हैं। परन्तु उनको लिया नहीं गया है, उनको अवसर नहीं मिला है। गांव की एक मसल है। किसी गांव में कोई पटवारी हो गया तो उसकी पीढ़ियां पटवारी बनती चलती रहती हैं। इसी तरह से जब एक जगह कहीं कोई बैठ गया तो उसने अपने रिश्तेदारों को अपने भाई भतीजों को, अपनी बिरादरी वालों को बराबर आगे बढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया और वह बढ़ाता चला गया। इस चीज को भी आप खत्म करें ताकि हमारे जो आदमी हैं उनको अवसर मिल सके।

मैं आदरणीय बूटा सिंह जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह यह भी सोचें कि जैसे पंजाबियों ने बलिदान दिये हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे इलाके के लोगों ने भी दिये हैं। मैं इन्कार नहीं कर सकता हूं। पंजाबियों ने बलिदान दिये हैं। लेकिन जरा यह तो ध्यान दीजिए कि 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता के युद्ध में हरयाणा

को कुचला गया। यहां से ग्यारह मील दूर अलीपुर में एक पत्थर का कोल्ह पड़ा है। हरयाणा के लोगों को कोल्ह में पीसा गया। बल्लभगढ़ के राजा नाहरसिंह और झज्जर के नवाब वगैरह को यहां चांदनी चौक में फांसी दी गई। उस समय पंजाब के रजवाड़े अंग्रेजों की मदद कर रहे थे। अंग्रेजों की इस प्रकार मदद करने के कारण हमारे साथ यह व्यवहार किया गया कि जमना के परे का हमारा कुछ हिस्सा काट दिया गया। कुछ हिस्सा राजस्थान में डाल दिया गया। जमना से इधर का इलाका पंजाब के साथ जोड़ दिया गया। कुछ हिस्सा रजवाड़ों को दे दिया गया। रत्ना-मन्ना अंग्रेजी सरकार ने लाहौर के नाथ जोड़ दिया। वह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, सरकार जो विधान बनाने जा रही है, उस पर विचार करते हुए इन सब बातों पर ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

गवर्नरी शासन पंजाब में रहे या न रहे, यह कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। यह तीन काल तक रहने वाली बात नहीं है। अगर सरकार समझती है कि गवर्नरी शासन में जनता का लाभ है, तो वह तब तक गवर्नरी शासन बनाए रखे, जब तक कि उस की आवश्यकता हो। अगर वह समझती है कि मंत्री-मंडल से काम चल सकता है और उस में जनता का लाभ है, तो वह मंत्री-मंडल बनाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बिल्कुल गुण और अवगुण की दृष्टि से विचार किया है। मेरे विचारों में भूल हो सकती है, लेकिन मैं निश्चय से कह सकता हूं कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, वह ईमानदारी से कहा है और हरयाणा के हित में कहा है।

Shri Tyagi: While I must congratulate the Home Minister for the very amicable and feasible manner in which he has been able to decide this issue,

I must say that in principle I do not welcome the idea of going on dividing India into various States. It is a bad tendency and I hope the Government will now assure this House that there shall be no further division of India into various States. We committed the biggest blunder when we divided Madras, immediately after the Constitution was framed. I think there must be some sanctity attached to the Constitution. Once we met together and decided upon the Constitution, we should have stuck to it. If you go on creating States on a linguistic basis, I am afraid there will be no end to this and my fear is that this division of the Punjab into three regions might also encourage quite a few linguistic minorities to demand separate States for them. And if you go on showing this weakness every time the question comes up, India will get divided into 600 States as was the case before the British left. Multi-lingual States must have been created. I think that was the idea of our Constitution. What is the harm in that? If there are two or three different languages, there may be a little inconvenience to the administration alone, but amongst the people, there is no division on languages; they do not hate each other on account of language; they also intermarry and they do not bother about language. They are reading French, they are reading English; they are proud of foreign languages. Otherwise, how can they understand each other? Even those who do not follow or speak the language of the other region, fortunately they love to talk even in broken language. If somebody from the South goes to Dehra Dun and just speaks a little Hindi, then he is respected and loved. There is that relationship. That should have been encouraged.

If this thing goes on and if you do not cry a halt to this, India will again get divided. In Bihar there are a number of languages; it will get broken. In U.P. the people speaking the *Brij Bhasha* might demand a separate State; there is the Pahadi lan-

guage and those people might demand another State; Maithili-speaking people might demand another State. Then there are the tribal languages. If you want to keep India united and keep it, not in name but in reality, a union of India, then you must see it to that India does not get further divided into various States. Are we bold enough to stand by this? If you want to be popular for the time being, you can, but the future generations will curse us for our weakness. You should not yield to such demands. You must stick to the Constitution once it has been decided upon; let there be multi-lingual States. We must make it a policy and resist the demands for separate States. These are attempts of politicians; they want to create States so that they can just have Ministership, so that there may be some more Assemblies here and there. Very soon there will be demands for absolute independence for each State. These things will go on as a chain reaction and the result would be that India will get divided. Therefore, my suggestion is that we must now resolve not to divide India further into linguistic States. But this thing has now been done.

My another fear is this. Slogans have started coming from the north-west corner that Jammu & Kashmir must be divided. There is so much of difference between the two languages. How can they be kept together? If this is agreed in principle, then you will have to divide every time. Therefore, it is just the time when in the interest of the safety and security of India, we must announce it as a policy that there will be no further division of India; if at all, two or three States must be brought together.

As regards the Governor, I think it is a very good idea that one Governor will have control over all the three States. It is really very good. I would suggest that we must reduce the number of Governors in the rest of India also. Why can't two or three States have one Governor?

An hon. Member: Why any Governor at all?

Shri Tyagi: We should have the Governor; we have to have the Head of the State. My suggestion is that even in the rest of India, a Governor may be placed in charge of three States. You must reduce the expenditure.

In the case of Haryana and Punjab, another difficulty would come. With such a large number of politicians as Ministers, Members of Assembly and all that, the expenditure in these States will be too much and they might soon become uneconomical. That also has to be kept in view.

As regards the Legislative Assembly, if it is not dissolved, it has to remain suspended. There may be circumstances of which I am not aware. If at the time of division between the members, there are difficulties about forming a Government, then naturally the State will be rather disturbed. Therefore, it is good that the Assembly was suspended. But a better cure should have been this; even now the Home Minister might kindly give a thought to this: could it not be possible to divide these members according to their constituencies and create three Assemblies temporarily—one Governor with three Assemblies? If that could be legally possible, I would love to have it because 'et those people be in charge of the States; they are the elected representatives of their respective constituencies.

Shri Nanda: That is what will happen. That is what is going to be.

Shri Tyagi: Otherwise, I am for this Bill. Now it is agreed; you cannot go back. I would have loved if they could all agree to accept Punjabi as their language; it would have been economically a sound State; it was a well organized State; it was a State on the border. If the whole of Punjab could unite and have Punjabi as their official language—there is no harm; other languages also could be there—that would have been much better. But

things being what they are, it stands defeated. It is a pity. For God's sake, let us even meet in the shape of a Constituent Assembly—I would not mind that—and decide once and for all that there will be no further division of India.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री सिद्धान्ती ने गृह मंत्री, श्री नन्दा, को इस बात के लिए बधाई दी कि उन्होंने हरियाणा बना दिया। मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा उन्हें बधाई देनी चाहिए पंजाबी सूबे वालों को और खास तौर से सिखों को, जिन की वजह से हरियाणा बना, क्योंकि चीनी से शीरा बना है। श्री नन्दा को तो बिना-वजह बधाई दी जाती है, क्योंकि श्री नन्दा तो अब तक इस के रास्ते में बाधक ही रहे हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि मैं हरियाणा का विरोधी हूँ बल्कि इसलिए कि अकारण ही इस का श्रेय कांग्रेस को मिलता है और कांग्रेस उस पर फूलती और फलती है

श्री त्यागी : कांग्रेस से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अरे, छोड़ो त्यागी जी आप अच्छी तरह से सब समझते हो नासमझ नहीं हो, मैं जानता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन कारणों पर जाना चाहूंगा कि क्यों यह विधेयक आज इस सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ और यह कारण साफ है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा दो प्रान्त अलग अलग बने। यह अगर 1920 से 1947 तक जो सिद्धांत माना गया था भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के पुनर्गठन का, उसको मान कर के यह सरकार चलती तो आज तक यह समस्या कभी

श्री त्यागी : वह अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए किया गया था।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अब अपनों से लड़ने के लिए कर रहे हो ?

तो शायद ऐसी स्थिति न हुई होती । हुआ क्या श्रीमन्, कि सिद्धांत मान लिया लेकिन जब हाथ में सरकार आयी तो वही अंग्रेजों के रास्ते पर चलने लगे बिल्कुल अंग्रेजों से वरासत में जो पाया उसी पर अमल करना शुरू हुआ । और जो वास्तव में मांगें थी जनता की उन को ठुकराना शुरू किया । यहां तक कि जब तक कि श्री रामूलू की जान नहीं गई और वहां आंध्र के निर्माण के लिए क़ी तोड़ फोड़ हुआ तब तक इस सरकार ने भाषावार प्रान्तों के गठन को नहीं कबूल किया और न उसे किया । क्या होता है श्रीमन्, कि कांग्रेस सरकार खुद अपनी नीतियों से ऐसी चीजों को बंदावा देती रहो और उस के बाद फिर नहीं माना फिर जा कर के गुजरात और बम्बई या महाराष्ट्र के निर्माण के सवाल को लेकर जब फिर उस देश में गड़बड़ मचती है, गोलियों चलती हैं, लोग मरते हैं, जब इतना हो जाता है तब सरकार उस का निर्माण करती है । और धीरे धीरे ठीक वही पंजाबी सूबे और हरयाना का भी हाल हुआ । मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस अपने इस कृत्य से देश में बटवारे की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाती जा रही है और यहां तक बढ़ाती जा रही है कि बिल्कुल देश में टूट सी पैदा हो गई एकता कहीं नजर नहीं आ रही है । कभी भाषा के सवाल को लेकर, कभी प्रान्तों के बटवारे के सवाल को लेकर यही दो मूल विषय रह गए हैं, जिनको लेकर सरकार देश को तोड़ रही है क्योंकि नीति-विहीन है न तो भाषा के बारे में कोई नीति है, न राज्यों के निर्माण के बारे में कोई नीति है । अगर कोई नीति बनाई होती तो आज यह स्थिति न होती और मैं नन्दा जी से कहूंगा कि बहुत तोड़ चुके हो, मित्रो विद्रोह फ़ौला, नागालैंड को भी बनाया, अब इतनी टूट हो चुकी है कि शायद हमारा अस्तित्व भी खतरे में पड़ जाए । तो मेहरबानी कर के कोई रास्ता निकालिए, कोई नीति अपनाइए

कि लोगों को संघर्ष न करना पड़े, लड़ना न पड़े, अगर वह न्यायोचित चीजें हैं तो तत्काल मिलें । इस तरह से चीजों को न लटकायें । और मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं, माननीय नन्दा जी तिलमिला उठेंगे, मैं तो ईमान पर भी हमला करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि नन्दा जी की पार्टी को बल मिलता है इन चीजों से, पहले चीजों को न होने दो, दो चार, दस पन्द्रह साल तक चलाओ और उस के बाद मान जाओ तो फिर जो सूबे बनते हैं तो उसका फायदा किस को होता है ? जहां आंध्र प्रदेश के निर्माण को लेकर इतना संघर्ष हुआ, जब चुनाव होते हैं, तो चुनाव में कांग्रेस विजयी होती है । इसी तरह से गुजरात महाराष्ट्र के निर्माण में होता है, और जब निर्माण होता है तो कांग्रेस को फायदा पहुंचता है और आज ठीक यही यहां हो रहा है । सिद्धांती जी जैसे लोग घड़ाघड़ कांग्रेस में शामिल होते जा रहे हैं । शायद पंजाब में भी सिखों का यही मामला होगा । इसीलिए जान बूझकर पहले मामले को लटकाओ और देखते रहो कि कांग्रेस की शक्ति को, कितना घक्का लग गया है और अब इस चीज को मान लो, ताकि इसका फायदा उठाकर वां गद्दी अपनी बनी रहे । इसी चीज को लेकर मैं ईमान की बात कह रहा हूं इसी दृष्टिकोण को लेकर सारा काम किया जा रहा है . . . (व्यवधान) जब आप के यहां अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल जैसे आ रहे हैं तो भगवान बचाये इस संस्था को ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : राम राम छोड़ दो और यही नाम लिया करो ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : राम राम जपना और पराया माल अपना क्यों त्यागी जी ?

तो मैंने वह बात पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण को लेकर कही । उसमें सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है और यह सरकार सूबे के निर्माण को लेकर और भाषा के सवाल को लेकर सारे देश में तोड़ फोड़

[श्री राम सेवक दादव]

करवा रही है क्योंकि यह नीति विहीन है, दिशा-विहीन है।

अब दूसरी चीज राज्यपाल के सवाल को लेकर कहूंगा क्योंकि करीब करीब सभी सदस्यों ने राज्यपाल के शासन का समर्थन किया। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि राज्यपाल का शासन जनतंत्र के बिल्कुल विपरीत होता है। मैं और मेरा दल तो राज्यपाल के बिल्कुल विपरीत ही हैं कि राज्यपाल का पद जो है वह बिल्कुल अनावश्यक है। जहां पर विधायिकायें हैं, या जहां पर विधायिकायें न भी हों, वहां पर राज्यपाल की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि विधायिकायें कानून बनाती हैं और उस पर मोहर लगाने का काम राज्यपाल का होता है। मुख्य मंत्री वगैरह सरकार बनाते हैं और दस्तखत करने का काम राष्ट्रपति कर सकते हैं। इसलिए राज्यपाल का पद तो अनावश्यक है। उस के पीछे जो खर्चा, उसके पीछे जो खर्चमाम तरह की अड़चनें रहती हैं, वह खत्म की जा सकती है अगर राज्यपाल के पद को खत्म कर दिया जाय। (व्यवधान) . . .

वह ठीक है कि जो राजनीति से थके हुए लोग हों, या कुछ उमर रसीदा हो गए हों, या स्पीकर वगैरह बन बना कर घर चले गए हों, ऐसे लोगों को खपाने के लिए आज उस पद का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं उस पद का विरोधी हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक कारण और दूंगा। और वह यह कि राज्यपाल शासन का क्या मतलब है? राज्यपाल के शासन का मतलब है नन्दा जी का शासन। राज्यपाल के शासन का यह मतलब कहीं नहीं होता कि बढ़िया काम हो रहा है। शुद्ध नौकरशाही खुल खेलती है और उस के ऊपर नन्दा जी की छाप रहती है, कांग्रेस की सरकार का शासन रहता है। इस तरह से जब राज्यपाल का शासन चलेगा तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जहां जहां कांग्रेस सरकार हटेगी वहां राज्यपाल का शासन हो जायेगा और

राज्यपाल के शासन का मतलब है केन्द्र की कांग्रेस सरकार का शासन। इसलिए मैं विरोध करता हूँ कि राज्यपाल के शासन की वहां पर आवश्यकता नहीं है और अभी मैं ने सुना, माननीय त्यागी जी बोल रहे थे तो कहा कि वहां के विधायक लोग हैं, वहां ठीक से जनतांत्रिक ढंग से सरकार चलायी जा सकती है, तो मैंने सुना कि नन्दा जी ने और हाथी साहब ने सिर हिला कर कहा कि वही हम करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मान्यवर, जब आप अध्यादेश जारी करते हैं दूसरे मामले को लेकर तो आप कहते हैं कि इस वक्त बहुत जल्दतर थी, लोक सभा बैठ नहीं रही थी इसलिए जारी करना पड़ा। इस मामले पर भी अध्यादेश जारी कर सकते थे बैठ करके पहले विधेयक बना सकते थे, दोनों का बटवारा कर सकते थे और दोनों विधायिकायें आ सकती थीं। लेकिन यह जान बूझ कर नहीं हुआ और वहां पर राज्यपाल का शासन लागू हुआ क्योंकि कांग्रेस का घर ठीक नहीं था, आपस में झगड़े थे। वह आता है लेकिन एक मन में लोभ रह गया है कि चुनाव आने वाले हैं और चुनाव के वक्त अगर जनता के चुने हुए जो लोग थे उनकी सरकार नहीं रहेगी तो चुनाव में दिक्कत होगी इसलिए यह गुंजाइश भी बना रखी गई कि समय आने पर हम फिर जिन्दा कर देंगे और आज वही स्थिति वहां पर मौजूद है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल का शासन बहुत ही खराब शासन हुआ करता है क्योंकि जैसी भी हों विधान सभायें, जिस तरह की भी सरकार हो, कम से कम विधायिकाओं में बैठकर के सरकार की अमफलताओं पर, सरकार की कुनीतियों पर, सरकार के खराब कामों पर चर्चा होती है, बहस होती है। लेकिन इस तरह के शासन में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती है।

श्री त्यागी : अच्छे कामों को भी बुरा काम बताने लग जाते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक दाबिव : आप के कामों को अच्छा बताये आप का मतलब यह है? इसलिए मैं उस का विरोधी हूँ।

अन्त में मैं एक तीसरी बात कहना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक में धारा 2 है और धारा 2 में (क) और (ख) दो हैं जिस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय जो कानून बनायेंगे जो इस लोक सभा में आयेगा उस पर सलाह देने के लिए इस सदन के 30 सदस्य और राज्य सभा के 15 सदस्यों की एक कमेटी होगी जिसमें शर्त यह है कि पंजाब के राज्य सभा के सभी लोग और लोक-सभा के इन राज्यों के सभी लोग उस के सदस्य होंगे। बाकी लोग कौन होंगे? वह अधिकार दिया गया है उन लोगों को नामजद करने का। यहां पर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अधिकार जो है यह इतना व्यापक अधिकार है कि इस का दुरुपयोग भी हो सकता है जब कि कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त नहीं है। जब कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त नहीं होगा तो उस का दुरुपयोग होगा और श्रीमन्, मैं मिसाल भी देना चाहता हूँ कि केरल विधान सभा जब भंग हुई तो वहां पर एक कन्सल्टेटिव लेजिस्लेटिव कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ। चुनाव के परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी थे जिन की संख्या 13 थी। लेकिन विधान सभा भंग की गई और यहां से कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई गई तो जहां एस० एस० पी० के 13 सदस्य वहां चुने गए थे और उन के नुमाइन्दे यहां मौजूद हैं, एस० एस० पी० के, वहां उनका एक भी व्यक्ति उस कमेटी में नहीं है और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जिस को एक भी सदस्य वहां पर नहीं मिला था उस का नुमाइन्दा उस कमेटी में मौजूद है। इसलिए अपने मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त में इस प्रकार के अधिकार को लाना बहुत ही खराब बात है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की

चीज को अपने मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्त में न लायें। वैसे मैं राज्यपाल के शासन का विरोधी हूँ। और इसी लिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री हेम राज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए मुझे मौका दिया है। पंजाब की समस्या बहुत दिनों से उलझ रही थी और उसका कोई भी उपाय ऐसा नहीं मिला था, खास तौर से उसके तीन हिस्सों का—पहला हरयाणा प्रान्त, दूसरी पंजाबी सूबा और तीसरा उस के पहाड़ी इलाकों का, जिससे कि उनकी तमल्ली हो सके और वहां पर मुचारू रूप से शासन चल सके। लेकिन यह श्रेय—अभी हमारे राम सेवक जी ने कहा—गवर्नमेंट को नहीं जाता, बल्कि यह अकाली पार्टी को जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है, लेकिन अकाली पार्टी ने जो रवैया अख्तियार किया था, जिस समय मास्टर तारा सिंह जी उस में थे, एक ऐसा वायु मण्डल पैदा किया कि जिस से आज तक उनकी रट चली आती है कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान का बन कर नहीं रहना है, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से जुदा रहना है, इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का श्रेय संत फतह सिंह जी को है, जिन्होंने इस का एक तरह से सही मार्गदर्शन किया और भाषा के आधार पर इसकी नींव डालने का प्रयत्न किया और इस क्षेत्र के पहाड़ी लोगों की कड़ी को सुलझाने का श्रेय हमारे नन्दा जी को जाता है, जिन्होंने इस तरीके से इस उलझन को सुलझाया कि जिससे हमारे लोग सन्तुष्ट हो गये और तीनों हिस्सों में मुचारू रूप से एक गवर्नमेंट बनने जा रही है।

जहां तक राज्यपाल का शासन हुआ, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक दुरुस्त स्टेप लिया गया। चूंकि एक ऐसा मरहला आ गया था कि जिस में पंजाब का शासन

[श्री हेमराज]

अच्छी प्रकार से नहीं चल सकता था, इस लिए उन्होंने जिस शासन को वहां लागू किया, उससे पंजाब को फायदा हुआ, नुकसान नहीं हुआ। श्री धर्मवीर जिस समय गवर्नर हो कर वहां गये तो उन्होंने वहां एक तहरीक चलाई, वह किस के बरखिलाफ थी? वह एण्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स के बरखिलाफ थी और इस तरह से राष्ट्रपति के शासन से पंजाब को फायदा हुआ। एक और चीज भी इस के अन्दर फायदेमन्द हुई है—जहां तक इस में एसेट्स और लायाबिल्टीज का सम्बन्ध है, उस में किसी पोलीटीशियन का दखल न रखते हुए, ऐसे तरीके से कमेटीज बना दी गई, जिससे कि सारा मामला सुलझ जाय। मैं आपको यह भी बता देना चाहता हूं कि इन कमेटीज ने इस मामले को बहुत अच्छी तरह से सुलझाया है। लेकिन जहां तक पंजाब बाउंडरी कमिशन रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, मैं कोई लम्बी बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, अगर माननीय सदस्य उसको पढ़ेंगे, तो देखेंगे कि धार कलां का इलाका, ऊना का इलाका और कालका का इलाका, जो पहाड़ी हैं और जहां पहाड़ी बोली जाती है, उनको हिमाचल में नहीं मिलाया गया। यद्यपि रिपोर्ट में हमारे फेवर में कहा गया है, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने एक हिस्सा हरयाणा प्रान्त को दे दिया और दूसरा पंजाबी सूबे को दे दिया और ऊना तहसील का आधा हिस्सा काट कर पंजाबी सूबे में मिला दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह पहाड़ी इलाके के साथ ज्यादातर हुई है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी जो गिला रहता है चाहे पंजाबी सूबा हो या हरयाणा प्रान्त हो, हमारे पास जो भी चीज होती है, से हम आपकी खातिर बरदास्त करते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पांग डैम को ही ले लीजिए, आज इस डैम की खातिर हमारी 80 हजार आबादी डूब रही है, वह किस के लिए डूब रही है, इस डैम का

फायदा किस को होगा—यह हरयाणा प्रान्त के लिए डूब रही है, यह पंजाबी सूबे के लिए डूब रही है, यह राजस्थान के लिए डूब रही है और आज तक उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए कोई बंदोबस्त नहीं किया गया है। इसी तरह की घटना जब भाखड़ा डैम बना था, तब हुई थी, हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसानों ने इसे आपकी खातिर बरदास्त किया, ऐसी स्थिति में जब हम ने देश के लिए और आपकी खानि कुरबानी की है, और आइन्दा भी कुरबानी के लिए तैयार हैं, हमारे साथ एक छोटे से इलाके के लिए गिला नहीं करना चाहिए। इसी तरह का एक छोटा सा इलाका कोसरी गांव का है, जिसे पंजाबी सूबे में रखा गया है, हासकि पंजाबी सूबे में जाने से वह हिमाचल में एक एन्क्लेव बनता है, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पीछे के चार गांव और थे, जो ऊना ब्लाक के थे और जो दरियाय सतलुज के राइट बैंक पर थे, वे भी पंजाबी सूबे को दे दिये गये, जिससे कि उन गांवों का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये मैं यह समझता हूं कि हमारे साथ यह कुछ बेइन्साफ़ी हुई है और इसे मैं आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसे आपको दुरुस्त करना चाहिए।

जहां तक गवर्नर साहब के रूल का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक है। अब वह रूल खत्म हो जायगा और जैसा पता चला है कि वह एक नवम्बर से खत्म हो जायगा। अभी बहुत से भाई कह रहे थे कि गवर्नर रूल हमेशा के लिए कायम रहना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी हाल में गवर्नर साहब ने यह कहा था कि मैंने जो कार्यवाही प्राफोटियर्स के बरखिलाफ़, हार्डस के बरखिलाफ़ और अन-सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स के खिलाफ की थी, मुझे उस में पब्लिक का हाथ नहीं मिला और इसी वजह से उनकी जो रफ्तार थी वह रुक गई। इसलिए

जरूरी हो जाता है कि जब तक पब्लिक का नुमाइन्दा ऐसे कामों में न हो, जब तक पब्लिक एन्थ्यूजिज्म, जोश ऐसे कामों में प्राप्त न हो, कामयाबी हासिल करने में दिक्कत होती है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि वहाँ पर पोपूलर गवर्नमेंट आ जाय ताकि पब्लिक एन्थ्यूजिज्म कायम रह सके और जो काम शुरू किया गया है, वह आगे बढ़ सके। इसलिए पोपूलर गवर्नमेंट वहाँ पर बननी निहायत जरूरी है।

इस के साथ ही मैं नन्दा जी से भी दर-ख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने वहाँ की एसेट्स और लायबिलटीज के लिये तथा सर्विसिज के लिये बो कमेटियाँ बनाई हैं सर्विसिज के लिये आपने शंकर कमेटी बनाई और एसेट्स तथा लायबिलटीज के लिये आपने दहेजिया कमेटी बनाई। जहाँ तक सर्विसिज का ताल्लुक है, उस में एक डिफीकल्टी आ रही है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुछ वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट ऐसे बैठे हैं जो कि आल इण्डिया सर्विसिज के आदमी हैं और कुछ ऐसे हैं जो छोटे दर्जे के हैं लेकिन पंजाब के हैं। जब पंजाब का पहाड़ी इलाका हिमाचल में आ जायगा, तो उनके मुताल्लिक ऐसा चल गया है कि उनको वहाँ पर न लिया जाय, इन में बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, ये आफिशियल्स 1500 रु० से ऊपर की तनख्वाह के हैं, इनका न लिया जाना, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे साथ ज्यादाती है। जो हमारे काबिल आफिसर हैं, जिनकी हमेशा पहाड़ी इलाकों से हमदर्दी रही है, जिनका पहाड़ी लोगों से प्रेम है और उन में बहुत सारे तो ऐसे हैं जो पहाड़ के ही रहने वाले हैं, उन को वहाँ पर न भेजना, मेरे ख्याल में एक बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी। इसलिए मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध

में पहले जो पत्र आये थे, वे मैंने अपने माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब को दे दिये थे, एक पत्र और भी आया है, वह भी मैं उन को भेज दूँगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस में देखें कि कहां तक इस का दुस्त किया जा सकता है और इस को दुस्त कर दिया जाय।

एक बात और है जिस के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस समय आपके यहाँ एक दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट विल चल रहा है, उस में आपने हिमाचल प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध अभी से दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट के साथ रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के लिए जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए और चूँकि अब सारे का सारा पंजाब रिआर्गनाइज हो गया है, हरयाणा प्रान्त में भी यह सवाल आयेगा और हमारी जो असेम्बली बनेगी, उस में भी यह सवाल चलेगा कि वे कहां पर जाना चाहते हैं, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल जो कल आने वाला है, इस को अभी स्थगित कर दिया जाय ताकि जनरल इलेक्शन के बाद नई असेम्बलियों के बनने के बाद वे इस के बारे में अपनी राय दे सके और इस के बाद आप इस बारे में फैसला करें। इससे पहले कोई फैसला न करें। इस बिल का जो कंसिडरेशन है उस को स्थगित कर दिया जाये।

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि एक और ऐनामोलस पोजीशन आ रही है, और वह यह कि जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश असेम्बली का सम्बन्ध है इस में 41 एलेक्ट्रेड मेम्बर हैं। एक पहाड़ी इलाके के जो एलेक्ट्रेड मेम्बर हैं वह एलेक्ट होते हैं 35 हजार की आबादी पर, दूसरे पहाड़ी

[श्री हेमराज]

इलाके (पंजाब) के मम्बर 1 लाख 10 हजार या एक लाख 20 हजार की आवादी पर एलेक्ट होते हैं। इस तरह के सिर्फ 13 एम० एल० ए० और एक एम० एल० सी० हैं जो कि लोकल बाडीज से एलेक्टेड हैं। वहां पर एक हजार पंचायत हैं और 27 पंचायत समितियां हैं। पंचायत राज हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं था जब कि पंजाब के हिस्से में था। उन की देख भाल करने के लिए कोई एलेक्टेड मेम्बर नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मौजदा इलेक्टिड एम० एल० सी० हैं उस को वहां पर कायम रक्खा जाये, जैसे कि हरयाणा की बाबत रक्खा गया है कि जो लोकल बाडीज से एलेक्टेड मेम्बर हैं वह रहेगा, ताकि जो हमारी स्ट्रैन्थ है वह 13 की बजाय 14 की रहे। इस तरह से हमारी स्ट्रैन्थ एक तिहाई हो जायेगी।

यह ठीक है कि इस में हमें नुकसान हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं इस को इतना महसूस नहीं करता। मगर जो आज कल के एम० एल० ए० और एम० एल० सी० हैं उन को रहने देना चाहिए :

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मैंने जो तजवीज सामने रखी है उन पर गृह-मंत्री और सरकार जरूर विचार करेंगे।

श्री बृद्धा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung.—Now there is quorum. Shri Alvares.

Shri Alvares: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the approach to the resolution can be from two points—one is a welcome to the ultimate objective of creating the Punjabi Subha and the other one, a serious objection to the

method by which it is created. At the outset I would like to pay a tribute to Sant Fateh Singh for having put this issue in the right perspective. The difference between Master Tara Singh's conception of Punjabi Suba and that of Sant Fateh Singh is fundamental. On the one hand it was purely a communal demand but in the present case, the perspective put forward by Sant Fateh Singh is a demand which is universal in character—the re-alignment of the area on the basis of linguistic continuity or affinity—and it is therefore in keeping with the re-organisation of the other linguistic areas in this country. On this score, I lend it complete support. May I, at this juncture, join Shri Tyagi in sounding a note of warning? All such linguistic arrangements are absolutely necessary and they are universal in character but they also contain in them seeds of disintegration, centrifugal forces.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

While we set up linguistic states, we must also adopt counter-veiling means by which the unity of India is kept in tact free from any such centrifugal forces and the Home Minister would do well to adopt whatever measures to counteract the divisive forces of linguism by the introduction of the national language, Hindi to unite this country more firmly than it is today. While Punjabi Suba is being formed, it would be necessary for the Home Minister to do it scientifically so that there are no troubles as in the case of Mysore-Maharashtra where disputes can simmer up. The Pataskar formula is a scientific formula and if applied in the case of Punjabi Suba, it will be possible for us to conclude this arrangement once for all. While on this issue may I say that it will be incumbent for the Government to write the final chapter regarding linguistic rearrangement along with this so that wherever there may be disputes, they shall be settled expeditiously.

16 hrs.

May I refer to the burning issue of Maharashtra border with Mysore? I raise this issue because it is allied to the issue of the reorganisation of our States on a linguistic basis. This issue is hanging fire for the last 10 years. Two general elections have passed and yet there is no final settlement. We must reach a final settlement on this issue so that the two peoples of the two States do not live in continuous entanglement in future. The Government will have to take adequate measures to set up a border commission as was promised so that the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore may be finally settled.

Also, as far as Goa is concerned, there is a demand for the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. This is an issue which again arises from this same principle. I do hope that the Government would make the announcement that the midterm elections for the Goa Assembly will take place simultaneously with the general elections in this country so that the demand of the people of Goa for its merger in Maharashtra may be achieved and a speedy decision on the basis of that election can also be achieved.

I have referred to the Pataskar formula, and it is with a purpose. We find that the issue of Chandigarh is in dispute. Wherever Chandigarh lies on the basis of the linguistic definition, I think that State should have Chandigarh. There is no reason why Government should be hesitant to do justice on the basis of linguistic affinity in deciding where Chandigarh should lie. If it lies clearly in Punjab, I am sure most of us or all of us will accept it. If it lies in any other State, I am sure it would be in the interest of justice and fair play that Chandigarh should be there. Therefore, I have said that the Pataskar formula which the Government of India had accepted in solving the dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, a formula which has also been suggested for other disputes,

should also be made applicable to this area so that once and for all we shall decide where a particular area should lie and where a particular city should lie.

May I, Sir, remind you in this connection of the demand by about 500 Congressmen in the recent dispute between the Bombay PCC and the Maharashtra PCC that Bombay should be centrally administered? The Congress party is raising a hornet's nest when it demands that Bombay should be centrally administered. This idea was at one time toyed with when the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti was leading a movement for the creation of a unilingual State of Maharashtra. I would like to sound a note of warning, that the people of Maharashtra will never put up with such ideas, of Bombay being centrally administered. Therefore, in this connection too, I would like to say that there cannot be a centrally administered area where a particular area or a particular city lies within well-defined limits, and this would apply equally to Bombay as it would apply to Chandigarh also. Therefore, I hope that the Government will not play with this idea. The Pataskar formula wherein the language of a particular village is taken to determine the area where that area should lie, should also be applied in the present arrangement between Haryana and Chandigarh. Therefore, this issue must be solved finally and once and for all.

As regards the objection to the method, we must take serious objection to the method by which President's rule has been introduced in Punjab and also to the method by which the State Assembly of Punjab has been put in deep-freeze, in suspended animation. We can point out with relevance to the different attitudes taken by this Government when it was necessary to introduce President's rule where the Opposition is concerned. After the elections to the Kerala Assembly, it was possible for this Government to continue the Kerala

[Shri Alvares]

Assembly and yet introduce President's rule; and it was argued at that moment that if a certain time was given to the Opposition party they would be able to form a majority in Kerala, but no, the Government did not want the Opposition to form a Government in Kerala, and therefore they dissolved the Kerala Assembly. Here it is the same situation. There they did not want the opposition to form the Government and therefore, the Kerala Assembly was dissolved. In Punjab, because of the need to preserve the interests of the Congress Party, President's rule is introduced. We must take serious objection to this proposal. I do say that while the purpose of this President's Proclamation i.e. preparing the way for the introduction of the Punjabi Suba is welcome, we must take serious objection to the method by which this is done.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :
सभापति महोदय, लोकमत का आदर करना किसी भी प्रजातंत्रवादी विचार धारा के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक हो जाता है, चाहे कितना ही यह कहा जाये कि भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना हमारे देश के अनुकूल नहीं है। अगर आप हमारे देश के इतिहास के कुछ पन्ने उलट कर देखें, तो अनुभव होगा कि कराची कांग्रेस में यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमें सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की पुनर्रचना करनी होगी और उस पुनर्रचना का आधार होगा भाषा, ताकि प्रशासन का कार्य सुचारू रूप से हो और शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार भी सुगमता से हो। बाद में हम ने कई बार प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से अपने इस निश्चय को दोहराया।

जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, तो हमारे सामने प्रशासनिक प्रश्न उपस्थित हुए और यह सोचा गया—नेताओं ने सोचा—कि हम बड़ी सावधानी से, बड़ी शांति के साथ, प्रशासन और शिक्षा के सिद्धांत और आदर्श को सामने रख कर इस देश की पुनर्रचना कर लें। इसका

अर्थ यह हुआ कि भूगोल की उन तमाम रेखाओं को, जो कहीं छोटी और कहीं बड़ी खिंची हुई थीं भाषा, शिक्षा और प्रशासन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए फिर खींचा जाये। कहीं पर भी विद्रोह या एक दूसरे के अधिकारों के अपहरण की बात नहीं थी।

अगर हम और पीछे जायें मनुष्य के इतिहास और उस की सभ्यता के उदय की प्रक्रिया की तरफ, तो जब मनुष्य-समाज नदी के किनारे किनारे चलता था और जो कुछ भी उसे प्राप्त होता था, वह खाता था, जब कहीं ग्राम नहीं थे, धरती पर अधिकार नहीं था और खेती का विकास नहीं था, तब इस प्रकार का प्रश्न नहीं था। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे सभ्यता का उदय हुआ, मानव खेती के काम में लगा, उस ने गांव बसाए, उन की रक्षा के लिए एक समुदाय बना और जैसे जैसे संस्कृति और सभ्यता का विकास होता गया, उस के साथ-साथ अधिकारवाद का भी जन्म हुआ धरती पर अधिकार, धरती पर प्रभुत्व और स्वामित्व की भावना का भी उदय हुआ।

हजारों हजार बरस तक धरती के मालिक राजे महाराजे रहे, जब कि लोकतंत्र और गणतंत्र नहीं था। उस के बाद विकेन्द्रीकरण हुआ, समाज की संस्कृति और सभ्यता बदली और स्वामित्व के स्थान पर प्रजातंत्र आया, जनता का राज आया और जनता के राज में फिर यह सोचा गया कि बहुतों का सुख और बहुतों का लाभ किस सिद्धांत और आदर्श के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध हो सकता है। यह मैं इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सत्ता और अधिकार का सम्बन्ध धरती से लगा हुआ है। इस का परिणाम आप ने देखा कि जब हमने शासन के कुशलता के साथ संचालन की दृष्टि से भाषावार प्रान्तों का सिद्धांत और आदर्श स्वीकार किया, तो एक प्रिमिटिव इंस्टिक्ट से प्रेरित हो कर लोगों ने एक बहुत पुरानी भावना को उठाया और उस के पक्ष में अधिकार के नाम पर, स्वामित्व

के नाम पर आन्दोलन किया। लेकिन हलके हलके हजारों वर्ष की संस्कृति में यह हुआ कि मनुष्य के स्वभाव में बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया, क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आया। जहां तलवार चलती थी वहां राय आ गई, विचार आ गया, विचारों का आदान-प्रदान आ गया। यह बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन हुआ, बड़ी भारी क्रान्ति हुई है मनुष्य के विचारों में। यदि ऐसा न होता तो दो सौ वर्ष पहले पानीपत की लड़ाई का इतिहास हमें पता है। इसी धरती पर थोड़े से स्थानों के लिए, एक छोटी सी यूनिट, एक छोटी सी इकाई का राजा दूसरी यूनिट, दूसरी इकाई के राजा पर आक्रमण कर देता था और उस का अपहरण करता था, उस के अधिकार को ले लेता था और स्वयं राजा बन जाता था। आज ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। आज बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है। आज हमने बड़ी सरलता के साथ वहां के लोगों की राय, उनके विचार, उन के मन की इच्छा, अभिलाषा और कल्पना इन सब को देख कर हरयाना पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की रचना कर दी। इतना सुन्दर प्रदेश फलों से भरा हुआ जैसा कि बन्दे मातरम गाते हैं—सुजलां सुफलां—फलों से और जल से भरा हुआ है। फलों का जब स्मरण आता है तो वह हिमाचल प्रदेश जहां के श्रीमान ललित सेन जी बैठे हैं, उस का दृश्य सामने आता है। वह फलों से भरा हुआ और जल से भरा हुआ है। जल से आच्छादित है वह प्रान्त। और वहां से सतलज, रावी और ब्यास सुन्दर नदियां प्रवाहित होती हैं। पंजाब में जब वह नदियां आईं तो उन से बिजली पैदा हुई और उसका बिजली का लाभ हरयाना प्रान्त को मिला। यह तीनों प्रान्त.....

सभापति महोदय : पांडेय जी, आप के पास समय कम है, आप बिल पर कुछ कहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : संज्ञा की दृष्टि से यह मैं समझता हूं इन प्रजातंत्र की छाया में इस अपनी धरती को हमने संज्ञावत नाम दे दिया हरयाना, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब लेकिन भावनात्मक दृष्टि से यह एक है। अद्यपि आन्दोलन किया गया और मास्टर

तारासिंह तो यहां तक चले गए कि हम को तो यहां रहना ही नहीं है। लेकिन संत फतेह सिंह को मैं बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, यही हमारी शस्य श्यामला धरती है, यही सुजलां सुफलां धरती है, यह हमारी धरती है और इस पर हमको गौरव है, इसी पर हम रहेंगे और जिस प्रकार जिस योग्यता के साथ, जिस दूरदर्शिता के साथ इन तीनों प्रान्तों की रचना की उस के लिए हम बधाई देते हैं नन्दा जी को और उन के और मंत्रियों को भी, नस्कर साहब बैठे हैं, उन को भी, ले लीजिए बधाई आप भी। एक बड़ी समस्या थी हमारे सामने, उस का समाधान हुआ। हम इन तीनों प्रदेशों के लिए कामना करते हैं कि वह सफल हों और हमारे इस देश में एक भावनात्मक एकता बनी रहे ताकि जिस के पास जो चीज है, वह जिसके पास नहीं है, उसको दे और ऐसा आदान-प्रदान चले। भाषा तो अभिव्यक्ति का नाम है। हमारे विचारों को वह अभिव्यक्ति देती है उस का कोई राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं बनाने तो अच्छी बात है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और गवर्नर के संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह गवर्नर का जो इंस्टीट्यूशन है, जो संस्था है, यह समय के अनुसार बड़ी खर्चीली संस्था है। लेकिन ठीक है, जब तक संस्था बनी हुई है, तब तब ठीक ही है और इन तीन प्रदेशों के संचालन के लिए अगर एक गवर्नर रहता है तो यह अच्छा ही है। धन्यवाद।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, this Bill is a very anomalous Bill, anomalous in this sense that a resolution has been moved by the Government and that resolution is for taking away the power of the ministers and taking into the hands of the Government the power of the legislature. Yet I find that the Legislative Assembly does exist. I do not for once understand the difference between "legislative assembly" and "legislature". Why this has been done in this particular instance passes my comprehension.

Mr. Chairman: Legislative Assembly means the Assembly only whereas "legislature" means both the Assembly and the Council.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If "legislature" means "Legislative Assembly" and if the Legislative Assembly exists, to say that the power of the legislature is being delegated by the President to the President himself is an impossibility in itself as long as the Legislative Assembly exists. These anomalies ought to have been clarified. Reading article 357 as a lawyer, I find that there is great force in the argument that I am advancing. Some misreading of the article is responsible for the present chaotic condition. I do not know if somebody will take it into his head to move the Supreme Court to make the whole law an invalid piece of legislation.

I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, that things are so shaping today, parochial feelings generated on the linguistic question are so acute that probably we will be dividing ourselves into small pieces and small units. It was against these small units that we were fighting in the earlier days. Now, having fought against those smaller units, having tried to make a strong unitary government which can face the world, we are now passing laws in our country which will divide this country again into small bits. Let this be the last piece of legislation of this type. Let us all swear that in future we will not indulge in this kind of activity. Let the Government cry a halt to this. Whatever has happened has happened, but let us not repeat it.

Now feelings have been roused, vested interests have been created and people have seliva flowing from their mouths to get hold of some power. If this is not checked in time, things will go beyond one's control.

What is happening today? People want railway zones within their own territory, within the State. Government have fallen a prey to this

demand. Postal circles which in the past used to extend from one State to another, comprising of two or three States, have changed their complexion. Every State has a postal circle of its own. Kerala has one, Gujarat another and Madhya Pradesh yet another. A time will come when the powers that are now being used by the Central Government to create more zones or circles will be used by the State Government. What are we going to do about it?

If we read the debates of the Constituent Assembly, at the time when this article was debated, a suggestion was made, and that was a right suggestion, let the States be powerless bodies, let the control be with the Centre, let it be a unitary Government which will enforce its orders on the States. If we loosen this control, what will be the result? What happened to the Mughals? What happened to the Marathas? Once the Central Government is weakened, the State Governments, what we call satellites, become stronger and stronger with the net result that the whole thing is broken up.

Let us not Balkanise our country into small units, as is happening now. I do not wish ill of Haryana or Punjab. That is far from my mind. But I do not like the idea of dividing this country into small units simply for the sake of satiating the wish of so many people to become Ministers and enjoy certain power. I was surprised to hear Shri Siddhanti say that they will kick out outsiders after a period of time. Is this the way in which a Member of Parliament should speak? Has he no sense of proportion? We all consider ourselves citizens of India. We have the right to live in any part of the country and move to any other part of the country freely, throughout the country, to have the profession we like wherever we like. How could it be denied to us? How could article 19 of the Constitution be made a zero? How could it be nullified? If

we do not think that way, I think there is something seriously wrong with our brains.

It is high time that we made up our mind to stand and think as one man and one man alone in this country. We should not think in terms of Jats, Brahmins and Non-brahmins, Muslims, Hindus and Christians or Punjabis, Gujaratis, Tamilians or Telugus. All these feelings must go. We are all Bharatis and as Bharatis we stand or fall. It is on this principle, and on this principle alone, the Government should proceed. Otherwise, we will be Balkanising our country.

श्री गुलशन : सभापति जी, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने पंजाब विधान सभा की शक्ति को लेकर राष्ट्रपति को सौंपने के लिये आया है, मेरी समझ नहीं पड़ता है कि इस का क्या मतलब है। एक तरफ तो वहाँ की विधान सभा कायम है और उन के मेम्बरों को वेतन भी मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार उस से वह शक्ति भी ले रही है। मेरी समझ में ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार यह चाहती है कि जब जरूरत पड़े, फिर दोबारा इस विधान मण्डल को कायम कर दिया जाय। उस वक्त इस सदन से फिर मंजूरी ली जायेगी कि उस को वह शक्ति वापस दी जाय, ऐसा करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति राज का समर्थन करता हूँ और जब तक नये इलैक्शन नहीं होते हैं पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का राज रहना ही चाहिये, क्योंकि उस वक्त पंजाब में ऐसा लगता था कि वहाँ का जो मंत्री मंडल था वह भ्रष्टाचार के साथ भ्रष्ट हो चुका था, जिसका प्रत्यक्ष रूप गवर्नर के छापों से सामने आया। इन छापों में स्मॉलिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में जो लोग पकड़े गये, वे वही लोग थे, जिनके साथ पंजाब का मंत्री-मंडल मिला हुआ था, जो उन को शह देते थे। इस का उदाहरण

ता० 25 और 26 की प्रदेश कांग्रेस की बैठक में सामने आया जो चंडीगढ़ में हुई थी और जिस में भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री राम किशन ने कहा था कि मैं ने जो भ्रष्टाचारी आफिसर थे, उन की लिस्ट राज्यपाल को दे दी है। जिसका मतलब यह था कि वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार इतना बढ़ चुका था कि सरकार के लिये जरूरी हो गया कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का राज लागू किया जाय। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो किया गया है, बहुत अच्छा किया गया है और इस को इलैक्शन तक जारी रखना ही चाहिये।

पंजाबी सूबे के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो फैसला किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह फैसला उन बहादुरों की कुरानियों का नतीजा है—वल्कि मैं यह कहूँ कि यह भाषावार प्रदेशों की डिमान्ड किसी और ने नहीं की, इस का प्रभाव देश में कांग्रेस ने ही डाला था। देश के स्वतंत्र होने के पहले यह वायदा किया गया था, रेजोल्यूशन पास किये गये थे कि जब देश स्वतंत्र हो जायेगा, तो भाषा के आधार पर प्रदेशों का पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा। इस लिये यह भावना खुद आपने पैदा की थी, लेकिन बाद में आपने उस से इन्कार किया। जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में खून खराबे हुए, रामूल जैसे लोग सड़ मरे और सरकार की लाखों और करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुँचा। लेकिन इस भावना को लेकर पंजाब के लोगों ने, जो अपनी मादरी भाषा से प्यार करते हैं, कहा कि यह कांग्रेस का अपना किया हुआ वायदा है, और जब दूसरी सब जगहों पर नये राज्य बन चुके हैं, तो पंजाब में भी ऐसा ही होना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार ने इन्कार किया और फिर इस सिलसिले में शिरोमणी अकाली दल ने पंजाब में तीन आन्दोलन किये। लेकिन मैं फחד से कह सकता हूँ कि जहाँ दूसरे राज्यों में करोड़ों रुपयों की सरकारी सम्पत्ति का नाश हुआ, पंजाब में एक भी नये

[श्री गुलशन]

वैसे का नुकसान नहीं हुआ, दर्जनों के करीब शहीद हुए, पुलिस की गोलियों से मरे और 51 हजार के करीब लोग जेल गये, लेकिन सब कुछ शान्ति के साथ किया, मारा आन्दोलन शान्ति के साथ किया ।

इसलिये, सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार की नीति ऐसी रही है—हमारे यहां पंजाबी में एक मिशाल है—बकरी दूध तो देती है लेकिन मींगन मिलाकर । ये दूध तो देते हैं, बकरी दूध देने वाली है, लेकिन मींगन मिला कर देती है । अभी भी महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बार्डर पर जगड़ा हो रहा है । पंजाब में कई लिंक इन्होंने मांझे रखने को कहा है, जैसे हाई कोर्ट के लिये कहा है, चण्डीगढ़ को पंजाब से छीन लिया है जैसे पंजाब का सिर उतार लिया है, टांगें काट दी हैं, जान निकाल ली है, और उस का वजूद पंजाब के हवाले कर दिया है । पंजाबी सूबे की जो मांग है वह हमेशा के लिए खत्म होनी चाहिये, लेकिन सरकार अगर इस तरह से करेगी तो इस का दोष किसी और पर नहीं आयेगा, इस का सारा दोष सरकार के ऊपर ही आयेगा कि पंजाबी सूबे की मांग के लिए सरकार ने अभी भी रास्ता छोड़ दिया है, क्यों छोड़ दिया है ? इसलिए कि उसने चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब में नहीं रखा है जो कि उसका जड़ा हुआ शहर है । जब कि इसके लिए 17 गांवों को उजाड़ा गया था जो सभी पंजाबी बोलते थे । इस राजधानी को सेन्ट्रल सरकार ने अपने नीचे ले लिया, वहां के विश्वविद्यालय को अपने नीचे ले लिया, वहां के मेडिकल कालेज को अपने नीचे ले लिया । पंजाब की जो यूनिवर्सिटी है, जिसका नाम ही पंजाब यूनीवर्सिटी है, जिसकी नींव लाहौर की गहरी धरती में पड़ी थी, उस को भी हम से ले लिया गया ।

अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे, अगर पंजाब का नाम

किसी तरह भी हरियाणा के साथ दूसा गया, मैं भी आपको कह देना चाहता हूं कि हम भी बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे अगर हमारा कोई लिंक हरियाणा के साथ या सेंटर सरकार के साथ या हिमाचल के साथ रखा गया । यह पंजाबी सूबा पंजाबी बोलने वाले लोगों का है अभी हमारी सिरसा तहसील

सभापति महोदय : प्रेम की बात करो, प्रेम से रहना चाहिये ।

श्री गुलशन : प्रेम की ही बात करता हूं । हमारे यहां डबवाली मंडी है, उस के दरमियान एक सड़क जाती है, सड़क का इधर का किनारा हरियाणा प्रान्त का है और उधर का किनारा पंजाबी सूबे का है, कब तक इस तरह से चलेगा हमारे नन्दाजी ने बड़े प्रेम के साथ इसको किया है, लेकिन जैसा अभी किसी ने कहा था कि इन्होंने किसी सम्प्रदाय के साथ, किसी संगठन के साथ गठजोड़ किया था कि आपकी इच्छा के मुताबिक इसकी नई सीमा होगी, जैसे आप खुश होंगे, वैसे ही किया जाएगा और उसी का यह नतीजा हुआ कि सरकार ने इसकी टांगें और सिर उतार दिये हैं । इसलिए मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि सरकार ने आइन्दा के लिये इस मांग को जिन्दा रखने के लिये एक रास्ता बाकी रख दिया है ।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जो हदबन्दी कमीशन नियत किया, उस ने जो शर्तें लगाई थीं, उन सब को तोड़-मरोड़ कर किसी तहसील और किसी गांव को इस तरफ निकाल दिया और किसी को दूसरी तरफ निकाल दिया । होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने सन् 1961 की मर्दमशुमारी के आधार पर इसको बनाए जाने का जो एलान किया, वह फिरकेबाराना आधार पर हुआ था । जैसे पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान बना था और जैसे पाकिस्तान का

आधार सम्प्रदाय के ऊपर था, उसके आधार पर उसका बटवारा हुआ था, उसी तरह से नन्दा जी ने उनको खुश कर दिया और कमीशन को ऐसी हिदायतें दीं कि उसने इसी को आधार बना दिया। इस लिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस वक्त पंजाब कोई भी ऐसा लिंक परवान नहीं करेगा। पंजाब के लोग जब तक पंजाब का एक एक गांव जो पंजाबी बोलता है, पंजाब में शामिल नहीं होता, तब तक शान्ति से नहीं बैठेंगे और वहां शान्ति नहीं होगी।

पंजाब के लोग अमन पसन्द हैं और आपने देखा है कि पंजाब में कितने आन्दोलन हुए, लेकिन कभी भी वहां की शान्ति भंग नहीं हुई, हमेशा अमन और शान्ति से रहे हैं। कुछ सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि मास्टर तारासिंह ने कई दफा ऐसा कहा है कि पंजाब को अलहदा कर दो, मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ—इसी सदन में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जब जिन्दा थे, तब उन्होंने भी इस सदन में कहा था, उस वक्त हमारे अध्यक्ष जी इन सीटों पर बैठे थे, तब उन्होंने पंडित जी से कहा कि क्या आप कोई मिसाल दे सकते हैं, कब मास्टर तारासिंह ने या शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने कोई अलहदा सूबे की मांग की है। और पंडित जी ने उसके बाद माफी मांगी थी। ऐसा कोई रेजोल्यूशन हमारे सामने नहीं आया, ऐसा कह कर देश भक्तों की शक की निगाह से देखा जाता है।

सिद्धान्ती जी ने कहा कि 1857 के गदर के समय पंजाब ने देश के साथ या सिखों ने देश के साथ द्रोह किया है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि सिख या पंजाब ने देश की खातिर दूसरों के मुकाबले अधिक कुरबानी की है, और स्वतन्त्रता के लिए कभी देश के साथ गद्दारी करने का न इरादा रखता है और न कभी रखेगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में हमारे हेमराज जी ने कहा कि पहाड़ों के साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है। मैं उनकी बात नहीं समझ सका कैसे पहाड़ों के साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है। कभी एक आदमी जेल में नहीं गया, कभी कोई आन्दोलन नहीं किया, इतना बड़ा पंजाब का सुन्दर हिस्सा उस को मुफ्त में मिल गया। अगर यह बेइन्साफी है, तो हम को उसे वापस कर दें, हम उसे लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। पंजाबी सूबा बनने की वजह से उनको इतना बड़ा हिस्सा मिला है।

इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पंजाबी बोली वाले कई लिंक हैं, जो पंजाबी सूबे से बाहर रह गये हैं, उनको पंजाबी सूबे में शामिल किया जाय। चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब में लाया जाय, चंडीगढ़ पंजाब का सिर है, यह बाहर नहीं रहना चाहिये। इतना कह कर मैं खतम करता हूँ।

Shri Nanda: A very pleasant feature of the proceedings in this House on this motion has been that a spirit of amity and understanding animated the discussion almost throughout. If one's mind goes back to the recent months, one will see that there were some unpleasant developments also when the decision regarding re-organisation came to be known, but all the processes that preceded that were conducted in a spirit of goodwill and I should, on this occasion pay my tribute to all concerned that they collaborated in bringing to fruition these efforts which took several months and some years. It is not very proper to apply to the current period the considerations which had some relevance to the past but not much relevance, at least not as much relevance as it had to the past, to the present and then judge it in the light of those considerations.

Good words have been said for Sant Fateh Singh; they were well deserved his special contribution has been that he lifted this problem to level which transcended communal considerations. I hope that that spirit will still prevail and persist.

[Shri Nanda]

There was a question raised as to the credit for whatever came about; it was said that it should not go to Congress and some friends said that it should not go to me. I do not think that this is the occasion when we should try to apportion the credit or blame or discredit. We must be in tune with the spirit of all that has preceded the decision that was taken. The whole question cut across all party alignments. The hon. members will agree with me that there was no question of any kind of slow pace about it. Every step was taken immediately as the situation arose; whatever was called for at that time, was done.

A question was raised about my own statements. The House will remember how without any loss of time a statement was made and the question was reopened. At the same time it was made clear that what we were attempting was to achieve a co-operative solution and I did try in consonance with the letter and spirit of those statements and whatever undertakings were given and also whatever were the terms of reference of the Committee, to achieve a co-operative solution. We knew all along and I had absolutely no doubt in my mind that if a co-operative solution or some arrangement which will be acceptable to all concerned, could not be achieved, could not be brought about, the *status quo* could not remain in any case; it had to be changed; there was to be a division; it was inevitable. It was very very clear to my mind. All along I had kept that in view. Therefore, it is not a question of what one person or one party did. But in the conditions that grew, I believe that this was the right course to be adopted and it was adopted. That is about the past.

Shri Tyagi wistfully looked back at the past and then at the future. He was not rather happy about the divisive forces in the country. Possibly he does not relish some of the things

which have been happening. Shri U. M. Trivedi also made a very fervent appeal in the name of national integration. It is very important that in the present conditions we keep that very much before us, namely the idea of national integration. It may be that we may have to do certain things for certain reasons. Language, province etc. may be all important but all those things recede before the vision of a united strong India and nothing should be done or should be allowed to be done which would impair that solidarity and unity of the country.

Certain questions have been raised whether there will be any more division of this country. I do not want to go into the specific things, but I share the general sentiment expressed.

It is in this context that some of the things said here were very jarring, especially some of the words uttered in regard to links as if anything connected with one State is going to be anathema to the other, as if the word 'Punjabi' applied in the case of any institution in Haryana is going to be anathema to it, or as if anything which could bring the two States together is not liked at all by the one or the other. I would like to point out that we are having the zonal council. One of the primary objects of functions of the zonal council is to try to develop links and to see that certain functions are performed on a basis of collaboration between the various units in two, three or four States in the zone. So, what is there new in what we have done?

One hon. Member said that there should be no bickerings. It is not enough that there should be no bickerings but there should be a sense of co-operation. It is the attitude or the spirit that creates bickerings, and again it is the attitude or the spirit that creates a sense of co-operation. So, I plead for that spirit of co-operation to prevail in our relations.

I am not saying anything specifically for or against a particular link. Everything has to be settled on the basis of merits, not on the basis of any aversion or any kind of prepossession, or prejudice. No link is going to be imposed on any State. I shall be bringing forward the legislation and there we have certainly to make provision for certain arrangements. But, ultimately it is for each State to decide, and I hope they will decide wisely.

The main question was about the President's rule. In regard to that it will be agreed that the predominant sentiment in the House was and is in favour of the step that has been taken, namely the issue of the Proclamation. I think a very large consensus was in favour of the motion. But one hon. Member chose to say something which was rather startling. He suggested as if this decision had been taken because of some factional interest of the High Command. Nothing could be more ridiculous than that. The reasons for that are obvious to everybody. We would have been very happy if that could have been avoided. But it could not be avoided, and the reasons are known, and they have been discussed here in this House in the course of the day. When the decision was made known that there was going to be a division, then those tensions started in that Cabinet there. There was a clear divergence of interests, and that started expressing itself from day to day. It was not possible to carry on. It was obvious to everybody in that State that this was happening, and therefore most of the Members here felt that it could not be avoided, could not be helped. All this attributing of very far-fetched motives is not very befitting.

Then there is the question whether the Chief Minister was asked to do something, was pressurised to do something. The Chief Minister said, we have been able to control the conditions here, we are carrying on the administration all right. That is also true. It was not that that Govern-

ment was not able to carry on the administration for all these purposes. It was that inside joint, collective responsibility could not be discharged. The Chief Minister met me also and he said that he found that it was not possible to carry on, and therefore the rest of the steps were taken.

Just at this stage I may refer to another matter which I wish had not been brought up in the manner in which it was done—the transfer of the Governor. I do not think we would really like that his name is brought up in this context. He has himself stated several times that there was nothing in his mind. I know it was when the previous Governor, Mr. Ibrahim, was all that we asked him to just act for a little while during that period, and then it was carried on. There was no consideration at all of any kind which in the least degree will have a semblance to what has been urged here. I do not want to labour that point further. It will not be very good at all.

Another question was: why has the Assembly been kept alive? So far as the constitutional aspect is concerned, it is open to the Government to do it, open to the President to pass such an order; that is not in question, that has been discussed and settled. But what was the compelling reason, why we had to do it? Again, various considerations have been urged, again motives have been brought in. From the beginning the intention was that as soon as possible the purpose of reorganisation of two States, Hariyana and Punjab, and the rest of it going to Himachal Pradesh, should be effected. When that is done, then there will be no good reason for keeping the President's rule. Was it the idea of anybody, did any one among the hon. Members feel like urging, recommending, that we should continue President's rule and not bring about the division till the next general election? That was not the idea. I know that there has been a great deal of strong argument about it and at some time there was

[Shri Nanda]

some suspicion as if we were going to prolong this and not bring about the reorganisation soon, and there was some agitation about it. There was no such intention. If that is so, and the reorganisation could have been effected speedily without any loss of time, if it was possible for us to do it before the next election, we should not have waited a day. That is what we did, and that is what we are doing. Therefore, since we had it in mind, it would be possible to complete the processes in time, to be able to bring about the change in about a month or two or three months, therefore, that was one reason why, the assembly had to be liked that because you cannot conceive of new States being created without that. Then, there was the question of the administration also being kept there. The assembly is there, in a state of suspended animation; an hon. Member did not like that word. The whole purpose is, we will now be able to bring back the administration in the normal sense; the date is also known to the hon. Members now; that is not going to be far off; that is why the assembly was kept alive. Some Members say: abolish it. It cannot be abolished; it is now going to serve the purpose for which it was kept alive. It has nothing to do with Congress interests or with the interests of any party. I have already explained that there was this essential purpose which I believe the hon. Members share with us.

The question of Chandigarh and other things was raised by hon. Members from both sides. Very keen divergence is obvious, but I do not want to go into the merits. Once we appointed a boundary commission the matter was out of our hands and it was unfair on the part of the hon. Member to say that the Home Minister gave any direction . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No, I did not say that.

Shri Nanda: Not you, the hon. Member there. He did not realise

what he was saying; otherwise, he would not have said this. My personal opinion does not matter at all. For more than forty years now, I am away, in Gujarat; Gujarat is my adopted State. Yet my mother-tongue is Punjabi and I have been saying all the time that Punjab extends as far as the Punjabi language goes. That was not for me to decide. It is for the boundary commission and I do not think hon. Members can question whatever they settled.

The other question, why the majority report which was in some way more favourable to Haryana was changed, that was raised. I do not want to enter in to that question either.

श्री बड़े (खारगोद): क्यों नहीं ?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या आपति है आपको इसमें ?

Shri Nana: It was in the interest of all of you that that decision was taken. Then there was the question of services, assets and liabilities. The committees have been at work and I believe as soon as the new governments come in, there will be those representatives of the people, responsible, in each State and I think they will take care of whatever has to be looked after. Therefore, there is no room for any grievance.

I have one thing more to deal with—the activities of Governor Dharma Vira. High praise has been showered on him and I think it is well merited, but why raise other issues which are not at all in any sense related to this? Why say that this is something which the Congress Governments do not want and only the Governor can do? And why say that there has been some pressure because he was going ahead with certain speed and therefore we from here or somebody else tried to bring pressure on him to slacken his pace and thereby that activity

should be slowed down? I went to Chandigarh and before that also the Governor had been coming and meeting us. We were happy that he was doing it. What I said, in addition was that I have experience of these campaigns and these drives, and one thing has to be guarded against, and that is, while these things move on,—well, some good results are obtained—but at the same time it is possible for the Government employees at the lower level, at some level, to take advantage of it. Let us also watch that there are no malpractices also arising in this case. One has to be very careful about it so that nobody is harassed or nobody suffers. That is what I wanted to say and I have tried to bring that to his notice, and there has been no kind of influence being brought to bear on that situation in a sense which may be considered to militate against the good work that is being done.

Let me state further that I have with me the record of work on the same lines in the rest of the country and it will bring out the matter very clearly. It is good work but not exceptional in the sense that nothing has been done anywhere else in the country. I have with me the figures regarding the number of persons prosecuted relating to different States. 50,885 persons were prosecuted during the period of the emergency till the end of last year, and 24,260 persons were convicted for various offences, and the number of persons who were detained for profiteering and hoarding was 28,158 during the same period. Therefore, this activity has been in progress. Sometimes there are vigorous drives and sometimes they are continued in a fashion which may not be so conspicuous. I do not say and I do not claim that this could not be better or that this could not be more vigorously pursued in certain places. I would be all for it, but let us not make any sweeping kind of deductions from this that there alone

it could be done and nowhere else in the country it has been possible. That will be a wrong kind of thing.

Sir, I am grateful to the House for according this welcome and support to this measure.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the statutory resolution to the House. The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President of India on the 5th July, 1966, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the motion regarding the Bill which has already been discussed. The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill will be taken up tomorrow. There will be the half-an-hour discussion now.

16.53 hrs.

*DECONTROL OF CEMENT

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
सभापति जी, 29 जुलाई के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 123 के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह चर्चा प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ, जिस में सीमेंट से कंट्रोल हटने के बाद सीमेंट के वितरण की क्या स्थिति है और किस प्रकार की असुविधाओं का सामना किसानों को और उन लोगों को करना पड़ रहा है जो

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सीमेंट के उपभोक्ता हैं उस का उल्लेख करना चाहेंगा। नये भारत के निर्माण में सीमेंट उद्योग का अपना एक प्रमुख स्थान है, विशेषकर रक्षा साधनों में भी आजकल सीमेंट ने एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जितना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान सीमेंट का नये भारत के निर्माण में है, उतना ही सीमेंट का अभाव और सीमेंट की महंगाई इस देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय बनती जा रही है।

सरकार का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है सीमेंट के कुल उत्पादन का आधा भाग सरकार स्वयं ले लेती है और वह भी जनता को मिलने वाले मूल्यों के मुकाबले सस्ते दामों पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से किसी कठिनाई का सामना अपने निर्माण कार्यों के लिए नहीं करना पड़ता लेकिन जनता को विशेष रूप से इन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सरकार समय-समय पर सीमेंट का अपना आधा भाग लेकर यह समझती है कि जनता को इसी प्रकार सुगमता से सीमेंट मिल जाता होगा लेकिन सरकार को इस बात को नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि सरकार का एक अंग सामान्य जनता भी है जो देश की रक्षक है।

एक माननीय उद्देश्य : सरकार की मालिक है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मालिक है, सरकार की मालिक है, पर सरकार के कार्यों की भागीदार भी है क्योंकि सरकार उन में से ही बनती है।

दूसरी बात जिसका विशेष रूप से मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि जब से हमारे देश में निर्माण का कार्य आरम्भ हुआ है, योजनाओं के माध्यम से दुर्भाग्य से शहरों का बड़ी तेजी से विस्तार होता जा रहा है लेकिन जितना शहरों

का विस्तार हो रहा है धीरे धीरे वैसे ही गांवों का ह्रास होता चला जा रहा है मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं जो उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा ही दिये गये हैं कंट्रोल हटने के बाद पहली जनवरी से 31 मार्च तक जो सीमेंट का वितरण हुआ, उस में शहरों के हिस्से में कितना आया? और गांवों के हिस्से में कितना आया—लगभग साढ़े नौ लाख टन सीमेंट का वितरण किया गया, जिस में से 6 लाख 60 हजार 744 टन शहरों के हिस्से में आया और 2 लाख 81 हजार 888 टन गांवों के हिस्से में आया जब कि भारत की जनगणना के आंकड़े इस बात के साक्षी हैं कि देश की जन संख्या का 82 प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में रहता है और 18 प्रतिशत भाग शहरों में रहता है ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार का शहरों पर इस प्रकार की कृपा का होना और दूसरी ओर समाजवादी समाज की रचना की दुहाई देकर यह कहना कि सरकार गांवों के विकास में संलग्न है, कुछ समझ में आने वाली बातें नहीं हैं।

जब उद्योग मंत्री ने सीमेंट पर से कंट्रोल हटाने की बात कही थी, तब स्पष्ट रूप से इसके दो कारण बताये थे—एक तो यह कि सीमेंट पर बराबर कंट्रोल रखने से बहुत बुराई फैल गई है दूसरे यह कि सरकारी अधिकारी प्रलोभन का शिकार होते चले जाते हैं जहां तक कंट्रोल का सम्बन्ध है मैं इतना विरोधी हूं गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि कंट्रोल से अप्रष्टाचार देश में उत्पन्न होते हैं लेकिन सीमेंट का कंट्रोल हटाने के बाद आज उस का भाव और महंगा हो गया है, उस को देखते हुए मुझे खतरा है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सरकार जब और चीजों पर से कंट्रोल हटाने पर विचार कर रही है, सीमेंट पर से कंट्रोल हटाने के बाद जो परिणाम सामने आया है, उस से गांधी जी का वह वाक्य—कंट्रोल अप्रष्टाचार की जड़ होता है—कहीं इस पर फिर से

देश को और सरकार को नये सिरे से न सोचना पड़े।

सभापति जी, जितना सीमेंट देश में पैदा होता है, उस के वितरण की प्रक्रिया क्या रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ। जितना सीमेंट पैदा होता है, उस का पचास प्रतिशत यानी आधा भाग सरकार स्वयं ले लेती है। 10 प्रतिशत सीमेंट वह है जो हवी इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए सरकार ने नियत किया है, 10 प्रतिशत सीमेंट इसमें वह है जो राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाता है, जो नगर-पालिकाओं के माध्यम से या दूसरी शिक्षण संस्थाओं के निर्माण आदि पर व्यय होता है, अब 30 प्रतिशत सीमेंट वह रह जाता है जो खुदरा व्यापारियों के द्वारा किसानों को और गांवों के हिस्से में आता है। इसमें भी 10 प्रतिशत वह है जो खुदरा व्यापारियों के हिस्से में शहरी निर्माण के लिए है। इस तरह से सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत रह जाता है जो किसानों के हिस्से में आकर पड़ता है। अब इस 20 प्रतिशत का वितरण किस प्रकार होता है, इस के आंकड़े मैं आपको देना चाहूंगा। यहां मेरे हाथ में पंजाब के लिए जो सीमेंट के वितरण की परम्परा रखी गई है, उस की प्रतिलिपि है इस में लिखा है कि ऐग्रीकल्चरल परपज के लिए 25 प्रतिशत, माइनर रिपेयर के लिए 15 प्रतिशत और नई कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए 60 प्रतिशत। इसी से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि किस प्रकार से सरकार अपनी दृष्टि से स्वच्छ है इस बात में जो यह कहती है कि हम अपने देश में कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इस 20 प्रतिशत के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में भी आगे चल कर बताया गया है कि इस के दो भागीदार होते हैं—एक तो ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट अधिकारी, जो बो० डी० ग्री० कहलाता है और दूसरे खुदरा व्यापारी। जब सीमेंट यहाँ पर पहुँचता है तो बो० डी० ग्री० और खुदरा व्यापारियों के

बीच में पड़ कर किसान को जितना पहुँचना चाहिए, उतना नहीं पहुँच पाता किसान जिसको अन्न पैदा करना है, दो ही साधन उस को चाहियें, एक बिजली दूसरे सीमेंट। न किसान को बिजली मिलती है और न सीमेंट। बिजली अगर मिलती भी है तो रात्रि के समय, न किसान दिन में बिजली का उपयोग कर सकता है और न सीमेंट ही उस को मिलता है।

उम्मेदवार भी सरकार यह कहे कि हम इस देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो फिर वह दोनों युक्तियाँ आपस में एक दूसरे से मेल नहीं खातीं।

17 hrs.

मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि दूसरे उद्योग धंधों को न बढ़ाया जाये लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योग धंधों के विकास की ओर अगर सरकार और उद्योग मंत्री आज सदन के द्वारा देश को यह उत्तर अवश्य दें कि कृषि उद्योग का भी देश के उद्योगों में एक प्रमुख स्थान है या नहीं? उद्योगों का मूल जो कृषि है, जब तक उसके विकास पर पूरी शक्ति नहीं लगाई जायेगी तब तक किस प्रकार यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम अपने देश में औद्योगिक विकास पूरा कर सकेंगे? क्योंकि इस तरह से उसका जो मूल आधार है उस पर आघात पहुँचेगा।

जिस समय सीमेंट से कंट्रोल हटा उस समय 10 रु० और कुछ आने एक सीमेंट की बोरी का दाम था। कुछ समय तक यह दाम 10 रु०, 11 रु० और 12 रु० तक रहा। अनुमान यह था कि शायद सीमेंट आसानी से मिलने लगेगा। लेकिन बढ़ते बढ़ते वह 15 रु०, 18 रु० और किन्हीं किन्हीं राज्यों में वह 20 रु० तक विक्रय रहा है, और वह भी पूरी तरह से बराबर मिलता नहीं है। उद्योग-पति कहते हैं जो कि सीमेंट के कारखाने चलाते हैं कि हमने इसके चैकिंग की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन चैकिंग हो सकती है दिल्ली

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्र:]

शहर में, चैकिंग हो सकती है बम्बई और कलकत्ता में, लेकिन उस किसान को जिससे हम आशा करते हैं कि वह अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करे और आपको दे जिससे अमरीका से या दूसरे देशों से हमको अन्न न मंगाना पड़े, उसे उसका पूरा भाग मिल सके इसकी चैकिंग की सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ।

राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए श्री संजीवैया ने कहा कि इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें उनको मिली हैं कि जो खुदरा व्यापारी हैं वह जिनको सीमेंट मिलना चाहिए उनको नहीं देते । लेकिन श्री संजीवैया कहते हैं कि उन में से 50 प्रतिशत शिकायतें निराधार पाई गईं । यदि श्री संजीवैया के कहने को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये कि 50 प्रतिशत शिकायतें निराधार पाई गईं, तो इसका दूसरा अर्थ यह होता है कि 50 प्रतिशत शिकायतें साधारण हैं । उन 50 प्रतिशत शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनका आधार था और जिनसे सम्बद्ध व्यापारी अष्टाचार में हाथ रंग रहे थे, उन को आपने क्या सजा दी ।

आज इस सदन में यह भी बतलाया जाये कि देश में कुल मिला कर कितने व्यापारी हैं जो सीमेंट के वितरण का काम करते हैं । उन में से जिनकी शिकायतें मिली हैं जो कि 50 प्रतिशत आप स्वयं बतलाते हैं, कितनों के लाइसेंस कैंसिल किये और कितनों को सजायें दी ? जब कि सरकार स्वयं मानती है कि 50 प्रतिशत शिकायतें सही थीं ।

उद्योगपतियों का कहना यह है जो कि सीमेंट के कारखाने चलाते हैं, कि उन्होंने इस छमाही में पहले से ज्यादा सीमेंट पैदा किया, लेकिन सरकार उनको रेलवे बैगन नहीं दे पाई । जिसकी वजह से जितना सीमेंट बाजारों तक पहुंचना चाहिये था वह नहीं पहुंचा पाये । उनकी दूसरी शिकायत यह

भी है कि मुद्रा के अवमूल्यन के बाद जो मशीनरी बाहर से मंगानी थी जिससे कि उत्पादन बढ़ाना था, उस के न आने से शायद हम उतना उत्पादन न बढ़ा पायें और नियत समय के अनुसार उतना सीमेंट न दे पायें जितना कहा था । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इन दोनों तथ्यों में कितनी वास्तविकता है और श्री संजीवैया से उद्योगपतियों ने जो शिकायत की है उसमें कितना दम है ? सीमेंट के भाव केवल इसलिये बढ़े कि उनको रेलवे बैगन समय पर नहीं मिल पाये । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने रेलवे मंत्रालय से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र व्यवहार किया या किसी प्रकार का कोई दबाव डाला, ताकि जितने बैगन देने चाहिये उतने बैगन पूरी तरह से रोज मिलते रहें । क्योंकि सीमेंट का अभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

एक बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा वह यह कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 1 करोड़ 8 लाख टन सीमेंट पैदा होगा, इस तरह का लक्ष्य रखा गया था । लेकिन उद्योग मंत्री शायद स्वयं इस बात की साक्षी देंगे कि जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उस तक सरकार नहीं पहुंच सकी । चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में आपने उस लक्ष्य को बढ़ा कर 2 करोड़ टन का रक्खा है । लेकिन जब तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में आप अपने लक्ष्य में सफल नहीं हो सके तब चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में आप कैसे अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लेंगे । इसे भी तो बतायें ।

यह सारी बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से आज किसान परेशान है । जो लोग सीमेंट के उद्योग में लगे हैं और देश के नए निर्माण में योग दे सकते हैं आज वह भी आपके दरवाजे पर खड़े हुए हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आधे घंटे की चर्चा से कम से कम उद्योग मंत्री देश को इतना तो मन्तुष्ट करें एक कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था या इस प्रकार की प्रणाली निकाल कर अष्टाचार को रोकेंगे । वह सामान्य

बनता जिसकी पहुँच समाचार पत्रों तक नहीं है, सीधी सरकार तक भी नहीं है वह किस प्रकार से सीमेंट ले सकेंगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर के द्वारा देश को भी सन्तुष्ट कर सकेंगे और इस सदन को भी सन्तुष्ट कर सकेंगे।

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): The main point has been made out by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. The area from which I come, Mysore, and South India are facing great scarcity of cement. Even at the time when de-control of cement was ordered, the policy was announced by the Government, the policy of the Government was questioned both in this House and also in the other House, saying that this would not be a sound policy and even warnings were given. In spite of it, Government said that they would try the experiment for a year. Now we have seen the experiment tried for the last 8 or 9 months and the experience has been what we apprehended. We apprehended that the prices would go up and that the agriculturists would not be in a position to get cement.

Mr. Chairman: Please ask the question.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: These difficulties were apprehended even then. In spite of it, Government insisted. . .

Mr. Chairman: You are not asking a question. Please ask the question.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Now the price of cement has risen.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, this is only a half-an-hour discussion. Within that half an hour I cannot allow speeches to be made. Only brief questions can be asked. If you start making a speech, I will have to stop it. Therefore, please ask your question. That is all.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: The prices have risen so high that Rs. 15, 18 or even Rs. 20 is charged for a bag of

cement. Even the amount of profit that is allowed at the rate of Rs. 13 per ton, on an average, we do not know whether that amount is being ploughed back to the industry. It was said that the industry would be expanded, that new plants would be put up.

Mr. Chairman: Why do you not ask the question?

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: I would like to know whether the existing plants have been expanded, new plants are put up and how much cement is distributed and how supply is taken to the agriculturists. I want these points to be answered.

Shri Malaichami (Periya Kulam): I am glad that an opportunity is being given to me to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Chairman: Only a question please.

Shri Malaichami: So far as Madras is concerned, we do not feel any difficulty. So, the present distribution system could be experimented upon for a longer period. Therefore, I have no question regarding the present system.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : आज कल मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रास पास के क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है और 17 रुपये उसकी कीमत हो गई है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो सीमेंट उद्योग वालों की एसोसिएशन है या जो डीलर्स हैं उन्होंने अपने अलग अलग एजेंट रखे हुए हैं। वह एजेंट मार्केट को कानून कर लेते हैं और ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप इस चीज की कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और मल्टी परपज कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को एजेंसी देने के लिए तैयार हैं और इसके लिये सीमेंट कम्पनियों को बाध्य करेंगे।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): In view of the urgent demand of cement for productive purposes, especially in agriculture, would the hon. Minister

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

see that some immediate steps are taken so that cement may be available to the farmer for construction of wells so that production may be expedited? Is there any such scheme? Are immediate steps being taken?

श्री सिहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज 50 प्रतिशत सीमेंट सरकार अपने लिये रख लेती है और अधिकतर वैग सरकारी गोदामों में पड़े रहने के कारण खराब हो जाते हैं, पत्थर जैसे बन जाते हैं और सरकारी क्षेत्र से बचा हुआ सीमेंट ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकता है। इस चीज को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

क्या सरकार ने हर प्रदेश के लिए ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था कर रखी है कि इस प्रदेश को इस मिल से या फैक्ट्री से सीमेंट जाएगा ? यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में किन किन सीमेंट फैक्ट्रीज से सीमेंट भेजने के लिए सरकार ने प्रोग्राम बना रखा है ?

Mr. Chairman: Note only the first, not the second.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Since there is so much shortage of cement and since it is intended to expand production from 12 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 23 million tonnes in 1970-71, may I know what steps have been contemplated to start more cement factories, whether there is any demand from the State of Mysore for establishing more cement factories and expanding the existing ones and, with regard to distribution, whether in view of this shortage any machinery will be devised at the district level and so on to associate non-official members to see that distribution is done correctly?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is a fact that this particular shortage—persons are using this shortage for high prices—is due to the fact that the demand is more than the supply and that the supply is less by 2½ lakh tonnes? what

steps does Government contemplate to control this situation—I am not in favour of controls—by bringing the industrialists and the non-officials together by the formation of a committee?

Mr. Chairman: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is there a proposal to form such a committee at the district and State level to see that cement is distributed properly and to increase production?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): In view of the difficulties narrated by the initiator of this debate, which really are the three main difficulties—firstly, of distribution to the agriculturists; secondly, of distribution to the small consumer and, thirdly, of the erratic prices—have the Government analysed the position to find out whether, firstly, powercuts to the extent of 75 per cent, labour unrests sponsored by some parties and unchecked by the Government and railway bottlenecks have been the only reasons for hampering the obviously good results of the de-control of cement and, secondly, a fictitious demand has been made by some State Governments in the name of tubewells where such tubewells do not exist to the extent to which the demand has been made?

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : महाराष्ट्र में किसानों को जो सीमेंट का कोटा दिया जाता है उसका वितरण कौन करता है ? महाराष्ट्र को कम कोटा मिलने का क्या कारण है ?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Under the rules only such Members can put questions, when there is a half-an-hour discussion who have already given their names to the Speaker. Therefore, I am sorry, hon. Members who are standing cannot be given a chance. I will now ask the hon. Minister to reply to the debate.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): I had come late and therefore I could not give my name.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to hon. Members for participating in this half-an-hour discussion. The initiator of the debate, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, rightly referred to the question relating to the scarcity of cement in the country. That has been reiterated by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

While the total demand in the country is for 13 million tonnes of cement, the actual production is a little over 10 million tonnes though the installed capacity is about 12 million tonnes.

Mr. Chairman: But according to the report published, they say that they are producing more than 11 million tonnes.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, 10.8 million tonnes. I will give the figures; I have got the figures with me. Therefore we are trying our best to increase the production of cement in the country. 12 million tonnes is the capacity, as I said, now. During 1966, that is, by the end of this year, we will be adding another 1.32 million tonnes. In 1967, the addition will be 1.62 tons; in 1968, the addition will be 2.7 million tons; in 1969, it will be 1.15 million tons and in 1970, it will be 1.8 million tons. These are all on account of expansions and by starting new cement plants. Therefore, we will be able to reach the target of 20 million tons by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Shri K. C. Sharma: What will be the demand by that time?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Demand will be, roughly, the same or it may be a little more. It all depends on the growth of economy and various developmental activities.

Now, as it is, 50 per cent of the stock is given to the Government on rate contract system at a concessional rate and 50 per cent is kept for the public. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said

that Government should reduce their quota of 50 per cent. Actually, during the first half of this year, that is, from January to June, the Government have utilised only 45 per cent and 55 per cent has gone for the public consumption.

Then, a question has been raised that rural areas are suffering and that the agriculturists are suffering. Actually, if we see the figures of allotments, we will find that during the first half of the year, the total quantity given to the agriculturists is 8.25 lakh tons and this is in addition to other allotments made to the rural areas for house construction, etc.

With regard to complaints, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri wanted to know what punishments have been imposed. I have got a list with me. 41 dealers have been dealt with by cancellation of licence; 11 have been suspended and 59 have been warned. This is all over the country. These are the figures which are with me.

With regard to the prices, I must say that we have fixed the prices and today the retail price should be Rs. 8.68 per bag. But this is again subject to local taxes. For instance, in Delhi, Central Sales Tax is Rs. 0.26 and Delhi Sales Tax is something. So, ultimately, in Delhi, a bag costs Rs. 10.3. In a similar way, in various parts of the country, the cost is Rs. 8.68 per bag subject to various taxes that are obtaining there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In which part of the country, is it available at that price?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I am coming to that. The only point is whether cement is being sold at that price or whether the dealers or the stockists are charging more price. That is why I said that so many complaints have come and most of the complaints have been looked into. Some of the dealers who are guilty of violations have

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

been dealt with and we are trying to take more stringent steps to see that all the guilty dealers or stockists are brought to book.

With regard to the price increase given, Shri Linga Reddi felt that this average of Rs. 13 should be utilised for expansion. When the price increase was given, it was at the rate of Rs. 16 per ton in the case of cement reserved for public and only Rs. 10 per ton in the case of Government consumption. So, the average will be Rs. 13. That is correct. But this increase has to cover the taxation, bonus, etc. which have been allowed by the Government and the net result will be that they will get a saving of Rs. 4 per ton. So, on an average, if it is 10 million tons, about Rs. 4 crores annually will be saved and they have agreed to set apart this only for expansion or for starting new plants. So, we hope, this money will be utilised for increasing production.

I am glad that Shri Malaichami feels that in the south, specially in the Madras State, there are no difficulties. I think, by and large, in the south there are some difficulties here and there and they have been dealt with. If we go through the list, we find some names of dealers in the south also who have been either suspended or whose licence has been cancelled.

With regard to 50 per cent allotted to the Government, I think Mr. Sinhasan Singh mentioned that it was not being properly used and it became rotten and useless. One or two cases of that type have come to our notice. Therefore, we have taken it up with all the State Governments and with all the government departments here who are consuming cement and we are trying to assess their actual requirements. Often times what happens is that they pitch their demands much higher than what they actually require. Sometimes they have some stocks at their disposal, but in their anxiety to get more, they ask for more allotment of cement. All these cases

are being looked into and we shall see that hereafter no allotment made either to the State Governments or to any government department here is in excess or is unnecessarily stocked and ultimately gets spoiled.

Shri Bade: About wagons....

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will come to that also.

My friend, Mr. Basappa, wanted to know whether there are any intending entrepreneurs in Mysore State and whether licences would be issued. I am glad to inform my hon. friend that the cement industry has been de-licensed. Anybody can start it. (Interruptions). With regard to capital goods, a certain amount of foreign exchange also is necessary. I think Rs. 27.5 lakhs will be necessary for every cement plant of 600 tonnes per day capacity. We shall certainly help the industrialists if they come forward to put up new plants.

My hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, wanted to know whether there was any proposal to appoint committees of officials and non-officials, so that distribution might take place properly. In fact, it has been announced also; I did so when I addressed the Informal Consultative Committee; it has been decided that at least to start with, in more difficult places, district committees should be appointed. The places are: Punjab—Jullundur, Amritsar and Patiala; Rajasthan—Udaipur, Jodhpur and Jalore; U.P.—Meerut, Dehra Dun, Kanpur and Banaras; Bihar—Muzaffarpur and Motihari; West Bengal—Asansol and Jalpaiguri; Orissa—Cuttack; and Gujarat—Baroda.

This is only to start with.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What about Madras?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Mr. Malaichami said that there was no difficulty there.

In general, we have accepted the principle of setting up committees at

the district level. The MLAs, MPs and Chairmen of local bodies would be associated with those committees.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Is there any scheme to distribute the required quantity of cement to peasants with immediate effect?

Shri Nambiar: Please do not leave our Madras State.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Every State will be looked into and we shall certainly see that cement reaches them.

My hon. friend, Mr. Trivedi, referred to the question of distribution to agriculturists and small consumers and also about prices. We shall certainly do our best to see that adequate quantities are made available to the agriculturists because we want more of agricultural production. In fact, we have taken steps to see that every dealer, every stockist, exhibits on the Notice Board the stocks available and various other particulars.

Mr. Chairman: Rates also?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, rates also. We have asked them to do all these things and if they do not do these, we shall have to think of taking action against them.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): The quantity contained in the bag is very much less.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: After all, we should know the practical difficulties. The entire quantity with which it is packed will not be in tact by the time the bag reaches the destination; while loading and unloading, a certain quantity will be lost. Therefore, at the ultimate destination, it is the weight that is taken into account. If with regard to any individual bag the quantity is less, probably we can ask them to look into it and see what price they should charge for a bag which does not contain the required quantity. The other difficulties that cropped up related to various things like power cut, labour troubles etc.

Shri U. M. Trivedi had rightly pointed out that there had been some shortfall in the matter of the utilisation of

the installed capacity. For instance, in January we utilised 96 per cent of the installed capacity, but when we came to June it was only 85 per cent and this is accounted for by power cut, labour trouble, break-down of machinery, repairs, shortage of raw materials etc. The DGTD has conducted a survey and his analysis is that out of this shortage, power cut accounts for 22 per cent, labour 5.5 per cent, break-down of machinery and repairs 54 per cent and shortage of raw materials etc. 18.5 per cent.

In the first quarter, namely January, February and March, there were absolutely no complaints and distribution was quite good. But later on, when monsoon set in, it was difficult to utilise open wagons. That was the first reason. Secondly, during the summer months, the railways themselves have said that there would be some sluggishness on account of the drought conditions because the water sources get dried up and the steam engines do not get adequate supply of water. Apart from that, the large movement of foodgrains has also been given as one of the reasons.

Often times, what happened was that the wagons were loaded for a particular factory. The wagons were available but cement was not produced there on account of various troubles. Those wagons could not immediately be made available to some other factory. Therefore, all these difficulties have been there. But by and large, I assure the House through you, Sir, that we are taking all possible steps and we shall tighten up the administrative machinery and see that all these difficulties are removed and cement is made available; at the same time we would also take steps to see that we expand the existing plants and set up also new plants so that cement production may be according to the requirements.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Will the hon. Minister give us some assurance or some hope that the agriculturists would get some element of subsidy in the sale price of cement?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is one thing which is very pertinent and which has to be pointed out. I could have excused it if there was paucity of production at the factory unit itself. But how is it that at places where the factories themselves had their own powerhouses those powerhouses were ordered to be closed and those factories were compelled to take the power from bulk supply which resulted in lack of supply of adequate power which in turn affected the production?

श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) : मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हर जगह कमेटी बना दी जाये, तो लोगों को कुछ राहत अवश्य मिलेगी। सरकार को हर एक जिले में कमेटी बनाने में क्या दिक्कत होती है ? यह तो उचित

नहीं है कि केवल बनारस, गोरखपुर और कानपुर आदि में कमेटी बनेगी और बाकी जिलों में नहीं बनेगी। हर एक जिले में फौरन कमेटी बनाने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as the point raised by Shri U. M. Trivedi is concerned, I am not aware of it, but I shall certainly enquire into it. When the factories themselves have a generating set to produce electricity, there is no point in asking them to close them down. Anyway, that question will be looked into.

17.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 1, 1966/Bhadra 10, 1888 (Saka).