

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जो विद्यार्थी, तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होते हैं, उन को उच्च-शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये भी स्थान नहीं मिलता है और इस सम्बन्ध में भी सब जगह एक सी नीति नहीं है ? यह देखा गया है कि एक ही विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ तृतीय श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों को स्थान मिल जाता है और कुछ को नहीं मिलता है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एक ही नीति निर्धारित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि यह प्रश्न विश्वविद्यालयों में तय किया जाता है और विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित करने में स्वतन्त्र हैं। उन को यह स्वतंत्रता राज्यों और भारत सरकार से भी गई है। तो, इस मामले में हम हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते हैं। अलग अलग स्टेट्स की अलग अलग समस्याएँ हैं और उन्हीं का वजह से बहुत कुछ यह फर्क रहता है। उदाहरण के लिये उड़ीसा जैसी स्टेट में ग्रेडुएट्स बहुत कम मिलते हैं, इस लिये वहाँ पर तृतीय श्रेणी का अधिक ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। कुछ स्टेट्स में ग्रेडुएट काफ़ी तादाद में मिलते हैं। अलग अलग राज्यों की अपनी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों को ही इस प्रश्न को हल करना पड़ेगा।

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister has stated that it is the Boards and the universities that will determine this. But may I know whether in such important, broad policy matters, the Government do not apply their own mind, and whether the Government have examined this question at their own level and come to any conclusion?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This question was examined and also put to the Vice-Cancellors' Conference on the 11th and 13th October, 1962, and the

view that was expressed by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference is that there is no need for changing the present system of awarding marks at various examinations or the classification of successful candidates at the Master's Degree examinations into three divisions.

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जः यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि जो विद्यार्थी एम० ए० में थर्ड डिविज़न में पास हो जाते हैं, क्या उन का बाद में सैण्ड डिविज़न में पास होने के लिये कोई मौका दिया जाता है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** जो विद्यार्थी थर्ड डिविज़न में पास हो जाते हैं, उनका क्या किया जाए ? अगर वे ज्यादा परिश्रम करते, तो वे ऊँचा श्रेणी में आ सकते थे।

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether they can appear for a second time.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** As I said, this is not a matter which the Government has to decide. This has to be decided by individual universities.

#### Anti-Corruption Advisory Committee

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 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Marandi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what advice has been tendered by the Anti-Corruption Advisory Committee and the action taken thereof by Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** The Committee on Prevention of Corruption considered the proposal to amend Article 311 of the Constitution to dispense with the second opportunity and to remove the penalty of reduction from the scope of Article 311. It recommended that the proposed amendments may be made and that

a suitable provision may also be made to enable Parliament to regulate by law all matters relating to disciplinary action against a Government servant including the jurisdiction of courts in respect of such matters. Government accepted the first recommendation and decision will be taken on the second recommendation after more detailed consideration. Clauses (36) and (37) have been added to sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 in accordance with another recommendation of the Committee.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Even before this committee was appointed the hon. Home Minister had come to certain conclusions and what has been stated by the Deputy Minister now was indicated to us even before the appointment of this committee. Do I take it that this committee has not gone beyond endorsing what the Home Minister has already decided or whether it has applied its mind and taken any fresh decisions and given any fresh suggestions for strengthening the organisation for fighting corruption?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Yes, Sir; the committee have gone into the different aspects of this problem, but they have not made their recommendations so far. They are going into the question thoroughly. They are also examining the different Ministries—their vigilance organisation—as to how it is functioning and how it has to be further strengthened. But these two recommendations came to us recently and we thought we should take action on them. It is our suggestion to the committee that they should continue sending their interim recommendations, so that we may take action.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I take it that the Minister is quite earnest in taking certain effective and dynamic steps to minimise corruption. May I know if they have got any administrative machinery at present or if they propose to set up any administrative machinery very soon, which will be able to take cognizance of complaints against the topmost executives, including Ministers?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I do not think the Ministers are included amongst the top executives.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** They are the executive of the Parliament.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We are the executive of Parliament, but we are not Government servants. You have to make a distinction between them and us. We rule the Government servants no doubt, but we cannot be included in that category. That is a separate matter.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The Ministers are free!

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The Ministers are not free. They are always before Parliament and the Parliament can deal with them as they think best. I am prepared to accept that Parliament alone can deal with the Ministers. (*Interruption*). In the midst of this, I have forgotten the main question. Mr. Mathur asked whether we proposed to set up any organisation to deal with matters of corruption among the executive.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Top executive. If I have to complain against your Secretary—Home Secretary, for instance—to whom am I to go?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question has been put and it is being answered.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** If they have any complaints against the Secretary or any other top officer, hon. Members should and they can write direct to the Minister concerned or, if they so desire, they may write to the Home Minister or to the Prime Minister. It is open to them and action has been taken against top officers also.

श्री म० ला० विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कर-शन कमेटी का काम चालू है और वह समय समय पर अपनी रिक्मेन्डेशन देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी

कितने समय के लिये बिठलाई गई है और उस के अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हमारे सामने आ जायेंगे ।

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** इस कमेटी के लिए कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है और न हम करना चाहते हैं । वह अपने काम को करे । उसमें काफी हमारे पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं जो कि गम्भीरता से काम कर रहे हैं । वे अपनी सिफारिशें भेजते जायेंगे । और हम उत पर कात्वाई करते जायेंगे ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is there a proposal before Government to make it obligatory for Government employees and also for Ministers to make a declaration on oath of their assets and possessions on their assumption of office and its reliquishment or at stated intervals?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** There is another question coming on the same subject; perhaps he might put this supplementary then.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is an unstarred question. He wants to evade the question; it is not fair.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now that he has told him that it is an unstarred question, he will answer it. The hon. Member should not jump to any conclusion.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** In regard to Government officers, there is a definite rule, but there is no such rule about Ministers.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why not?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Mahida.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Who are the personnel of this advisory committee? (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If hon. Members put questions without my permission, how can I regulate the proceedings? Unless I have identified a particular hon. Member, no hon. Member should put the question straightaway, Shri Mahida.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know who are the members of this advisory committee, and why the Ministers are exempted from this?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now it is arguing the case.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. How can it be arguing? May I entreat you, Sir, to reconsider your decision? How can it be arguing if the Minister does not.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Who will judge it then? If I cannot give cogent reasons and if those reasons do not appeal to hon. Members, what shall I do in that case?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We can appeal to you, Sir, to review it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do give my rulings or take my decisions after due consideration. If hon. Members begin to enter into arguments it will take away the time of the House unnecessarily and we will not be taking any useful decisions.

**Shri Ranga:** May I, Sir, make one suggestion? It is the usual parliamentary practice, when a Minister gives a particular answer and says 'No' in regard to a particular point raised during question hour, for the hon. Member concerned to be allowed to ask "Why not?". It is for the Minister to give the reason. It is not a matter of argument at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** And, if I decide that in a particular case—I am not talking of it generally—the hon. Member is entering into an argument, what should I do?

**Shri Ranga:** You alone, Sir, as the sole judge have to revise your view.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is the unfortunate thing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I take it as a rule, Sir, that asking for reasons is not entering into an argument?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have said: "in a particular case"; I have not said that in every case it is so.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Only in this case you hold so?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then we do not have anything to say. We will have to pursue it in other ways.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why warn me then?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We are warning the Minister through you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, I have received the warning.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister should say that, not you.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Who are the members of this Committee?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Mahida wants to know the names of the members who are on this committee.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Shri Santhanam is the Chairman. Then there are: Shri Khadilkar, Shri Sitararam Paliwal, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Shambunath Chaturvedi, Shri Santosh Kumar Basu,—they are all Members of Parliament—the Director, Administrative Vigilance Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Inspector General, Special Police Establishment. I would request Shri Kamath to persuade his colleague, Shri Nath Pai, to pursue the matter which he has in his mind (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question—Dr. Singhvi.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I hope he will also interest himself in that.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Sir, in spite of my rising several times to put a supplementary on this Question, I have not been given a chance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, he did not have an opportunity and that is why I have called his question.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Not the next question, I want to put a supplementary on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next Question—Dr. Singhvi—Question No. 40.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Sir, I rose several times to ask a supplementary on this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sometimes it may happen.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Not sometimes. Sir, when a person rises to ask a supplementary on questions tabled by others he is not permitted. When he wants to ask a question on his own question, he is again not allowed to ask a supplementary, and this happens when persons who have not tabled the question are allowed repeatedly to put questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sometimes it may right created simply when a Member's name has been clubbed along with some other hon. Member. The question is thrown open to the whole House, though I would request hon. Members who do not give notices of questions not to rise again and again and try to put supplementaries on every question. There are certain hon. Members who try that also. I am put in difficulties when senior Members who do not give any notices themselves pick up other's questions and try to put supplementaries on them. They ought to exercise some check. I am not laying down any rule.

**Shri Ranga:** Could you not yourself, Sir, give a little more time? What you are saying is very embarrassing to us. We are here to put supplementary questions. It is not proper to expect only those hon.

Members who give notices of questions to put supplementaries. Then the rest of the House shall have to go out of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ordere, order. Nowadays we are only covering about 10 or 15 questions. If it is the desire of the House that we should cover even less, I have no objection.

**Shri Ranga:** Could you not, Sir, give a little more time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever the House decides; I have no objection.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** At the same time, there should not be any rigid rule that only those who have given notice should put questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know where that rigid rule has come in or is being followed. I have only made an appeal.

**Shri Ranga:** It inhibits our capacity or willingness to put supplementary questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have only appealed to those who have not given notice of questions to restrain themselves from standing up again and again for putting supplementary questions. That is all what I said I do not know what objection can be taken to that.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not the right of the Members to put supplementaries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Dr. Singhvi.

#### Waste Mica

\*40. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of waste mica in India and what percentage of the total mined mica it constitutes;

(b) whether such waste mica is being utilised in any manner in our country;

(c) if so, since when and by what process; and

(d) if not, the reasons, therefor?

#### The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) No estimate has been made of the quantum of waste mica in India; it is, however, estimated that about 75-80 per cent. of the crude mica mined in the country constitutes waste mica.

(b) & (c). A small portion of waste mica is used in the country in the manufacture of insulating mica bricks and for making mica powder used by rubber, paints and printing material manufacturers. The manufacture of insulating bricks started only in 1958 on the basis of a patent obtained from the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute. Mica powder is made by dry method in ordinary grinding mills which has been known for a long time past.

(d) Does not arise.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What is the total mica waste in this country and what proportion of it is being utilized in the country in this manner?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That information is not available.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether Government have consulted any foreign experts in the matter of utilisation of waste mica in an economical way in this country?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** As far as I am aware, no foreign expert has been consulted in this matter.

**Shri Daji:** In view of the fact that a very large proportion of this precious mineral is being wasted and not utilized in this country, what action do Government propose to take to conserve this essential mineral for utilisation in some other industries by consulting some experts or research laboratories?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Daji:** It is not a suggestion for action. What have the Government done all these years to conserve this valuable mineral?