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**Wednesday, May 24, 1967
Jyaistha 3, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 24, 1967/Jyestha 3,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri V. Narasimha Rao (Parvathi-
puram).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appointment of Governors

+

- *31. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Swell:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri R. K. Birsia:
Shri Kelai Birua:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hakam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Saanghi:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-congress Chief
Ministers have suggested to Govern-
ment that they be consulted before
appointing Governors of their States;
and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No such
suggestion has been received. How-

349 (A) LSD-1.

ever, the Chief Minister of the State
concerned is consulted before the ap-
pointment of a Governor.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्री राज-
स्वान में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार न बनने
देने के लिये राज्यपाल ने यह निर्णय दिया
है कि 93 कम होते हैं और 89 ज्यादा
होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या
सरकार ने कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की
है कि जो राज्यपाल बनाये जायें वह
पुराने मुख्य मंत्री या पार्टी के अध्यक्ष
अथवा सचिव न बनाये जायें बल्कि मुख्य
मंत्रियों से सुझाव ले कर बनाये जायें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, this ques-
tion has been explained many times
on the floor of the House, particu-
larly about what the hon. Member has
to say about what happened in Rajas-
than. So far as the appointments of
the Governors are concerned, natural-
ly, people do have the understanding
of social forces and the working of
the human mind in those areas. Nor-
mally, the persons who command the
respect of the people at large are
selected for these posts. Naturally,
sometimes their political standing and
sometimes their administrative ex-
perience is a relevant factor in these
appointments.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या मंत्री
महोदय बतलावेंगे कि अब तक जितने
सोच गवर्नर की कुर्तियों पर बैठे हैं उन
में से ऐसे कितने राज्यपाल हैं जो कि कांग्रेस
के सदस्य न रहे हों ?

श्री यशपालराव चव्हाण : बहुत हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में पहले से क्या परिपाटी चली या रही है? क्या मुख्य मंत्रियों से सलाह माँगी जाया जाता था, और क्या किसी गवर्नर को बहाल करने के लिये यह सलाह बाईडिंग होती है?

श्री बलरामन्तराव चव्हाण : यह परिपाटी पहले से रही है। चीफ मिनिस्टर से सलाह ली जाती है। सलाह सलाह ही है, इसमें बाईडिंग होने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में जितने गवर्नर हैं उनमें कितने गैर कांग्रेसी हैं। उन में से कितने कांग्रेसी हैं और कितने गैर-कांग्रेसी हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई ऐसी जानकारी है?

श्री बलरामन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं यह जानकारी देने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

There are about 17 Governors and 4 Lt. Governors. Out of these, nearly 4 are senior ex-civil servants who have retired. They are, naturally, all non-Congressmen. One is a very eminent engineer who is a Governor in Orissa. In the case of Lt. Governors, there are 2 ex-civil servants and one is an retired Army General.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्पेशल यह था कि कितने गैर-कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग गवर्नर हैं। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया।

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Ujjal Singh, who was the Governor of Madras, is a non-Congress man. Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillay, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, is a non-Congressman.

श्री जयन विहारी वाकनैथी : फिर तो चव्हाण साहब भी गैर-कांग्रेसी ही बाने।

श्री बलरामन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं गवर्नर नहीं बनना चाहता।

श्री जयन विहारी वाकनैथी : ग्राम पुनाथ के बाद धनेक राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल बने। केन्द्र में कांग्रेस सत्ताकूट है और कई राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी बलों के हाथों में सत्ता धर्या है। क्या सरकार पुरानी परिपाटी में कोई संशोधन करने का विचार करती है जिस के कारण राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति के प्रश्न पर केन्द्र और राज्यों में संघर्ष न हो? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मुख्य मंत्रियों से सलाह ली जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर केन्द्र ने सलाह न मानी तो क्या स्थिति होगी, और अब तक कितने ऐसे मामले हुए हैं जिन में मुख्य मंत्रियों की सलाह नहीं मानी गई?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as I can say—because I have no precedents with me—after I took over, a number of Governors have been appointed and never has such a situation arisen so far.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the institution of Governors is a relic of the British colonial rule and is an anachronism in a democracy as others, may I know if it is a fact that our Government are thinking very seriously to abolish the institution of Governors as such because this institution does not fit into the pattern of democracy?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not accept this comment of the hon. Member because the word 'Governor' may be a colonial word, but certainly it has been accepted by the Constitution of India. There is no proposal, there is no intention, on the part of the Government to change this.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not understood me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He has understood you.

Mr. Sheo Narain

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 17 गवर्नरों में से धीरे-धीरे 4 केन्द्रीय गवर्नरों में से कोई हरिजन चाहे हैं या नहीं हैं। अगर नहीं हैं तो क्यों नहीं हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no Harijan member, but I think that in the case of the high office of Governors, you cannot think in terms of reservation. Certainly there is nothing wrong in expecting a Harijan to become a Governor.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Referring to the consultation, the Minister has said that there is previous consultation with Chief Ministers. In how many cases were Governors thrust upon the States in spite of the advice of the Chief Ministers? Were there such cases?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that during his period he has not done it, there is not even one case. He has said this in reply to another question.

श्री बलराम सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि जहाँ पर कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल कायम है वहाँ के लिये उसने कोई ऐसा विधान बनाया है कि वहाँ पर गैर-कांग्रेसी गवर्नर बनाये जायें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is one of the suggestions that can always be considered.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: On a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. **Mr. Patodia.**

Indo-Pak. Tele-Communications Service

- *23. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. Kampani:
Shri Rameshchandra Veerappa:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman gani:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Sukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri B. Barua:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether tele-communication links between India and Pakistan have since been established;

(b) if so, the brief resume of their working at present; and

(c) if not, the efforts made to establish the same at an early date?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (**Shri L. K. Gejral**): (a) to (c). The telecommunication links between India and Pakistan were restored partially in February, 1966. The circuits have, however, not been working satisfactorily mainly due to lack of coordination and attention from Pakistan authorities.

In response to Government of India's proposal for discussions on various subjects, including telecommunications to normalise relations between India and Pakistan as provided in the Tashkent Declaration, the Government of Pakistan have expressed the desire to have talks for normalisation of tele-communication facilities. We have welcomed this trend and are pursuing through diplomatic channels the possibility of having the scope of the talks widened, so as to include other closely related matters. We have also offered to receive in Delhi a team of Pakistan officials for talks on questions that either side may

bring up. The final reply of the Government of Pakistan is still awaited, but the response so far has not been very encouraging.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Since Indian cargo is still held up in Pakistan waters, in spite of the fact that Pakistan cargo was released by the Indian authorities unilaterally why should this not be a pre-condition that before we talk about resumption of telecommunications, the Government of Pakistan must release the Indian cargo held in Pakistan waters? Would there be any sense in always giving facilities to Pakistan without insisting on reciprocal facilities?

Shri I. K. Gujral: The Government of India's attitude has been made clear here from time to time about our relationship with Pakistan. The main point is not that we are putting forward any pre-conditions. We are anxious that in the Tashkent spirits, understanding should prevail between these two countries, and, therefore, we have laid down no pre-condition for talks, and we are willing to talk to resolve all outstanding issues.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the Tashkent spirit? There is no such spirit now. You may call it the Tashkent ghost.

Shri I. K. Gujral: We are not murdering it.

Shri Nath Pai: The spirit is dead; only the ghost remains.

Shri Hem Barua: He is trying to take shelter under the Tashkent spirit. But the Tashkent spirit is dead.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these telecommunication links were working before the hostilities between India and Pakistan started and where they are proposed to be started now, who is going to bear the expenses involved in the setting up of these telecommunication centres, whether the expenses will be borne by both India and Pakistan, and if so, in what ratio?

Shri I. K. Gujral: Before the hostilities, we had three routes for telecommunication links between India and Pakistan, namely Delhi-Lahore, Calcutta-Dacca and Jodhpur-Karachi. In February, 1966, two of these routes, namely New Delhi-Lahore and Calcutta-Dacca were restored, but the Jodhpur-Karachi one has not been restored in spite of various reminders and efforts.

So far as the revenue part of it is concerned, different formulae were evolved in 1948 for the sharing of the telegrams as well as the telephone bills revenues and also the postage revenues. If the hon. Member so wishes, I can give details. But I can only state here this thing in which the hon. Member would be interested, namely that according to the formulae for telephone and telegram revenues, the Pakistan authorities owed to India about Rs. 48 lakhs on these two accounts and about Rs. 1 crore on account of postal outstanding that Pakistan should reimburse. Unfortunately, in spite of our various reminders we have not been able to get that money.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The hon. Minister has told us that in the spirits of the Tashkent agreement we are giving all facilities to Pakistan. But I want to ask, why should the grant of these facilities be always unilateral. Are we not entitled to impose a pre-condition on Pakistan to do likewise to us? When we have released Pakistan cargo, is it not necessary for them to release Indian cargo before any other topic is discussed?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I am entirely in agreement with the hon. Member that Pakistan is absolutely not justified in withholding our cargo. But he will also understand that as a matter of policy we are not asking for any pre-conditions. Now the setting up of tele-communications is, I feel, a way to create understanding and to talk to each other. If we do not have postal arrangements and if we do not have telecommunications,

obviously we will not be able to talk to each other also.

I can assure the hon. Member that the Government of India are not obvious of the withholding of cargo by the Pakistan authorities and we hope that if Pakistan ever agrees to come to the table, we will be able to raise this issue as well.

Shri R. Barua: In pursuance of the policy of having better relations with our neighbours and in view of the Tashkent agreement, should we not proceed to normalise relations with Pakistan without waiting for exchange of communication links?

Shri I. K. Gujral: The hon. Member will agree with me that ever since the cessation of hostilities, the Government of India have left no stone unturned to create understanding between our two countries. We are going to the farthest extent to see that India and Pakistan live as peaceful and good neighbours and friends. As regards tele-communications also, it is not a question of being unilateral. For instance, our tele-communication channels up to the border are working very effectively and very efficiently. But calls generally do not get there. Therefore, we remind them to improve the tele-communications. Unfortunately, the response to us is not good. We have also fixed meetings and tried to check up the apparatus. We have asked them to agree to hold joint meetings. The Director General here has been writing to his opposite number in Pakistan almost every month to agree to a meeting at that level which can improve the tele-communications. But unfortunately, there has been no response.

Wealth of persons holding Public Offices

+

34. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Shri Brij Bhusan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high-powered commission to inquire into the wealth of all those who held public offices during the last 20 years;

(b) whether any suggestions to this effect have been received by Government;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Such an inquiry is not called for, would involved a great deal of fruitless work, and would not be in the public interest.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या इस प्रकार का आयोग नियुक्त न करने का एक कारण यह भी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को डर है कि यदि ऐसा आयोग बना तो बहुत से व्यक्तियों के मामले उस आयोग के सामने आयेंगे जिन्होंने पिछले बीस सालों में अपार सम्पत्ति इकट्ठा की है और क्योंकि वे व्यक्ति कांग्रेस पार्टी से सम्बन्धित हैं इसलिये सरकार ऐसा आयोग बनाना नहीं चाहती है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, it has nothing to do with it. If there are any specific allegations against anybody and if a *prima facie* case is made out against some person, inquiries will be made. But to make some sort of very blanket proposition of inquiries against all people who held public office in the last twenty years is something like talking without knowing what one is talking about.

की जगह बिहारी बाबूजी : क्या वह सब नहीं है कि पहले भी जो व्यक्ति उदाहरण से उनके बिचड़ निश्चित आरोप लगाये गये थे, उदाहरण के लिये राजस्वान के मुख्य बन्दी के खिलाफ, उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ संघियों के खिलाफ, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ, कोई जांच नहीं की गई थी जिन के खिलाफ जांच की गई उनको अपने पदों से हटाना क्या ? मैं वह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में संतानम कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन सिफारिशों को सी फील्डवी स्वीकार करने के लिये सरकार तैयार क्यों नहीं है ? सिफारिश यह भी कि अगर दस एम० एल० ए० या दस एम० पी० किसी व्यक्ति के बिचड़ आरोप लगाये तो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसे स्वीकार करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think all these matters were discussed when the Santhanam Committee's recommendations were discussed from time to time. One thing which was accepted was having a code of conduct for Ministers both in the States and at the Centre. That code of conduct has been accepted and action on the basis of that code is taken.

Shri Banga: When?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Wherever allegations are made. In the code, certain procedures are laid down. If there are any allegations against Ministers in a State etc. they should be forwarded to the Chief Minister and he should be asked to look into the matter. If the allegations are against a Chief Minister, the code of conduct lays down....

Shri Banga: If the Prime Minister herself is in the dock, what is the use of this procedure?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is no use merely making all these statements.

Shri Banga: It is not an irresponsible statement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did not say responsible statement.

Shri Banga: You were saying they are talking without knowing what they are talking about.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly I have got respect for the hon. Member, but he should have some respect for us too.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Minister to answer the question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The code of conduct recommended by the Santhanam committee has been accepted in principle. Then again after the elections, when the new governments came in, I circulated this code of conduct to the Chief Ministers' conference, and I have requested them to accept this and adopt this.

Shri Nath Pai: I am glad to be told by the Home Minister that Government have decided to accept the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. Having been a member of the committee, it comes as a surprising news to me, because so far as we know, there has been a statistical acceptance, i.e. 97 per cent of the suggestions and recommendations of the committee have been accepted, but what this statistical amount of acceptance means....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said that the code of conduct recommendations have been accepted.

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to that. Your predecessor, Mr. Hathi, used to do the same kind of, I would not say, trick, but jugglery of words, that 97 per cent of the recommendations have been accepted. You did not say this I know, but what I am trying to point out is this, that the Government have avoided accepting the king pin of the recommendations. For the first time,

when you, Mr. Speaker, were the President of the Congress, you said that every office-bearer who was holding office should submit to you a statement of his assets and, if there were any liabilities, of course, of his liabilities too. I do not know whether this was later on confirmed by the Congress President who succeeded you in office, Mr. Sanjiviah. He also made the claim that a man who is a pauper today becomes a Minister, and within three years he is a millionaire. This came from you and from the man who held the same distinguished office after you. In the light of this I do not know why Mr. Chavan feels very offended if a suggestion is made that an inquiry like this should be held. Perhaps if you have nothing to hide, why shun the inquiry? Maybe, most of you will be found to be innocent and the cobwebs of misunderstanding will be removed.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not offended. It is not a question of offence, it is a question of the administrative practicability of the proposition. I am not at all offended. Government have certainly accepted the principle, and as a part of the code of conduct, Ministers have to submit their assets and liabilities statement to the Prime Minister, the State Ministers can submit to the Chief Ministers. That is accepted. So, certainly there are written commitments made by the Ministers concerned with the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister. It is part of the normal record. This is something which the Ministers will be held up to. But if some specific allegations are made then certainly one can make an inquiry.

Shri Ranga: They have been made.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: How can you say that against all the public office holders in the last 20 years an enquiry should be held? It is holding some sort of inquiry against democracy as a whole. I do not know how members make such a proposal.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The magnitude of corruption is colossal.

Shri Hem Barua: A memorandum was submitted by some MLAs and MPs from Mysore. What has he done to that?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the demand for the appointment of a commission like this is a part of a smear campaign and a character assassination campaign which are carried on by certain political parties, and is it not a fact that the appointment of a commission like this will mean the gradual end of democracy which we hold so dear in India?

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Is that a question?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि आचार-संहिता बन गई है, जिसके अनुसार मंत्रियों को अपनी सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा देना पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह आचार संहिता सिर्फ आगे आने वाले मंत्रियों के लिए ही है या यह आचार-संहिता उड़ीसा, पंजाब और राजस्थान आदि प्रदेशों के उन मंत्रियों पर भी लागू होगी जिनके खिलाफ इस प्रकार के गम्भीर आरोप लगाए गए थे कि हुकूमत ने भी यह महसूस किया कि उनको अपने पदों से इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए और इस कारण जिन्होंने अपने पदों से इस्तीफा दे दिया।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The code of conduct is something which can be made applicable to Ministers while they are in office and naturally the code of conduct can be put into operation when it is accepted. It is applicable to those who were in office on the date on which the code of conduct was accepted and that is observed.

Shri K. Lakkappa: The hon. Home Minister said that if specific allegations were made by the Members, enquiries would be held. Allegations were made against the Chief Minister of Mysore in a Memorandum submit-

ed to the Home Minister, Prime Minister and the President also, by thirty legislators who are all responsible people. We have received no reply so far to that memorandum. Does this Government intend to defend the culprits or will it take any action to implement the Santhanam Committee Report? I want a categorical answer in this behalf.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not in possession of all the facts. If a specific question is put, certainly I will answer it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पायंट प्राफ़ थाईर । आप ने इस सदन में कहा है कि वहाँ तक सप्लीमेंटरीज़ का प्रश्न है, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने क्वेश्चन दिया है, पहले आप उनको पुकारेंगे और फिर दो तीन और माननीय सदस्यों को सप्लीमेंटरीज़ पूछने का अवसर देंगे । हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने क्वेश्चन दिया है, उन में से बहुत से के नाम छूट जाते हैं और दूसरे लोगों को पहले अवसर दे दिया जाता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने ब्रह्म भेजा है, पहले उन को मौका दिया जाना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I appreciate the point it is an important question. I do not want anybody to misunderstand. Even if ten minutes more are spent on this question, it does not matter. Otherwise, Ministers and even the Speaker are likely to be misunderstood.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I rise on a point of order. I put a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: This is a general question and you have brought in a specific question. You can put it as a separate question. A supplementary he may not be having an answer. He cannot remember the case or all the charges against so many ministers. If you put a separate question, he would question.... (Interruptions).

श्री कर्ण लक्काप्पा : आप वृत्त नशी को संरक्षण दे रहे हैं ।

Shri K. Lakkappa: I would like to explain to you the relevance of this question. He said that if specific allegations were made by responsible people, he would hold an enquiry. My question arises out of the answer given by the Minister, and therefore it is relevant. He should make a categorical statement and I am entitled to a reply as a matter of right. I would request him to reply to my answer.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not so many people should rise at the same time. Shri Lakkappa has raised a point. If the hon. Minister has not got the information, he may give it later on. That is a different matter. Next question.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

Shri Nuth Pal: What is your final position?

Mr. Speaker: I said that is a separate question.

Shri J. M. Bawas: How many complaints he has received about the ministers—let him at least reply that question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly in the past, certain complaints were made against certain Ministers and Chief Ministers. This is the general information I have got; if I have got to go into details of the allegations made and the conclusions reached, it will be difficult for me to answer. A complaint was made about Shri Nijalingappa and the action taken was, the Prime Minister requested the Cabinet Sub-Committee to consider those allegations, and the Cabinet Sub-Committee reached a conclusion that there was no ground. (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pal: That is not Santhanam Committee's recommendation.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am telling you about the procedure that is accepted and what the Government did about it. (Interruption). We have accepted a code of conduct, and on that basis, as I said, if there are specific allegations and if a prima facie case is made out, certainly Government will have to go into the matter. In these matters, the Prime Minister did receive complaints and the Prime Minister asked the Cabinet Sub-Committee to look into the case, to consider the case, and the Sub-Committee has gone into these matters. The conclusion was that there were no grounds for the Central Government to take any action. (Interruption).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: How much time has he taken to give this much information?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It is a very important matter. Let us know the facts.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The Home Minister referred to the case about a Chief Minister, but I want to know with reference to other Ministers, whether any reports or complaints were made according to the code of conduct by Chief Ministers against any of their own colleagues in the Cabinet and whether any action was taken at any time. Is there a single case in which, the code having been accepted, it was implemented in any of the States?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In some cases where complaints were made about certain matters in the States, those complaints were made to the chief Ministers and the Chief Minister did make an enquiry into it and gave his opinion on these matters. That happened in the case of West Bengal, for example,

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Panigrahi; let this question monopolise the question hour today; let the other side also have a chance.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether the Home Minister has received any allegations against Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab with regard to evasion of income-tax and also his complicity in the Serajuddin affair and, if so, what steps have been taken to enquire into these allegations?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot answer all these questions regarding everybody. I have not got any information.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Nath Pal. Let us exhaust the whole matter.

Shri Nath Pal: Thank you, Sir. May I draw the attention of the Home Minister to a patent contradiction in the two statements he has made? A specific case was promptly mentioned by my colleague, Shri Hem Barua and it was reiterated by Shri Lakkappa, and it was almost a challenge which the Home Minister thought it fit to throw in our face. I am not interested in blanket charges. I want specific instances. And an instance was cited, within which a memorandum was presented, signed by legislators of both these Houses and by the Mysore Assembly. Then the reply came. He said, "I have." What was his earlier reply? His earlier reply was that "we have accepted the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee." And then Mr. Chavan added in the course of his reply to the second supplementary that a Cabinet Sub-Committee looked into this memorandum and reached the conclusion that there was no prima facie case. This is a contradiction in the purest terms. (Interruption). संधानम समिती की सिफारिशें मानने नहीं हैं, याद दायर नहीं है।

According to the Santhanam Committee's recommendations, if a memorandum is signed by 5 or 10 legislators and presented to the President, who will be panel to look into it? Not a Cabinet sub-committee. Thou shall not be the judge of the conduct. That is the Santhanam Committee's firm recommendation. The panel will be constituted by judges of the Supreme Court, one of whom will be given the task of looking into the memorandum. He is the authority to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. The Government has tried to side-track the safeguard provided by the Santhanam Committee. They framed charges against their own colleagues and they found perhaps that they were not suitable enough to look into. Don't you think, Sir, there is a total contradiction? He earlier told us that the Santhanam Committee's recommendation has been accepted. For looking into the charges, the Santhanam Committee made no recommendation with regard to the Cabinet.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What I have said earlier is on record. I have not said that all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee were accepted. In this matter the code of conduct was accepted. The other recommendations that the hon. member mentioned are not accepted. It is a statement of fact. Regarding the statements made on the floor of the House, he can refer to the records of this House. Even about this particular enquiry to which a reference was made, the Prime Minister did make a statement on the floor of the House about the action taken sometime in February, 1965.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Should we spend the rest of the question hour on this question? I think some other opportunity can be taken for a more detailed discussion on this.

Shri Raaga: It has been sufficiently exposed. I think no purpose will be served by spending more time on it.

Mr. Speaker: Even if we spend the whole hour on this, we are not going

to have any result. If hon. members want a separate discussion under some rule, it can be considered. We have spent nearly half an hour on this. Spending another 20 minutes on this is not going to solve the problem. I suggest that some other opportunity may be taken to discuss this subject. Next question.

Coronation of the Nizam

*35, **Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coronation Ceremony of H. E. H. the Nizam Asif Jah VIII was held at Hyderabad on the 7th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it was held with the approval of Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that soon after the inauguration, quit notices were given to thousands, mostly poor people, who were in the service of the late Nizam for decades including ejection notices served on close relations of the late Nizam;

(d) whether any representation on these matters has been received by Government; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Andhra Pradesh Government, H.E.H. the new Nizam held the traditional succession ceremony on the 8th April, 1967. It was not necessary for the Nizam to obtain the Government's approval in this regard as the function was purely personal.

(c) to (e). Government are aware of the Nizam's intention to retrench some excess staff to effect economy in his household expenditure. It is not known how many have been so retrenched. No representations have been received by Government in this regard. Since this relates to private

employment with the Nizam, Government; cannot interfere.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Is it not a fact that the police surrounded the palace of the Nizam? Is it not a fact that even the members of the family of the late Nizam were searched? Is it not a fact that the light and water-supply to the palace were cut off, so that the inmates and families of the late Nizam were compelled to leave? Is it not a fact that 12,000 poor employees of the late Nizam, including those who were receiving some pension, were retrenched and their pension stopped?

Mr. Speaker: He can just say "Is it not a fact" once; that will cover the whole thing.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Let him say that it is not so. My question is this: is it not Government's responsibility to see that the privy purse is utilised for the sake of maintenance of the family and staff of the Nizam? In this case, when the grievances were mentioned to the Chief Minister of the State or the Government of India no notice was taken and no permission was given to sue the Nizam in the court of law. On the one side you see injustice being done and on the other you avoid all avenues of protection.

Mr. Speaker: This is not a question.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: My specific question is this: will the hon. Home Minister assure this House that permission will be given to all these aggrieved persons to sue the Nizam in the court of law. Sir...

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer. Please sit down now.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Sir, I hope I will be allowed to put my second supplementary?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: All that the hon. Member mentioned may be a fact, but I have no official information in the matter, except that the hon. Member

himself once met me and mentioned about the closest relatives of the Nizam. Then I said that it was better for him to take up the matter with the Chief Minister of Andhra. Certainly there may be some cases where some human considerations are involved, and if he writes personally to me I may also look into the matter. But I have got no official confirmation of this. It is a fact that the Nizam himself wanted to have some sort of economy in the entire household expenditure because his privy purse is drastically reduced. Intimation of that intention of his was given to us. Beyond that I cannot say anything more authoritatively on this.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: He wanted to know whether permission will be given or not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are some of the privileges of the princes which are guaranteed to them under the Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Normally, in these matters we follow the processes laid down and our intention is to liberalise in these matters. But, naturally, I cannot give a blanket assurance that in each case permission will be given; we will certainly consider these matters on merits.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Sir, I have my second supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: I thought he had finished by combining half-dozen questions in one. I will call him again.

श्री बाँकार लाल बेरवा : राजाओं को जो प्रीवी कौंस दिया जाता है, वह उनके नीकियों के बच्चों के लिये और उनके गुजरन के लिये दिया जाता है। जब कि हैदराबाद के निजाम ने 12 हजार कर्मचारियों को छोट दिया है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनको इस बात किसना क्यथा दे रही है तथा इन कर्मचारियों की छोट

के कारण जो खर्च कम हुआ है, उस को दुष्टि में रखते हुए क्या उन को कम प्रीवी फर्स दिया जाएगा, सरकार इस पर क्या विचार कर रही है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I cannot give my views on what size of household the Nizam should have, how many servants he should have and what amount he should spend on them. Certainly that is a personal matter for the Nizam to decide. The former Nizam had quite a huge privy purse but that has been very drastically reduced now. (Interruptions). I understand his difficulty and the need to economise. In that matter, if he takes some reasonable action to economise certainly you and I cannot complain. At the same time, as I said, if there are any human considerations involved, naturally, he is expected to look into them.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The argument advanced by the Home Minister.....

An hon. Member: That was his reply and not any argument.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: All right, it has been stated by the Home Minister that he wants to retrench because he wants to effect economy. May I ask how can the richest man in the world put forward an excuse like that? Apart from that he is building a new palace.....

Mr. Speaker: It is all a matter of opinion. The hon. Member is explaining the whole case. There is no question being put by him.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: This is my question. When Sardar Patel was the Home Minister, a list of properties, both moveable and immovable, was given by the late Nizam to Sardar Patel. Has any assessment been made by the Home Ministry to find out what exactly is the wealth of the Nizam so that the wealth tax and the estate duty may be levied and, if that has not been done, why not?

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. R. Krishna.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: What is the reply to my question?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The reply should be given.

Mr. Speaker: He has no answer. Shri M. R. Krishna.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Does it mean that he will not pay the wealth tax and the estate duty?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: How can I answer like this?

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the present Nizam is preventing the relatives of the late Nizam who are enjoying some funds from the trust which has been created with the approval of the Government of India from seeing the accounts of the trust and, if so, whether the Government of India will be in a position to find out whether the present Nizam is constitutionally correct in preventing the beneficiaries of the trust which has been created with the approval of the Government of India from seeing the accounts of the trust?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can certainly go into these things if specific facts are brought to my notice. These are matter in which to a certain extent, Government of India can give them advice. But whether we can legally intervene or interfere in the matter depends upon the interpretation of facts. If the hon. Member gives me certain information, I am prepared to look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Arising out of the question put by Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, may I know whether, after the death of the Nizam, any assessment was made of the vast property, both moveable and immovable, including the jewellery, of the Nizam? When a man dies leaving a huge property behind him, the estate duty is levied. I want to know whether it has been

brought to his notice by the sister of the present Nizam that this Nizam is sending out jewellery through Britishers and Turks to some foreign countries. This is one of the reason why even the most trusted men of the ex-Nizam are being removed so that this jewellery can be sent out.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, I will have to go into the facts before I can give any definite answer on the floor of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have sent a memorandum to you.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That will be looked into. At the present moment, I can not give any definite information on the floor of the House. If the hon. Member is prepared to discuss it with me, I will discuss it with him. If he puts any specific question, I will reply to him.

श्री संवरलाल मुक्त : क्या मंत्री यहोद्य बतलायें कि इस तरह की निम्न यदि नहीं बनी है, तो वे उस निम्न को बनायें और जो पैसा बाहर गया है, यदि वह बाहर गया है तो उस की इन्कवायरी करायें तथा धारा बह पैसा बाहर न जाय, इस के लिये कोई प्रावन्दी लगायें ?

श्री संवरलाल मुक्त : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि निम्न नहीं बनाई हुई है। निम्न बनी हुई है, लेकिन किस चीज की बनी हुई है, कब बनाई गई थी, इसके लिये यदि मुझे कुछ कहना है तो उसके लिये इल्लिया ब्राहिये। फिर भी जो बातें धारने बतलाई हैं, मैं उन को मही मानना हूँ।

श्री संवरलाल मुक्त : यदि नहीं बनाई है, तो क्या धारा उसको बनायें ? धारा में क्या बाहर न जाय, इस पर रोक लगाने के लिये क्या कोई प्रावन्दी लगायें ?

श्री संवरलाल मुक्त : इसके बारे में मैं उकर देख लूँगा और लौक लूँगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him make a statement after some time.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: On a point of order, Sir. I wanted to know whether the Home Ministry has prepared a list or not. It is part of the agreement between the Government of India and.....

Mr. Speaker: You are giving information. There is no point of order. He may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: It is a wrong statement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may know the Agreement better. But there is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him make a statement on this. It is a very serious matter.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि निजाम के पास कुल कितने म्वायिम है और उन पर कितना बर्दा बँटा है और पहले के निजाम को कुल कितनी मामाना प्रिवी पर्स मिलनी थी और मौजूदा निजाम को कितनी मिलती है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The late Nizam was in receipt of a privy purse of Rs. 42,85,714, free from all taxes. This amount was paid in accordance with the Agreement signed by the late Nizam on 25th January, 1950 and it was payable to the late Nizam only during his life time. The Agreement also provided that provision for the successor would be made by the Government of India subsequently. In accordance with this provision, the Government of India have fixed the privy purse of the new Nizam at Rs. 20 lakhs.

Shri S. Khandu: The hon. Minister admitted that there was a coronation ceremony of Nizam. This coronation ceremony in a free democratic India smacks of colonialism and imperialism. In view of this, I want to know from

the hon. Minister whether a suitable legislation will be enacted to abolish this sort of coronation ceremonies by Nizams and other princes throughout India?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It was not an official ceremony. Possibly there was some ceremony in a purely personal way for succession in the family.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have experienced any difficulties because of the fact that the princes are not being governed by the common Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and, therefore, they cannot be sued in the court of law, and if so, whether the Government is thinking of reviewing the entire position of the concessions given to the princes so that they can be brought under the normal law of land?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This has become a part of the normal law of the land. This House itself has accepted. As far as the question of suing under the Civil Procedure Code or the Criminal Procedure Code is concerned, the privilege is that they cannot automatically be sued unless they get the permission of the Government of India. In this matter we are considering the question of liberalising the process and we should try to see that those people who have any grievances get an opportunity to try them in the court of law. As far as the other privileges are concerned, I think it is time that we have another look at them also, but in that matter, the Government's intention is to invite some of the leading princes and discuss with them and see if we can take them along with us on these.

Crossing into Indian Territory by East Pakistani Muslim Families

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*26. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**
Dr. Karal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported

crossing into the Indian territory by East Pakistani Muslim families recently;

(b) the number of families involved and the motive behind such migration; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents even if they are due to food scarcity conditions prevailing in East Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Unauthorised entry of East Pakistani muslim nationals into the neighbouring Indian territory has been reported in the recent months. Of them, only 14 cases of entire families illegally entering into Indian territory have been reported. Food scarcity and economic hardship in the areas of East Pakistan adjoining India and the desire of those Pak muslim nationals who were earlier evicted from Indian territory to re-enter India are among the causes for these attempts at unauthorised entry.

(c) Effective steps have been taken by the Centre and the State Governments concerned to prevent such infiltration, like (i) increased and more frequent patrolling; (ii) greater vigilance by the border out-post staff etc.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : क्या श्री महीप्य बतलावेंगे कि पहले भी ये लोग यहाँ इस प्रकार पर आते रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो जो आये हैं उन की संख्या कितनी है और उनको वापिस भेजने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : बहुत पहले की संख्या तो मामूली नहीं है लेकिन जेरे पास अक्टूबर, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 तक की कीमतें हैं। उन के अनुसार घनम में अक्टूबर 1966 में 347 लोग आये, नवम्बर 1966 में 177 आये, दिसम्बर 1966 में 149 आये, जनवरी 1967 में 102 आये,

फरवरी 67 में 91 चाये, धीरवाप 67 में 75 चाये। टोटल घसम में 930 चाये, बेंगल बंगाल में टोटल 1266 हैं धीर त्रिपुरा में टोटल 196 हैं।

This is the general information that I have got about this.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: The second part of my question has not been answered. उनको वापस भेजने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: By way of detailed information, I can say this; and this information that I am giving depends on the information that I have got from the West Bengal Government. 1266 Pak. nationals infiltrated into India through the border of the State with East Pakistan during the period from October, 1966 to March, 1967. Of these, 91 were pushed back. Of the remaining, 504 were convicted and 160 have already been deported. The cases of 544 persons are pending trial in the court.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट आई है कि इन में से कुछ लोग सबरसिब ऐक्टिविटीज में भाग लेते हैं तो क्या प्रांतीय सरकारों ने इन के बारे में कुछ धाप के पास लिखा है. अगर लिखा है तो क्या लिखा है धीर वापस उसका क्या जवाब दिया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not that any reports of any mass-scale subversive activities by these people have come, but certainly all these people, when they are arrested or held up, are screened for their activities etc., and action is taken on that basis.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that whenever there is illegal immigration of Pakistani nationals into this country, the State of Assam is the worst sufferer and in view of the fact that in the process of pushing

them out, a lot of hardship is caused to the existing Muslim population in the State of Assam, may I know what steps have been taken to see that people from East Pakistan cannot migrate into these neighbouring States of East Pakistan and what measures Government have taken to prevent them? After they come, they try to push them out and pushing them out increased the difficulties of the other people; that is what is happening now.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I have said already, we have taken steps to see that these people do not infiltrate very easily. Therefore, the police check-posts etc. had to be strengthened. Those actions have been taken.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the clearing of the two-mile belt along that border? That has not been done.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is another suggestion that he is talking about. I can tell him from my own experience, not of this Ministry but of the Ministry of which I held charge earlier, that depopulating this belt is not a very easy problem. It creates such a terrible administrative problem, and a human problem, because we just cannot push the population from those villages . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Has the hon. Minister given up the idea?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is not the question; I am only trying to point out the difficulties in that. But subject to the difficulties, the steps have been intensified.

Shri Ebrahim Gulshan Sait: In view of the long-standing grievance of the Muslim minorities that they are illegally pushed out from India to the Pakistan border, what steps have Government taken in this matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is putting the other side of the picture before us. Certainly, the tribunals go into these factors, and they certainly provide many safeguards to ensure that no injustice is done to anybody.

श्री अश्विन शर्मा द्वार : मैं बधीर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को रोकने के लिये क्या कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जायेगा कि बाईर पर जो विलेज हैं वहाँ के रहने वालों को सरकार एक नुहरमुदा आइडेंटिफिकेशन कार्ड दे दे ताकि जो मुसलमान असात के रहने वाले हैं, जिन के हक में हार्ड कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि उन को जबर-बस्ती डकेला गया है, उन को इस बारे में आइन्वा गिकायत न हो, और जब पुनिस वाले धारें तो वह आप का दिया हुआ तस्वीर-मुदा कार्ड उनके सामने रख दें और कह सकें कि वे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं :

شری عبدالغنی دار : میں وزیر صاحب سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو روکنے کے لئے کیا کوئی ایسا انتظام کیا جائے گا کہ بائزر پر جو وہلہمسز ہیں وہاں کے رہنے والوں کو سوکار ایک مسرشدہ آئیڈنٹیفیکیشن کارڈ دے دے۔ تاکہ جو مسلمان آسام نے رہنے والے ہیں۔ جن کے حق میں ہلٹنیکورٹ لے فیصلہ دیا ہے کہ ان کو زبردستی تھکے گا۔ ان کو اس بارے میں آئندہ شکایت نہ ہو۔ اور جب پولیس والے آئیں تو وہ آپ کا دیا ہوا تصویر شدہ کارڈ ان کے سامنے رکھ دیں اور کہہ سکیں کہ وہ ہندوستانی ہیں۔

श्री यशवन्तराव बन्हाण : यह बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है और इस के बारे में सोच किया जा सकता है ।

श्री जे० वि० बालकृष्णी : आप किसी पर अक मत कीजिये । दो मील का इलाका

चेरा नहीं जायेगा, आइडेंटिफिकेशन कार्ड बांटे नहीं चाहेंगे, असम में सुझाव दिया था कि तार लगाया जाय, लेकिन तार लगाया नहीं जायेगा ।

श्री यशवन्तराव बन्हाण : संगवदिक हम नहीं है । आप संसदात्मक बात करते हैं । आप मानते हैं कि कोई और आयेगा और हिन्दुस्तान को मुक्तान पहुँचायेगा ।

श्री अश्विन शर्मा द्वार : मैंने पूछा था कि सरकार वहाँ पर आइडेंटिफिकेशन कार्ड जारी करेगी या नहीं ताकि मुसलमानों को बाहर न डकेला जाये । उस का क्या जवाब है ?

شری عبدالغنی دار : میں نے پوچھا تھا کہ سوکار وہاں پر آئیڈنٹیفیکیشن کارڈ جاری کرے گی یا نہیں تاکہ مسلمانوں کو نہ تھکے گا۔ اس کا کیا جواب ہے۔

श्री यशवन्तराव बन्हाण : यह सुझाव ठीक है, हम इस पर सोचेंगे ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Of the 900 families of infiltrators, in Assam, how many have been pushed back?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have got information only about the last two months. I have not got about the full period because the question relates to a very much longer period.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that the census of 1961 showed that the Muslim population had increased many times more than that of the other population and a real danger has arisen that in that part of the country the population complexion is changing very fast with the consequent danger that tomorrow Pakistan may raise a claim to these areas also

on the ground that they are Muslim-majority areas, this is not a question of local importance but one of national importance. What are Government thinking and planning to prevent this planned change of complexion of population of these border areas of the country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to make my point very clear. It is not a question of merely changing the pattern of the population. It is a question of seeing that if there are any foreigners residing in the country as Indian citizens, care is taken to remove them; at the same time, we will have to see that Indian citizens who happen to be Muslims are not erred against and pushed out unjustly.

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question No. 1—Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): Before you take up the Short Notice Question, I have to make a submission . . .

Mr. Speaker: After the question hour it is taken up. Let it be answered first.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION
12 00 hrs.

Admission in Delhi Colleges

S.N.Q. 1. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kashwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the way in which Government propose to solve the College admission problem in the Capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for Science in any women college of the Capital;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that students getting less than 40 per cent marks are denied admission in the Delhi University; and

(e) if so, the alternative arrangement which Government have made for them?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत लाल आजाद) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 1967-68 के सत्र में पांच नये महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना का निश्चय किया है। इन के प्रतिष्ठित कई वर्तमान महाविद्यालयों में स्थान बढ़ाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ङ) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के लिये कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इस सत्र बी० ए० पास, बी० ए० धारक बी० काम०, बी० एससी जनरल और बी० एससी धारक में कितनी कितनी सीटें और ज्यादा चाहियें, और इन सीटों के लिये कितना कितना प्रबंध किया गया है? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कॅम्पारिकल एम्प्लोयमेंट देंगे कि कोई भी एलिजिबल स्टूडेंट दिल्ली में वाशिंग्टन के बरैर नहीं रहेगा?

श्री भगवत लाल आजाद : मन्त्रालय के कार्याकारी दल ने 1967-68 में विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश के लिये संघावित मांग पर विचार किया, और उस के अनुसार यह संघावित बताया गया है कि 1967-68 में संघावित मांग विद्यालय के लक्ष्यों के लिये

2591 धीर लड़कियों के लिये 661 है, धार्ट्स धीर कामर्स ग्रुप में लड़कों के लिये 4888 धीर लड़कियों के लिये 6119 है। हम उन में से सिर्फ 9276 के लिये प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। इस के बाव भी 5003 विद्यार्थियों के लिये धीर प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता होगी, जिस के लिये हम आज कोई ऐयोरेंस नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सारे देश में विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों का जो स्थान है वह 32 परसेण्ट है, जब कि दिल्ली में जो 45 हजार विद्यार्थियों की संख्या है उन में से विज्ञान के केवल 16 प्रतिशत में धीर अब बढ़ घट कर 14 प्रतिशत रह गये हैं, धीर यह संख्या हर साल कम होनी जाती है? इसी प्रकार से टेकनिकल सर्विकेटम् का स्थान केवल 2.9 परसेण्ट है धीर मेडिकल स्टूडेंट्स का स्थान केवल 4.8 परसेण्ट है। इन दोनों विषयों में दिल्ली का ऐयोरेंस सब प्रान्तों में कम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है। वर्तमान मंत्री ने पहले जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने मिटिग्रेन्स कॉमिशन के हेयुटेसन को यह ऐयोरेंस दिया था कि मेडिकल, इंजीनियरिंग धीर साइंस के लिये जगहें काफी मात्रा में क्या दो जायेंगी धीर किमी बच्चे को दाखिले में नहीं रोकना जायगा।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि किमी विद्यार्थी को दाखिले में नहीं रोकना जायगा, लेकिन विज्ञान की पढ़ाई के लिये दिल्ली में आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। उदाहरणार्थ दिल्ली में विश्वविद्यालय में अभी घोषित किया है कि पांच नये महा-विद्यालय खोले जायेंगे। यह भी घोषित किया गया है कि जिन वर्तमान कालेजों में

विज्ञान की पढ़ाई होती है उन में लीटें बढ़ाई जायें। यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि वो वर्तमान कालेजों में बी० एस्० सी (जरनल) ग्रुप के लिये शाम के कालेज का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, जिन में से एक कालेज में शाम की पढ़ाई के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है। इस प्रकार से हम में कई कदम उठाये हैं जिन में हम यह धारा करते हैं कि दिल्ली में साइंस पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने इंजीनियरिंग धीर मेडिकल के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ?

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : विज्ञान में इंजीनियरिंग धीर मेडिकल सभी धाने हैं। क्या मेडिकल विज्ञान में नहीं धाता है ?

श्री रा० एच० विद्यार्थी : दिल्ली प्रशासन में एग्जिकशन मिनिस्ट्री से धाट कालेज खोलने के लिये कहा था, लेकिन एग्जिकशन मिनिस्ट्री ने इस प्रपोजल को नहीं माना।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : धमा कीजिये, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कब कहा गया था। लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि कार्यकारी दल में जो प्रस्ताव किये थे उन के अनुसार अब यह निर्णय हुआ है कि पांच कालेज खोले जायें, धीर अगर नरेला में एक कालेज खुल गया तो वह एक धीर हो जायेगा। इस प्रकार से वर्तमान समय में दिल्ली में छः कालेज खुलने की सम्भावनायें हैं।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिन पांच कालेजों का जिक्र किया है वह कहाँ कहाँ खोले जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : दिल्ली प्रशासन में यह निर्णय किया है कि एक कालेज कालेज

बैजनागर करीलबाग में हो और एक मस्जिद कालिज नेताजी नगर में हो जहाँ पर घाट, और सायंस के कलासेज होंगे, एक लड़कियों का कालिज लाजपत नगर में कामर्स और घाटस के लिये हो, एक को-एजुकेशनल कालिज घाटस और कामर्स के लिये गोविन्दपुरी में और एक को-एजुकेशनल कालिज लकूर बस्ती में हो ।

श्री भोगेश्वर झा : दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है । यहाँ पर बहुत से बाहर के लोग भी पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं । घाट महाविद्यालय यहाँ पर खोलने का मुझाव दिया गया था । दिल्ली के महत्व को देखने हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन महाविद्यालयों को इस साल से शुरू करना सम्भव क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ? यह कहा गया है । छः महाविद्यालय शुरू होने की सम्भावना है और कुछ सीटें साइंस में बढ़ाने की सम्भावना है । मैं समझना हूँ कि मैट्रिकल और टेक्नीकल सीटों के बारे में कां. जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । क्या मैट्रिकल और टेक्नीकल में भी स्थान बढ़ाने की सम्भावना है इस साल या नहीं ? धराने मंत्र से इनके बढ़ाने की भी सम्भावना है या नहीं है ।

श्री भागवत झा छात्राव : विज्ञान की गार्ड का अभी यह प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि दो कालिज हमने

श्री कंवरलाल न्यूस : मैट्रिकल, टेक्नीकल घाटि के बारे में पूछा जा रहा है ।

श्री भागवत झा छात्राव : विज्ञान में टेक्नीकल भी आता है, मैट्रिकल भी आता

Mr. Speaker: They are asking a specific question about technical colleges, medical colleges and engineering colleges.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: In the Plan it has been separately mentioned technical institutions, medical institu-

tions and science institutions. He should not inter-mix these institutions.

श्री भागवत झा छात्राव : मैं देवी जी का बड़ा कृतज्ञ हूँ कि उन्होंने यह मुझे बताया कि दोनों धराने धराने हैं

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हमें बताया रहा करें ।

श्री भागवत झा छात्राव : मैं बगबर रहा हूँ । अभी इन कालिजों को खोलने का ही प्रावधान हुआ है । जहाँ तक मैट्रिकल, टेक्नीकल और विज्ञान के लिए स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है । इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हमें कुछ निश्चय नहीं बताया है इस बारे में हमें कुछ बताने में प्रसन्न हूँ ।

श्री रघुबीर शारदाजी मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में पिछले मंत्र में यह बताया गया था कि नरेना में कालिज खोला जा रहा है । इसके बारे में निश्चय हो गया है । छात्र शिक्षा विभाग में एक के साथ लगा रहे हैं । मैं जानना हूँ कि इसका अर्थ क्या है । "धराने" का मतलब क्या ?

श्री भागवत झा छात्राव : धराने मंत्र नहीं लगाया है । नरेना में कालिज खोला जाए इसके बारे में हमारे पास निवेदन आया था । हमने उनको दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास भेज दिया । दिल्ली प्रशासन भी उसे स्वीकार करता है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जब यहाँ पर छः कालिज खोलने हैं तो हमें विद्यालयों की संख्या को भी देखना है । धराने यहाँ पर समुचित विद्यालयों की संख्या होगी तो अन्य मंत्र आता पर विचार करके हम यहाँ पर भी खोलने की कोशिश करेंगे । खोल देने यह हम कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

श्री नयू सिन्हा : उच्च शिक्षा पाने की इच्छा रखने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए और उनकी शिक्षा का इंतजाम करने की जिम्मेदारी से धराने के लिए क्या

सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालयों में अर्थोपी की पढ़ाई अनिवार्य की है ? साथ ही जी केवल अर्थोपी में फेल होते हैं और गणित में, विज्ञान में पास होते हैं, क्या उनको फेल करार नहीं दिया जाता है ?

श्री भगवत झा आवाज : यह प्रश्न तो इससे नहीं उठता है । और किसी समय इस प्रश्न को धाय उठायें ।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : उच्च शिक्षा पाने की इच्छा रखने वाले लोगों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है, उसको धाय घटा रहे हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ गनोहर : दिल्ली पर से बोझ कम करने के लिए धायने कहा है कि पांच ही कानून धाय खोल सकते हैं घाट नहीं । दिल्ली के करीब के इलाकों से, फरीदाबाद से, बल्लभगढ़ से और नूह से तीन कानून खोलने की मांग हुई है । इनको खोलने की इजाजत दे कर धाय दिल्ली के बोझ को कुछ कम करने की क्या कोशिश करेंगे ?

شوں عبدالغنی دار : دلی یر
 بوجھا کم کرنے کے لئے آپ نے کہا ہے
 کہ پنج ہو، کلج آپ کھول سکتے
 ہوں آئہ نہیں۔ دلی کے قریب کے
 علاقوں سے فریدآباد سے بلبلوہ سے
 نوح سے تھیں کلج کھولنے کی مانگ
 ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن کو کھولنے کی اجازت
 دے کر آپ دلی کے بوجھ کو کچھ
 کم کرنے کی کیا کوشش کریں گے۔

श्री भगवत झा आवाज : धायकी यह बात ठीक है कि देश में उच्च शिक्षा के लिए मांग बहुत अधिक है और धाय पास के लोगों की भी मांग है । इस पर धाय और हम दोनों सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार कर सकते हैं ।

श्री जेय लक्ष्मण वर्मा : जमी मुय जी ने कहा है कि साइंस और इंजीनियरिंग एजुकेशन का जहां तक सार्वभूत है, इनके तुलना की तादाद दिल्ली में सब से कम है । मैं कहता हूँ कि हिमाचल में सब से कम विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं और जहां इन विषयों को पढ़ाने के लिए

आवाज सहोदर : यह प्रश्न हिमाचल के बारे में नहीं है । धाय बैठ जाइये ।

श्री जेय लक्ष्मण वर्मा : दिल्ली जी केन्द्र प्राणित है और हिमाचल भी केन्द्र प्राणित है ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: There are people from all the States in the Capital. Will the Government encourage the different State Governments to establish certain institutions here? For instance, Andhra Pradesh has established the Venkateshwara College in Delhi.

Shri Bhagat Jha Azad: We have always welcomed the establishment of more colleges.

श्री जगन्नाथ गनोहर : जो लड़के बड़े डिबिजन में पास होते हैं उनकी कोई कमी नहीं है । इनकी विम्बेवारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं की है । एक तरफ तो सरकार मैजोरिटी को प्रायोरिटी देनी है और यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट धाय मैजोरिटी के प्राधार पर बनी हुई है और दूसरी तरफ बड़े डिबिजन की मैजोरिटी बेकार फिर रही है, उनको बाधित नहीं मिलते हैं, नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं । इसका क्या इलाज सरकार ने सोचा है ?

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All these persons have been very anxious—I mean the new entrants—about their studies in the arts, science, technical and medical colleges. I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister, and it is this: whether he has taken into considera-

tion those students who have failed in the examination and are not able to get admission into the colleges, and is he going to make any provision for the new entrants as well as those plucked candidates, or whether the plucked candidates are going to be thrown into the Jamma?

Mr. Speaker: No answer.

श्री बलराम लखोत : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो लड़के बालीस परसेंट से कम नम्बर लेकर पास होते हैं उनके लिए हम कोई प्राविजन नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इस प्रकार की कोई बंदिन धीर जगहों पर नहीं है? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली से हजारों की तादाद में विद्यार्थी बाहर जाकर, मोनीपन में, पानीपत में दाखिल हो कर पढ़ने हैं, फरीदाबाद में पढ़ते हैं? दिल्ली में इन प्रकार के लड़के जो किसी कारण से बीमार हो जाते हैं या किसी और कारणों से, धार्मिक कारणों से बालीस परसेंट नम्बर नहीं ले पाते हैं, उनकी पढ़ाई का क्या प्रबन्ध है? यदि उनके लिए घाप कालिज नहीं खोल सकते हैं तो क्या शहर में प्राइवेट शिक्षा प्रदान करके इन्सिहान में बैठना चाहें तो उनको यह सुविधा देने के लिए घाप तैयार है?

श्री जयन्त झा बाबाव : पहली बात तो यह है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने यह निर्णय किया है कि जिन के प्रान्तिक बालीस परसेंट से कम हैं उनको नहीं लिया जाएगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह बंदिन दिल्ली में ही नहीं है घाप विश्वविद्यालयों में भी है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय एक छाटोमोमस बाडी है इस बास्ते हम बचन नहीं दे सकते हैं। ऐसे लोग फलफूसरीन की ट्रेनिंग में जा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह प्रबन्ध शिक्षा मंत्रालय नहीं बल्कि अन्य मंत्रालय करता है।

श्री बलराम लखोत : उनको प्राइवेट धीर पर शिक्षा प्रदान करके इन्सिहान देने की सुविधा देने को घाप तैयार है?

श्री M. L. Soodhi: I would like to ask the Minister of Education whether, in the matter of admission to colleges in Delhi, knowing that this is the capital city of India—this is identified with the general interests of those who seek higher education, especially those who are more talented—and this is in relation to a specific problem of many talented students—it is not a fact that those talented students who have not yet just completed 16 years of age are held up and they cannot get admission and just because of a technical question of the age being there? And the higher Secondary Board has, as a matter of fact, waived these restrictions, but the University maintains a sort of dog-in-the-manger attitude in this question and does not consider the harmful effects on such talented students who have done better than others and gone ahead of the age-limit.

श्री Bhagwat Jha Asad: The learned professor knows it himself that these are under the autonomy of the universities, and it will be much eased by him rather than by us. It is for the universities to decide about these things.

श्री S. S. Kothari: Will the hon. Minister kindly consider the issue that donations have to be given in many cases to obtain admission into medical colleges?

श्री Bhagwat Jha Asad: It may be possible that donations might be asked for, but I have no knowledge. I do not know if some institutions ask for donations. If some institutions ask for it and if voluntary donations are given, one cannot stop it. But we have no information.

श्रीमती Sushila Behatgi: While commending the steps taken by Government for encouraging education in the various scientific, medical and technical lines, will Government also ensure that the students passing out from these institutions are absorbed in jobs later on in life?

श्री Bhagwat Jha Asad: It is a question of linking education to indus-

try. It is a question of man-power. That is a big problem. We cannot say that all the boys passing out of our technical colleges are assured of full employment.

श्री शिव नारायण : संविधान के अनुसार इस कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हम देश को यह एगोरेस दी थी कि हम हम देश को शिक्षित बनायेंगे। मैं प्रोफेसर मधोक की इस बात का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार स्वयं इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती है, तो विद्यार्थियों या मजिस्में को, प्रत्येक भारतीय को, प्राईवेट रूप से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की इजाजत देने में क्या आपत्ति है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे विद्वान मित्र, श्री शिव नारायण, ना पढ़ने गादियाबाद जाते हैं। यह सच है कि हम सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई है, लेकिन यह प्रश्न विम्बुद्वितीय द्वारा निर्णय करने का है कि किसी विद्यार्थी को कितने प्रतिशत धक प्राप्त करने पर प्रवेश दिया जाये। हम इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त : दिल्ली में जो एक्सीक्यूटिव कौमिस बनी है, उस ने दिल्ली की शिक्षा समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कुछ निर्णय किये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन सभी निर्णयों को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार है अन्यथा उनमें से उन में धक तक कितने निर्णयों को स्वीकार किया है।

श्री कंचरलाल गुप्त : प्रश्न यह है कि कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एडमिशन के बारे में कुछ रीकमेंडेन्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं। उन में से कौन कौन सी रीकमेंडेन्स केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार की है और कौन कौन सी स्वीकार नहीं की है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इन प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में इन सिद्धांतों पर विचार

करना सम्भव नहीं है। मैं अपनी प्रज्ञानता को प्रकट करता हूँ कि मैं ने उन सिद्धांतों को नहीं देखा है। लेकिन हम उन को देख लेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्ध निर्बंध

- * 37. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री मन्जीराई जे० एडेन :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री धोंकार सिंह :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री मोहन स्वल्प :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री जावं करमंडीछ :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री मधु निमये :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री गु० च० नायक :
 श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
 श्री छ० दीपा :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री एन० एम० जोशी :
 श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री राम सेवक नायब :
 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
 श्री मोहन प्रसाद :
 श्री रवी राय :
 श्री राम किरण गुप्त :
 श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री क० हात्वर :
 श्री श्रीचन्द्र चौधरी :
 श्री सिधु कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राजकौशल शालग्रामो :
 श्री शीतल प्रकाश त्वाणी :
 श्री काली नाथ पांडे :
 श्री बीरेन्द्र नाथ :
 श्री उमा नाथ :
 श्री त्रिविक्रम कुमार चौधरी :
 श्री मोहम्मिन :
 श्री राम सिंह ब्राह्मणवाल :

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

(क) क्या हरियाणा सरकार ने चंडीगढ़ के प्रश्न पर प्रधान मंत्री के मध्यस्थ निर्णय को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय पर हरियाणा सरकार से प्राप्त हुए पत्र में क्या लिखा है ; और

(ग) वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में हम झगड़े को निपटाने के निम्ने प्रधान मंत्री क्या कार्यवाही करेंगी?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री ब्रह्मचन्द्रराव चव्हाण) :
 (क) और (ख). हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री से हम प्रश्न का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है कि मध्यस्थ निर्णय का मुझसे न तो प्रश्न सम्बन्धित पक्षों के रुझानों के देखते हुए व्यावहारिक ही है और न ही हरियाणा सरकार को उस बात को धाराधार पर स्वीकार ही है जिसे गलत और पर हरियाणा सरकार की बचन बढ़ता बताया जा रहा है। मध्यस्थ निर्णय के विफल के रूप में राज्य सरकार ने चंडीगढ़ समेत अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए दावों और जवाब दावों पर विचार करने के लिए एक नए तीना प्रायोग की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव दिया है।

(ग) नामका विचाराधीन है।

Family Pension Schemes for Industrial Workers

*28. श्री शरदा नाना:
 श्री J. B. Singh:
 श्री Sharan Singh Chauhan:

श्री Ranjit Singh:
 श्री Onkar Singh:
 श्री Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 271 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the working group which was considering the family pension scheme for industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the categories of persons benefited by the scheme?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The report of the Working Group is still awaited.

Indo-American Educational Foundation

*29. श्री Indrajit Gupta:
 श्री George Fernandes:
 श्री Madhu Limaye:
 श्री J. H. Patel:
 श्री Surendranath Dwivedy:
 श्री Hem Barua:
 श्री Bishwanath Roy:
 श्री Vasudevan Nair:
 Dr. Ramen Sen:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 श्री H. P. Chatterjee:
 श्री D. K. Kunte:
 श्री S. C. Samanta:
 श्री Yashpal Singh:
 श्री Swell:
 श्री C. Jannardhanan:
 श्री D. N. Patodia:
 श्री K. P. Singh Deo:
 श्री S. N. Maiti:
 श्री Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:
 श्री R. Barua:
 श्री C. C. Desai:
 श्री A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consultations have begun between India and U.S.A. for reviving the idea of an Indo-American Educational Foundation;

(b) if so, from which side the initiative was taken and on what ground and the progress made in the matter so far;

(c) whether any new specific proposals have been made about the financing and administration of the Foundation; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). In a recent meeting which the U.S. Ambassador had with me at his instance on Indo-American cooperation in the field of education, this matter was briefly discussed.

(c) and (d). No specific proposals as such have been received.

Appointments of Lok Pal and Lok Ayuakt

- *40. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri N. K. Sanghi:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri M. Kampure:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri S. Supakar:
 Shri N. E. Laskar:
 Shri Swell:
 Dr. Karnal Singh:
 Shri Kikkhar Singh:
 Shri Kelai Birus:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Sharda Namd:
 Shri A. E. Vajpayee:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
 Shri Y. A. Prasad:
 Shri Kelakkappa:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to appoint the Lok Pal and Lok Ayuakt to examine the charges against the Ministers and high Officials suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The adoption of a scheme of this nature on a national scale can only be on the basis of a consensus between the Centre and the States. The considered views of the State Governments are awaited

Shiva Sena

- *41. Shri Tanseti Viswanatham:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachwal:
 Shri Onkar Singh:
 Shri K. M. Abraham:
 Shri K. Anirudhan:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Viswanatha Menon:
 Shri P. P. Esthosc:
 Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
 Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Mohamed Imam:
 Shri A. Sreedharan:
 Shri Rane:
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:
 Shri J. M. Patel:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the leading editorial under the heading "Political Thuggery" published in the *Indian Express* dated the 26th April, 1967;

(b) whether the allegations regarding Shiva Sena in Bombay are correct;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the organisers of the movement; and

(d) the action taken by the Central Government to see that the Maharashtra Government discharge their obligations to the minorities in the State of Maharashtra?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been referred to the State Government for appropriate action.

(d) The Government of India are in touch with the State Government in this matter. The State Government have assured us that they are keeping a watch on the activities of Shiv Sena and would take action according to law. The State Government have also informed us that Chief Minister had assured the minorities as well as all those in Maharashtra hailing from other States that they were all welcome to take part in the development of that State and would get justice equally with the Maharashtrians and further that all necessary steps would be taken to preserve the cosmopolitan character of the city of Bombay and to see that the people of different language groups in the city were enabled to reside there in peace and harmony.

Wage Boards

442. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. M. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri A. Sreedharas:

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

(a) the number of Wage Boards currently inquiring into the wage and service conditions of industrial and other workers in the country;

(b) when these Wage Boards are expected to give their reports; and

(c) whether it is a fact that none of the Wage Boards has been able to keep to its schedule in completing its work?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nath): (a) Eleven.

(b) The Wage Boards for Working Journalists and non-Journalists are expected to submit their reports before the end of June 1987. As regards other Wage Boards, it is not possible to say when they will submit their reports.

(c) The Wage Boards have to deal with complex matters and they have to take into account the submissions of various interests. No time schedule for their work is fixed by the Government.

Translation of Standard Works and Popular Books into Hindi

443. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the preparation and translation of (i) Standard Works of University level and (ii) popular books into Hindi;

(b) the names of the Departments which are responsible for executing these schemes and the reasons for their slow progress; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for their speedy and effective implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) A total of 553 standard books of University Level in different subjects relating mainly to science, technology, engineering, social sciences and humanities have so far been approved for translation and publication in Hindi and other Indian languages. Out of these, 103 titles have been published (82 in Hindi and 20 in regional languages) and 67 books are either in the process of printing or ready to be

sent to the press. The remaining books are at various stages of preparation.

So far as popular books are concerned, 237 titles have been approved for publication, out of which 49 have already been printed, 7 are in the press and the remaining are under various stages of production.

(b) and (c). The scheme relating to production, publication and translation of standard works of university level is being implemented by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology in collaboration with various universities and other academic bodies. The scheme relating to popular books in collaboration with private publishers is being handled by the Central Hindi Directorate.

The main reasons for the slow progress of the scheme are (i) delays and difficulties experienced in obtaining copy rights from the foreign publishers, (ii) printing delays and (iii) lack of competent translators, original writers and vetters. Every effort is being made to accelerate the pace of work by eliminating administrative bottlenecks and printing delays. To avoid dependence on foreign publishers, greater emphasis is now being laid on preparation of original books and for this purpose an extensive search for talent is being made.

Uniform Education Policy

- *44. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri K. Halder:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the nature of steps being taken for the uniformity in the education system in the country and regarding the duration of different stages of education, namely, School education, Higher Secondary and Degree Course?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): Some of the steps already taken in that direction are:

- (i) Conversion and orientation of elementary schools to the basic pattern;
- (ii) Re-organisation of secondary education on the basis of the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission; and
- (iii) Re-organisation of higher education on the basis of the recommendations of the University Education Commission.

Recently, the Education Commission has also made a number of recommendations towards achieving greater uniformity in the duration and pattern of education at different stages. These are under the consideration of the Government.

Official Languages Act

- *45. **Shri Seshivan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finished the proposals to amend the Official Languages Act for the continued use of English; and

(b) if so, whether the Bill will be introduced in the current Session of Parliament?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charam Shukla): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

Strikes and Labour Agitations

- *46. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Samar Guha:
 Shri Dharendra Nath:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether Government have been facing difficulties with some of the State Governments in the matter of labour policies especially as regards the right to strike, the labour agitations and wrongful confinements; and

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made by Government to evolve some kind of uniform policy in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Of late some unhealthy developments have taken place in the field of industrial relations. To meet the new situation number of matters concerning labour policies and situation and in particular the *glacrao* incidents in West Bengal were discussed recently at the Labour Ministers' Conference and the tripartite Standing Labour Committee. As in the past, the labour policy is evolved by mutual discussions and tripartite decisions. No serious difficulties have risen so far.

Border Disputes

- *47. Shri P. M. Sayeed:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa has approached the Central Government for the

appointment of a Commission to settle the border disputes with Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar;

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

(c) whether there has been any inter-State dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on Vamsadhara river; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No inter-State border dispute on the Vamsadhara river which seems to have been referred to has come to the notice of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Electronic Computers

- *48. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
 Shri K. M. Madhukar:

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

(a) whether his Ministry were consulted by other Ministries of the Central Government and statutory corporations before introducing electronic computers or such other machine-accounting devices;

(b) the number of computers or accounting machines now in use in the Central Government, Ministry-wise;

(c) the number of jobs which became redundant as a result of the introduction of the above measures; and

(d) whether the surplus employees have been re-employed elsewhere?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Re-

habilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) No. Since November 1966, the Department of Economic Affairs consult the Department of Labour and Employment on new applications for the import of computers.

(b) to (d). The information is not available as no such survey has been conducted.

Brain Drain

49. Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. R. Vajpayee:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientific technical brain drain from the country is still continuing despite Government measures to prevent it; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Indian nationals with scientific and technical qualifications go abroad for advanced studies, study-cum-employment; and employment and there is no general ban on this.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India. A statement regarding these is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-341/67].

Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission

50. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri S. M. Bemerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an interim report of the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on improvement in administrative machinery has been submitted;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof together with the recommendations which have been accepted; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The study team appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission to examine the machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work submitted an interim report to the Administrative Reforms Commission.

(b) The recommendations are contained in the interim report of the Study Team, copies of which are placed in the Parliament Library. The Administrative Reforms Commission has not yet expressed its views on the proposals of the Study Team.

(c) Does not arise.

Santhanam Committee Recommendations

- *51. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chanhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) which of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on the eradication of corruption have been accepted, rejected or are still under consideration and when it is expected

to complete the consideration of these recommendations;

(b) whether all the recommendations which have since been accepted have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-342/87].

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

*52. Shri K. Anirudhan:
 Shri K. M. Abraham:
 Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
 Shri P. F. Esthose:
 Shri Onkar Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri J. E. Patel:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:
 Shri A. Sreedharan:
 Shri P. Viswambharan:
 Shri Mangalathumadam:
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
 Shri Y. A. Prasad:
 Shri N. K. Saugbi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a dispute over the inter-State boundary between the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). There has been some dispute between the Governments of Nagaland and Assam regarding the precise boundary between the two States. The Government of Nagaland have also claimed some reserved forests in Assam.

(c) The Chief Minister of Nagaland has suggested the appointment of a boundary commission. This matter is under consideration. Meanwhile the two Chief Ministers have agreed to the matter being discussed at official level.

Kidnapping of Children and young girls in Delhi

*53. Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri P. M. Sayeed:
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Onkar Singh:
 Shri Kam Kishan Gupta:
 Shri Atam Das:
 Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of kidnapping of children and young girls have increased in Delhi of late;

(b) if so, the number of children of different age-groups and young girls kidnapped from the Capital during 1966-67;

(c) whether any of these kidnapped children and young girls have been recovered by now; and

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the counter-claim made by the Delhi police to the effect that most of these cases of kidnapping are cases of elopement and if so, whether Government have given any thought to this problem?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There has been a slight increase. Against 251 cases reported to the police in the year 1965-66, there were 270 cases in 1966-67 (i.e. till 31-3-67).

(b) and (c). No. of children and girls of different age-groups kidnaped and recovered during 1966-67 (1-4-66 to 31-3-67) are:

	Below 7 years	7 to 18 years	Above 12 years	Total
Kidnaped	36	41	198	275
Recovered	30	38	179	247

(d) A number of cases of kidnaping in cases of girls transpired on enquiry and investigation to be cases of elopement.

utilisation of foreign money including PL 480 Funds for election purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

Use of Foreign money in General Elections

- *54. Shri Abdul Ghanj Dar:
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
 Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Swell:
 Dr. Karni Singh:
 Shri Kikkar Singh:
 Shri Kola Birua:
 Shri R. K. Biria:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri P. Gopalan:
 Shri P. P. Esthose:
 Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
 Shri K. M. Abraham:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Yogendra Sharma:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri J. H. Patel:

(c) if not, when the report is expected to come?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While efforts are being made to complete the inquiry as early as possible, it is not possible to give a time-limit.

Employees Provident Fund

- *55. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial establishments have failed to clear their arrears of contribution to the employees' Provident Fund;

(b) the total amount to be realised as arrears at present; and

(c) the steps taken to realise the arrears?

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a report of inquiry into the

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The total arrears outstanding was Rs. 5.54 crores as on the 31st January, 1967.

(c) Legal action by way of prosecutions and recovery proceedings is being taken against the defaulting establishments, through the respective State Governments.

(c) the conclusions arrived at in the conference?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main object of this Conference was to discuss the Report of the Education Commission and to outline an agreed programme for immediate action. A copy of the resolutions adopted at the Conference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/67].

Education Ministers' Conference

- *56. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Liladhar Kotki:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Swell:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhnleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhat:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanam:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Mohan:
Shri Vinwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Education Ministers held a conference in Delhi towards the end of April, 1967;

(b) if so, the items discussed; and

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण दल पर नागालों का आक्रमण

* 57. श्री प्रोफर सिंह :

श्री प्रोफर लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्याण :

श्री राम सिंह धारबवाल :

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

(क) क्या घामाम में जिवमाम्ग जिले में नागालैंड सीमा के निकट झारुपानी नामक स्थान पर हाल में विद्रोही नागालों ने एक भारतीय सर्वेक्षण दल पर गोली चलाई थी, जिसके बाद से उस दल के दो सदस्य मारपता हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ज्वोरा क्या है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). 6 अप्रैल, 1967 को विद्रोही नागालों की एक टोली ने, जिवसागर जिले के सहपानी बाईर धाउट-पोस्ट के 8 मील उत्तर-पश्चिम में धासाम सरकार के सर्वेक्षण दल पर गोलियाँ चलाईं। कोई हलाहल नहीं हुआ। इन गोलियों के चलते समय दो मजदूर सर्वेक्षण दल से अटक गये थे। वे जंगल में छिपे रहे और उली विन सर्वेक्षण विधिर में लौट आये थे।

Agriculture-biased Education

*58. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is in favour of agriculture-biased education;

(b) if so, the extent to which it can be implemented; and

(c) the measures proposed to implement this policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (c). There is a considerable body of opinion favouring the idea of agriculture-biased education. But the effective introduction of such a bias is not an easy matter. The country has enough experience of agriculture as a subject at the primary and the secondary levels and of running agricultural courses in Agricultural Schools of one kind or another and multi-purpose schools. But none of these courses or programmes have gone far in either imparting adequate vocational competencies or in training young persons who would wish to go back to the land as practising farmers. The whole subject has been carefully reviewed by the 1966 Education Commission. The Commission has recommended "that some orientation of agriculture should form an integral part of general education, but not only at the secondary stage but also at the university stage and in all teacher education". The measures suggested by the Commission in this behalf include among other things:

(i) agricultural orientation of programmes in all primary schools including those situated in the urban areas;

(ii) inclusion of agriculture as an important part of work experience at the school stage; and

(iii) study of agricultural and rural problems as a part of Science and Social Studies syllabus at the lower and the higher secondary stages.

2. The recommendations of the Education Commission are at present under examination.

Laxmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

*59. Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the investigations into the allegations of criminal breach of trust against Messrs. Laxmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur;

(b) when the investigations are likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Government propose to set any time-limit for the completion of the investigations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). As a result of the searches made of the premises of M's. Laxmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur and its allied concerns voluminous records have been seized. These are under scrutiny and it is too early to say when the investigations are likely to be completed. Every effort is being made to complete the investigations as early as possible.

Indiscipline among Students

*60. Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. E. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he was asked by the University Grants Commission some time ago to report on the causes and remedy of the students' indiscipline;

(b) whether the reaction of the Ministers of Education of the various States as to how to implement the

recommendations have been obtained; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission had appointed in March, 1965 a Committee under my Chairmanship on Students Welfare and Allied Matters. The Committee submitted its report in October, 1966. The report was forwarded to the State Governments and Universities suggesting that the recommendations contained in the report could be useful in the formulation of programmes for the promotion of students' welfare.

(c) As no specific request was made to ascertain their reactions as to how to implement the report, the question does not arise.

Theft of Idols from Temples

95. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of idols, of stone and metal, and other antique pieces stolen from different temples of India so far with their value and the names of the temples from where they were stolen;

(b) the steps taken to recover these stolen pieces and the number of those recovered so far and their value;

(c) the particulars of the culprits who stole them, their modus operandi and the punishment given to them; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such thefts in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidaya Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

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Export of Antique Pieces

96. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the regulations governing the export or shipment overseas of antique pieces and other works of art;

(b) whether the person who exported the two-thousand-year-old Budha head found in the Swiss Museum in 1963 was prosecuted and punished;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the rare pieces at Sanganer Temple near Jaipur have been classified and listed and if so, their value?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947, and The Antiquities (Export Control) Rules, 1947 prohibit export of antiquities except under a licence from Central Government, and prescribe the procedure for applying for licences.

(b) and (c). Government have no information about any Budha head found in a Swiss Museum. The State Police were however investigating into the theft of such a head from the State Museum at Mathura in 1961 which was later found with a Swiss art dealer. The piece was repatriated to India in 1966. It is not known whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have been able to catch the culprit and punish him and a reference to that Government for information has been made.

(d) The temple is not a centrally protected Monument and the pieces have not been classified or listed and their evaluation made.

Foreigners employed in India

97. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners, countrywise, employed in India;

(b) the firms in which they are employed;

(c) the total emoluments earned by them in a single year;

(d) the total amount of their earnings sent out of the country every year;

(e) the number of foreigners who are employed as experts by concerns in the public and private sectors;

(f) the total amount of salary paid to them every year; and

(g) the total amount of their earnings sent out by them every year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

शाखा डाकघर, छपरा

98. श्री क० वि० मजुकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छपरा (बिहार) स्थित शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा ऊंचा न उठाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) डाकघरों का दर्जा ऊंचा उठाने के लिये निर्धारित मिट्टान क्या है और छपरा स्थित शाखा डाकघर किन मिट्टानों को पूरा नहीं कर रहा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्द्रकुमार मुजराज) :

(क) बिहार राज्य में छपरा तथा के पांच स्थान हैं जहाँ विभागीय शाखा डाकघर हैं। इन डाकघरों में से किसी का भी दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव धनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ता है। प्रस्तावों की जांच की जाएगी।

(ख) शाखा डाकघर के लिए कम से कम काम के पांच घंटे होने चाहिए और उसका दर्जा बढ़ा दिये जाने पर उसे राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में होने पर 600 रुपये और महरी क्षेत्रों में होने पर 240 रुपये की वार्षिक हानि की अनुमत्य सीमा के भीतर काम करना चाहिए।

मराफुदीनपुर डाकघर

99. श्री क० वि० मजुकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुफकपुर जिन में 20 गांवों के बीच मराफुदीनपुर डाकघर ही एक मात्र डाकघर है ;

(ख) क्या बाल्सी मुशाहरी स्थान की ग्राम पंचायत की ओर से, जिसकी जनसंख्या लगभग चार हजार है एक पृथक विभागातिरिक्त डाकघर खोलने के लिये एक सार्वजनिक याचिका प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बाल्सी मुशाहरी पंचायत के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत एक विभागातिरिक्त डाकघर खोलने का है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्द्रकुमार मुजराज) : (क) मराफुदीनपुर डाकघर से एक विभागीय ग्राम डाकघर द्वारा 25 गांवों को सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है और इनमें डाक वितरण की व्यवस्था एक दिन छोड़कर दूसरे

विन है। 5 मील की घरीय दूरी में चार डाकघर और हैं।

(ब) जी नहीं, बाल्मी, मुवाहारी पंचायत के संतर्गत बाल्मी मूलपुर के प्राथमिकियों के डाकघर खोलने के लिए एक याचिका प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

Telephone connections

100. Dr. Ramesh Sen: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for new telephone connections now pending in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and other big towns of India; and

(b) when the majority of the applications will be supplied with telephones?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The information is as under:

Name of Town	Waiting List
Calcutta	77019
Bombay	72178
Delhi	58589
Madras	12509
Bangalore	7112
Kanpur	8628
Poona	4197

(b) It is not possible to fix any time limit. Efforts are continuously being made to open new exchanges and expand the existing exchanges within the available resources.

Propagation of Indian Languages

101. Dr. Ramesh Sen:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in the Third Plan period for the propagation and

development of the Indian languages and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): A statement giving information regarding the amount spent by the Central Government on the propagation and development of the Indian languages is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-344/87].

Number of Children in N.D.M.C. Primary Schools

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

(a) whether there is a rule that in the Primary Schools under the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the number of children admitted in a School and the number of children permitted in a Class or Section should not exceed a certain limit;

(b) if so, the maximum number of children a School and a Class thereof is required to admit separately; and

(c) the details of the schools where number of children exceeds the required number?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). There is no specific rule but according to a Resolution passed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on 3rd March, 1967 as far as possible the number of students in a Primary School should not exceed 600. For the strength of a Section also there is no rule but normally the number is not permitted to exceed 50. If the number of children in a Section exceeds 50 the Section is bifurcated and a separate teacher is provided for a new Section. The strength of a Class depends on the number of Section.

(c) There is no school in which the number of children in a Section exceeds 50, but according to the informa-

tion available the following schools at present have slightly more than 600 students each:—

- (i) M. B. Primary School, Netaji Nagar No. 1.
- (ii) M. B. Primary School, Kidwai Nagar No. 2.
- (iii) M. B. Primary School, Kidwai Nagar No. 3.

The correct position will however depend on the admissions or withdrawals that may take place upto the end of July, 1967 after the schools reopen.

Unemployment

103. **Shri S. C. Jha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons at the end of the First, Second and the Third Five Year Plan periods;

(b) the total number of the educated persons who were unemployed at the end of the three plans;

(c) the total number of the under-employed, at the end of the three plans; and

(d) the estimated figure of the total unemployed, the educated unemployed and the under-employed persons at the end of the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) According to estimates made by the Planning Commission the number of unemployed persons at the end of First, Second and Third Plan periods was 5.3 million, 7 million and 9 to 10 million respectively;

(b) No firm estimates are available. According to data available with the National Employment Service the number of educated persons (matriculates and above) seeking work at the end of First, Second and Third Plan period was 2.2 lakhs, 4.8 lakhs and 8.9 lakhs respectively.

(c) The precise estimates of under-employment are no. available. According to very rough estimates made by the Planning Commission

16 million persons are under-employed at present.

(d) It is not possible to assess precisely the position at the end of the Fourth Plan.

प्रशिक्षित भारतीय न्यायिक सेवाओं

104. **श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :**

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री नयू लिमये :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रनारहित प्रश्न संख्या 261 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रेप राज्य सरकारों में प्रशिक्षित भारतीय न्यायिक सेवाओं की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न उपर्युक्त नहीं होता।

दक्षिण में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये बोर्ड

105. **श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दक्षिण में हिन्दी के प्रचार और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये एक बोर्ड का गठन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड के सदस्यों की संख्या और नाम क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जेरे सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। किन्तु हिन्दू शिक्षा समिति प्रायः सरकार को दक्षिण भारत समेत सभी प्रहिन्दी राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के सम्बन्ध में सहाय देती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Consultation by Governors

106. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri M. Amersey:
Shri Fashabhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Governors of States even where non-Congress Governments are in office, continue to consult the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other Ministers of the Central Government on political issues?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Governors irrespective of the party or parties in power in a particular State do not consult the Prime Minister or any other Minister at the Centre on political issues on which under the Constitution they have to act in their discretion or on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

Appointment of defeated Congressmen

107. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri M. Amersey:
Shri Fashabhai Patel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of the Congressmen defeated in 1962 elections and thereafter appointed to high posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 2,000/- per month?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Dr. B. V. Keskar has been appointed Chairman, Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee on a consolidated pay of Rs. 2,250 p.m., and Shri A. K. Chanda has been appointed Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Rs. 2,000 p.m. and also concurrently Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities on an additional allowance of Rs. 500 p.m. This information may however not be exhaustive and if any other appointments have been

made, a statement shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendation of A. R. C. Regarding Public Undertakings

108. **Shri Dharendraanath:**
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that Public Undertakings should have their own annual budgets passed by Parliament along with their performance; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Neither the study team on public sector undertakings nor the one dealing with budgetary reform has yet submitted its report to the Administrative Reform Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Capital Advisory Committee, Chandigarh

109. **Shri Shriehand Goel:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the composition and functions of the Capital Advisory Committee, Chandigarh;

(b) the party application of the members who have been taken as people's representatives; and

(c) the number of meetings held in 1966-67 and the date of the last meeting held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The composition of the Committee is given in the Annexure. [Placed in Library. See

No. LT-346/67). The functions of the Committee is to advise the Chandigarh Administration on matters relating to sanitation, construction and designing of houses and shops, location of bus stops and rickshaw stands, levy of taxes, use of public buildings in Chandigarh, and to help the Administration in creating a civic sense in the general public.

(b) Sarvshi Lachman Singh and Daulat Ram belong to the Congress Party. The party affiliation of other non-official members is not known.

(c) Two meetings were held during 1966-67. The last was held on 11th January, 1967.

Concentration by Mizos

111. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy concentration of Mizo Hostiles has been reported in the Damchorra and Kanamukhana areas on the Trijunction of Tripura, Cachar District and Mizo Hills recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No Sir. However the Government are alive to the situation and keeping a close watch.

Pakistani Nationals in Kerala Jails

113. **Shri P. P. Estroze:**
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Pakistani Nationals are under detention in Kerala Jails;

(b) if so, the number of persons detained;

(c) whether any of them have applied for Indian citizenship, whose kith and kin are Indian nationals; and

(d) the action taken on these applications?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Only one Pakistani national is at present under detention in Kerala under the Foreigners Act, 1946. Orders for his release, subject to his executing a proper bond with sureties, have already been issued by the State Government.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Calcutta Disturbances

114. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held any independent inquiry into the Calcutta disturbances on the 29th March, last;

(b) whether the allegations that U.S. made teargas shells were used by persons other than the Police have been investigated; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Government of India have not held any inquiry into disturbances which occurred in Calcutta on the 29th March, 1967.

The State Government are understood to have set up a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the disturbances.

(b) and (c). The report of the Commission is awaited.

Grievances of Shore Labour

115. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 607 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry to go into the grievances of the "B" category Shore Labour under various Port Trusts has now completed its work and submitted its recommendations; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

"May Day" as Paid Holiday

116. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have issued orders declaring 'May Day' as a paid holiday; and

(b) if so, whether representations have been made to the Central Government to declare 'May Day' as a paid holiday?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A copy of a Resolution purporting to have been passed by the Christian Workers of Bangalore at a meeting held on 1st May 1967 requesting the Central Government and the Government of Mysore to declare the 1st May every year as a General Holiday was received.

Dearness Allowance paid to Tea Plantation Workers

117. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantations Industry had recommended linking of dearness allowance with all-India Cost of Price Index numbers;

(b) if so, what is the dearness allowance admissible to tea plantation workers on the basis of rise in the Cost of Price Index number in 1966; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to secure the implementation of the higher dearness allowance by the tea plantation industry?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The formula for calculation for dearness allowance along with the summary of the other recommendations was published in the Government Resolution No. WB-3(4)/66 dated the 4th June, 1966. The cost of living index number is also published regularly and calculations of the factual amount admissible as Dearness Allowance from time to time can be made by the parties concerned.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to look into any complaints regarding the implementation of the recommendations.

Retrenchment in Foreign Oil Companies

118. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri J. H. Patel:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign oil companies in India are still resorting to retrenchment of workers in the name of voluntary retirements;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the workers regarding this; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Bathi): (a) and (b). Representations were received from the workers' organisations alleging retrenchment of workers in the name of voluntary retirement schemes.

(c) A meeting of the representatives of workers and employers concerned was convened on April 28, 1967 to discuss the issues relating to job security in foreign oil companies. There was no agreement between the parties at the meeting, but certain suggestions that were made in the course of the discussions are under the consideration of the Government.

Holidays in Central Govt. Offices

119. **Shri B. S. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samant:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of closed holidays, restricted holidays and other holidays *de novo*;

(b) whether Government have also considered the question of reducing the working hours when the Emergency is lifted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The whole question regarding holidays and office hours was considered by Government and it was decided that the existing pattern of holidays and working hours should continue for the time being. However, the matter is under negotiation with the National Council set up under the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees.

Education Commission Report

120. **Shri B. S. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Swell:
Shri B. S. Vidhyarthi:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri B. K. Mirra:
Shri Khar Singh:

Shri Kotal Birsa:
 Shri Kandhir Singh:
 Shri D. N. Patodia:
 Shri Bikhari Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwari:
 Shri Onkar Singh:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri A. K. Kisku:
 Shri S. N. Maiti:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Virendra Kumar
 Shah:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Shrichand Goel:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the implementation of the recommendations of the Education Commission's Report; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Education Commission are under the active consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments.

A Conference of State Education Ministers which was held on 28th-30th April 1967 considered the main recommendations of the Commission, and a Committee of Members of Parliament is also currently discussing the recommendations.

बर्ष प्रचारक

121. श्री ज्ञान प्रकाश त्वाणी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे भारत रिजर्व ईसाई मिशनरों को वर्ष 1966 में विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी तथा प्रत्येक देश से कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इन मिशनरों द्वारा पेश विरोधी कार्य करने प्रथम बजटपूर्वक

वर्ष-परिवर्तन करने के मामलों का पता लगा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (जी विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) प्राथमिकतम उप-सब्ध सूचना जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1966 तक की अवधि के बारे में है। इसको बताने वाला एक विकरण मदन के समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [सुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन. टी.—346/67]

(ख) और (ग) कुछ मिशनरों/मिशनरियों की राष्ट्र विरोधी प्रथम प्रापत्ति-जनक गतिविधियाँ पता चली हैं और उनके विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही या नो कर ली गई है या की जा रही है। किन्तु बजटपूर्वक वर्ष परिवर्तनों की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में अवर सचिव/अनुभाग अधिकारी

122. श्री हुकाम चन्द कच्छवार :
 श्री राज्य सिंह कायरवाल :

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

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में कितने अवर सचिवों तथा अनुभाग-प्रभिकारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मन्त्रालयों में परिष्कृत को ध्यान में न रखते हुए कुछ कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (जी विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सम्बन्धतः दीर्घ-कालीन रिक्तियों में पदोन्नति की और कनिष्ठ

किया गया है। पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं (घर सचिव) की श्रेणी I के 76 अधिकारी (सेलैशन ग्रेड) (उप-सचिव) पदोन्नत किए गए और 18 6 अनुभाग अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं (घर-सचिव) की श्रेणी—I में पदोन्नत किया गया।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं की श्रेणी-I और सेलैशन ग्रेड में दीर्घकालीन नियुक्तियों के लिए चुनाव अखिल सचिवालय के प्राधार पर केवल योग्यता के प्राधार पर किया जाता है। जहां योग्यताओं के प्राधार पर नियुक्तियों की जाती हैं, वहां, स्वाभावतः ही बरिष्ठता का पुरातन अनुमरण करना सम्भव नहीं है।

अल्पकालीन नियुक्तियों में, पदोन्नतियां बरिष्ठता के प्राधार पर, योग्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए की जाती हैं, किन्तु अल्पकालीन नियुक्तियों के लिए, अन्तर-मन्त्रालय स्थानान्तरण प्रणालीय दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं हैं। अतः ऐसी पदोन्नतियां सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालय/विभाग के बरिष्ठता-क्रम के अनुसार होती हैं। इसलिये यह सम्भव है कि कुछ मन्त्रालयों में अल्पकालीन रिक्तियों पर कनिष्ठ अधिकारी स्थानापन्न रूप में नियुक्ति हो सकते हैं परन्तु ऐसी नियुक्तियां उनको नियमित प्राधार पर नियुक्ति का अधिकार प्रदान नहीं करती।

दिल्ली में धर्मपुरा में मकान का गिरावा

123. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह आयरबाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के अतारिफित प्रश्न संख्या 119 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में धर्मपुरा स्थित मकान के निराने के बारे में जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त आयोग ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कार्य पूरा होने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) धारोग द्वारा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए जाने की अवधि को दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल द्वारा 31 मई, 1967 तक की अवधि के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया है अतः माना है कि उन अवधि तक जांच कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा।

डाक कार्य

124. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह आयरबाल :

श्री पद्मलाल सिंह कुशावाह :

क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक बचन बैंक, मनीघाटं, बी० पी० पी० तथा अन्य रसीदों के फार्म डाक व तार विभाग को केवल धंशेरी में ही मज्दाई किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें हिन्दी में न छापने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संभार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इन्द्रकमार गुजराल) : (क) बहुत सी रसीदें—जैसे कि प्रमाणों की डाकघर बचन बैंक पान बुक के लिए रसीदें, तार मनीघाटं की रसीदें और रजिस्ट्री बस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए प्रायकताओं की पारतियों को डिमाबी धरान् हिन्दी और धंशेरी में छापने के लिए पहले से ही धारदात दिए जा चुके हैं। जाका डाकघरों द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली रसीदें भी हिन्दी या धंशेरी में धनग-धनग उपलब्ध हैं। रजिस्ट्री पारों और पारतियों के लिए बी० पी० पी० रसीदों और प्राथमिक

बचत बैंक एसीडों जैसे कुछ अन्य एसीड-ब्यानों का अनुवाद भी हो चुका है और वे निकट भविष्य में ही इस्तेमाल के लिए उपलब्ध रहेंगे।

(ख) 2,000 से ऊपर फार्म डाक-तार विभाग में इस्तेमाल में लाये जाते हैं। चूंकि उनके अनुवाद और छापाई का काम बड़ा भारी है, अतः उसमें निश्चय रूप से कुछ समय तो लगेगा ही। फिर भी जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो सकेगा सभी फार्म हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

7 नवम्बर, 1966 को नई दिल्ली में हुए गोलीकाण्ड में मारे गये अथवा घायल हुए व्यक्ति

125. श्री रामचोपाल शालवाले :
श्री श्रील प्रकाश त्वाणी :

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

(क) 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को ममद धवन, नई दिल्ली के सामने गोरक्षा घान्दीनम पर हुए गोलीकाण्ड के परिणामस्वरूप कमजोर किनने व्यक्ति मारे गये, किनने व्यक्ति का संघ जान रहे तथा किनने व्यक्ति घायल हुए;

(ख) जो लोग मारे गये, तथा घायल हुए उनमें महिलाओं, पुरुषों तथा बच्चों की संख्या किननी थी;

(ग) क्या मारे गये व्यक्तियों का जब परीक्षण किया गया था और डॉ: डॉ. नां क्या जब परीक्षण परीक्षण रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार के सदस्यों के अनुसंधान करने पर भी मारे गये लोगों के जब उनकी नहीं दिये गये थे; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को गोली मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने चलाई थी?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-सन्धी (जी विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 8

अपंग होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या 1

घायल व्यक्तियों की संख्या 41

(ख) मृत 1 घायल 41

पुरुष 7 41

स्त्रिया 0 0

बच्चे 1 (मोहन शंभर का लड़का)

(ग) जी हाँ। जब परीक्षण-रिपोर्ट की प्रतियाँ मदन के सभा पटल पर रखना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

(घ) मारे गये छात्र व्यक्तियों में से 7 व्यक्तियों के शवों को नती किमो ने माया धार न पहचाना इसलिए उनका अन्तिम संस्कार पुलिस द्वारा कर दिया गया। एक जब मरने वाले के सम्बन्धियों को दे दिया गया।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

I.C.S. Officers

127. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of I.C.S. Officials and the places where they are stationed at present;

(b) whether any I.C.S. official has resigned from Government service during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The strength of

I.C.S. officers as on 1st January, 1967 is 144. Their present posting is given in the Civil List of IAS as on 1st January, 1967.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. I.C.S. officers retire from service compulsorily by resigning after 35 years of service. A list of such officers (Annexure I) is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-347/67].

I.C.S. Officers can also retire from service with full pension by resigning after 25 years of service. A list of such officers (Annexure II) is also placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-348/67].

I.C.S. officers can retire prematurely with proportionate pension by resigning after 5 years of service. No. I.C.S. officer retired under Premature Retirement Rules during three years.

Re-employment of Retired High Courts and Supreme Court Judges

128. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges that retired during the last three years from the Supreme Court and the different High Courts; and

(b) how many of them were re-employed in different Tribunals and Commissions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Supreme Court 7 including 2 who resigned.

High Courts

29 including 4 who resigned. The above information relates to the period from 15th May, 1964 to 14th May, 1967.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Activities of Foreign Nationals

129. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals found indulging in undesirable activities since September 1965 up-to-date;

(b) the names of the countries they belong to; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Chemical Engineering Institute in Gujarat

130. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to establish a Chemical Engineering Institute in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the University Grants Commission thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. A request has been received for starting a Department of Chemical Technology at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

(b) University Grants Commission is not concerned at this stage. A Study Group is at present examining the requirements of Chemical engineers and Chemical technologists for the Fifth and Sixth Plans. Further action will be taken on the basis of the result of this study.

Displaced Persons from Mozambique

131. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees from Mozambique waited upon him when he recently visited Gujarat;

(b) if so, the nature of their representation and claims; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to help these displaced persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The repatriates have represented that the following concessions may be given to them:

(i) the capital brought by the repatriates from Mozambique and declared by them may be approved by the Income Tax Department as early as possible; and

(ii) no income-tax may be charged on the profits earned by the repatriates from the business set up by them on return to India, for a period of 5 years.

(iii) They have requested that compensation may be paid for properties left behind by them in Mozambique

(c) The matter is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Translation of Official Literature by Central Hindi Directorate

132. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of procedural manuals, forms and office memorandum of the various Government departments sent for translation to the Central Hindi Directorate so far;

(b) whether the volume thereof covers a substantial or satisfactory portion of the total official literature

of this nature considered necessary to be translated to facilitate gradual introduction of Hindi in various offices;

(c) the time which is likely to be taken to complete the translation of such literature and the steps taken to expedite this work; and

(d) the arrangements for publication of such material after their translation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) and (b). 1379 office manuals and 20165 forms have so far been received by the Central Hindi Directorate by the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for translation into Hindi. This forms a good portion of the total official literature of this nature required to be translated in order to facilitate introduction of Hindi in various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

(c) Out of the work for translation so far received, 1034 manuals and 15878 forms have already been translated. The remaining work is being attended to on a priority basis for which a special Cell has been set up in the Central Hindi Directorate of this Ministry.

(d) The printing of translated material is arranged by the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

Sheikh Abdullah

133. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Sheikh Abdullah from the 8th May, 1965 to 31st March, 1967 by way of rent, boarding and lodging and police guard;

(b) the names of the members of Sheikh Abdullah's family who are allowed to either visit him or stay with him and the duration of such stay;

(c) whether Miss Mridula Sarabhai was permitted to visit and interview Sheikh Abdullah after restrictions were removed on her movements;

(d) whether a famous film actor met Sheikh Abdullah;

(e) if so, when and his name;

(f) whether this visit was permitted by Government; and

(g) if not, the action taken against the actor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Rs. 5,62,991.60p.

(b) statement giving the necessary information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-349/67].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (g). No film actor was permitted to visit Sheikh Abdullah. During September 1965 Sheikh Abdullah exchanged casual greetings on a few occasions with Shri Dilip Kumar who was staying in Kodaikana in connection with shooting of a film. Shrimati Padmini, film actress, also exchanged greetings with Sheikh Abdullah during his walk on 11th May, 1967. The security officer was present on these occasions.

Recognition of Astrology

134. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to officially recognise the ancient science of Astrology;

(b) whether it is a fact that the science of Astrology was used for the various State and private purposes in ancient India and prior warnings obtained through astrology of many disasters like storms, typhoons, earthquakes etc., which had saved millions of human lives;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many ancient and rare manuscripts known as 'Nadis' on the astrological

science are still available in the country in the hands of various professional astrologers;

(d) whether the proposal of buying or obtaining micro-films of these Nadis and other rare works on Astrology with a view to do research in this great and ancient science of divination is being considered by Government; and

(e) whether Government would consider the proposition of establishing a Department of Research in Astrology with a view to use its scientific findings for the progress and protection of humanity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) There is no proposal before the Government for giving the recognition in question.

(b) It is not possible to confirm or deny this fact because the Government has not conducted any systematic investigation into the matter.

(c) No official survey of such manuscripts has been undertaken.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Institutions like Varanaseva Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya already have a separate Department of Jyotisha (astrology).

मित्रो विद्योहिषों के हवनों के कारण विस्फोटित हुए व्यक्तियों का क्याया जाना

135. श्री राज सिंह सावरवाल :
श्री हुकूम खान कश्गार :

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

(क) मित्रो मोंगों को फिर से बसाने के काम पर सरकार ने अब तक कितना

व्यय किया है तथा धाने इस कार्य पर कितना व्यय करना होगा;

(ख) इन लोगों को अन्य स्थानों पर बसाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन मित्रों विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इन बारे में अनुमानतः 37.5 लाख रुपये व्यय करने का विचार है।

(ख) विन्मून क्षेत्र में विस्तरे हुये छोटे-छोटे गांवों पर मित्रों विद्रोहियों के आक्रमण रोकना में ही करने थे। इन आसोनों को अधिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, विद्रोहियों को धमकाने और अपनी सुरक्षा योजनाओं के अधिक दक्षता में कार्यवाही कर करने का सम्भव बनाने के लिये मित्रों पहाड़ी जिले में मिल्बर-गुजल-नगानेह सड़क के दोनों धार दम मीन तक फैले हुये क्षेत्र में गांव के सामिन समूह बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया।

(ग) मित्रों विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

कच्चाई में क्या किये हुए मोला-बाकब का पता लगाना

136. श्री रामसिंह सावरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की हुरा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 के महीने में कच्चाई में जो जमा किये हुये मोला-बाकब का पता चला था, क्या उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई जांच की है;

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

(ग) जांच के दौरान पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों का व्योग क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). उनर बम्बई में विक्रमोनी में 7 हाकुषों का गिराह गिरफ्तार किया गया। पुनिम में 3 हाय की बनी हुई 12 बोर की बन्दूकें और उनका उपकरण बरामद किये। चार रामपुरी बाकू भी बरामद हुए। मानों व्यक्ति इनाहाबाद जिले के है। इनने में दो धनभरा मैकेनिक है और चार पत्रों में जलाह है।

दिल्ली (शाहदरा) में बम विस्फोट

137. श्री रामसिंह सावरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :
श्री शौकार सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की हुरा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 3 अप्रैल, 1967 को शाहदरा, दिल्ली में हुए बम विस्फोट के बारे में, जिसमें चार व्यक्ति पायल हुये थे, जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योग क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह विस्फोट 3 म समय हुआ बरद : : दरा के अनरल धम्पतान के सामने जमीन के नीचे एक पानी का पाइप हावने के लिए केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के एक मजदूर की कुदान एक पुराने जग लगे माटेर बम्ब में टकराई। इस विस्फोट के फलस्वरूप एक अन्य बिना फटा पुराना जग लगा माटेर बम्ब और साट जंग लगे खजूर बाहर आ परे। इस विस्फोट में

एक मजदूर मीके पर मारा गया और अन्य तीन जखमी हुए जिनमें से एक बाव में अस्पताल में मर गया। बाव में बिना फटे बम्ब को नष्ट कर दिया गया। सारे क्षेत्र की छान बोन की गई किन्तु घोर कुछ नहीं मिला। बिना फटे बम्ब का खोल जो तीन इंच माटेर बम्ब से मिलता जुलता था इतना अधिक मला हुआ घोर जंग लगा था कि उस पर कोई विन्ड ब्रशवा रोमन दिखाई नहीं देता था अतः उसकी निर्धारकर्ता, बनाए जाने की तिथि दबे रहने की अवधि का पता नहीं चल सका। ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि यह बम्ब कई वर्ष पूर्व तैयार गई सैनिक सामग्री थे।

Reorganisation of Assam

128. Shri D. N. Patodia:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Swell:
 Dr. Karni Singh:
 Shri Kikar Singh:
 Shri Kotali Birua:
 Shri R. K. Birla:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
 Shri Rameshwar Rao:
 Shri C. C. Desai:
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
 Shri S. Supakar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken further measures to implement their recent decision to reorganise Assam into a federal structure; and
 (b) if so, the broad details of the measures taken so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). After the announcement of the decision to reorganise the State of Assam, there

had been discussions with the Chief Minister of Assam and the representatives of the All Party Hill Leaders Conference. During my visit to Assam on the 20th and 21st May, 1967, I have had further discussions with the representatives of the various political parties and organisations concerned. Further measures to be taken are being considered in the light of these discussions.

Postal Stamps

139. Shri Sezhayan:
 Shri Bibbuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to improve the look of the Postal stamps;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a multi-coloured printing press in the country for that purpose; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To improve the designing of the stamp and have them printed in natural colours as far as possible.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been deferred as considerable amount of foreign exchange is required for importing such equipment.

Wage Boards for Journalists

140. Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Sreekanth Nair:
 Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Labour and

Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Boards for working and non-working Journalists have submitted their report;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

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

Prohibition

141. Shri Vasudevrao Nair:

Shri C. Jaanardhanan:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Shri S. E. Damani:

Shri Seshiyam:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Rane:

Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri V. Krishnaswami:

Shri Bibhut Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Baburao Patel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have expressed their desire to scrap prohibition; and

(b) if so, the relation of the Central Government thereto and whether a uniform policy in all the States is being formulated in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) So far prohibition of alcoholic liquor has been withdrawn from dry areas of two States, one covering four districts and another one district.

(b) Central Government are taking stock of the situation.

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Mizo Problem

142. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to have a round of talks with Mizo National front; and

(b) if so, the steps, under consideration to have an honourable settlement of the Mizo problem?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). There is no question of any talks with Mizo National Front unless they lay down their arms unconditionally.

Allocation for Education

143. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 283 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the decision of the Planning Commission on the statement of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao that the original allocation of Rs. 1210 crores for education should not be reduced, has been received by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister for Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The Planning Commission has not yet taken a decision.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Delhi Teachers

144. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Teachers went on 48 hours strike on the 8th May, 1967;

(b) if so, the main demands of the Teachers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Aash): (a) to (c). The teachers did not go on strike on the 8th May, 1967 but their main demands are:

- (i) Revision of scales of pay;
- (ii) Unified control of education in Delhi;

(iii) Improvement of service conditions in certain respects. These demands are under consideration of the authorities concerned.

कम्पारन में पूर्वी बंगाल से छात्र-छात्राचार्यियों का पुनर्वास

145. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० बा० बिहारी :

क्या जब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मस है कि पूर्वी बंगाल के 50 हजार विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बिहार के कम्पारन जिले में फिर से बसाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उनके जीवन यापन के लिये उन्हें कोई रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनको रोजगार देने के के लिये मोतिहारी में कोई कारखाना खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

जब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास कम्पारन में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री सतित माराधन मिश्र) :

(क) से (ग) : एक विवरण मसा पटन पर रखा गया [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। दफ्तर संख्या एम. टी.-350/67]

अतिरिक्तों की बरिष्ठता

146. श्री लोकार सिंह :
श्री कुलन कन कडवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967

के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 129 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस समिति ने जो अतिरिक्तों की बरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही थी, अपनी निष्कारिमें प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या समिति ने अपर डिबीजन तथा लोवर डिबीजन कसकों की बरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के बारे में भी कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योत क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धा चरण कुलन) : (क) से (ग) : जी नहीं। अतिरिक्त वर्ग में बरिष्ठता के बारे में समन्वय सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों के बहुत शीघ्र उपलब्ध हो जाने की धाना है। उनके बाद समिति धन्य निर्दिष्ट मयों के बारे में विचार करेंगे।

मृदुला साराजाई पर प्रतिबन्ध

147. श्री लोकार सिंह :
श्री लोकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या कुमारी मृदुला साराजाई पर, जो मेच अम्दुला को निकट सहयोगिनी थी, लये प्रतिबन्ध उठा गिए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धा चरण कुलन) : (क) जं हां।

(ख) इस बारे में धारां किए गए आदेश, मानने से सम्बन्धित त-कों धीर परिस्थितियों के पुनर्वासीकन के पश्चात् मार्च, 1967 में रद्द कर दिए गए।

नागदा रेयन फैक्ट्री

148. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामसिंह आयरवाल :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री 10 अगस्त, 1966 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 365 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागदा रेयन फैक्टरी में कितने कर्मचारियों पर अब तक रेयन गैस का दुरा असर हुआ है और पिछले पांच वर्ष में इस कारखाने में कितने व्यक्ति गैस और विस्फोट के कारण मरे हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी घनराशि दी गई ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हायी) :

(क) और (ख). यह मामला राज्य के भेत्ताधिकार में आता है ।

Decentralisation of C.S.C.S. Scheme

149. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the decentralisation of the C.S.C.S. Scheme, in some of the Ministries/Departments, Lower Division Clerks confirmed with effect from the 1st May, 1958 and thereafter have since been promoted as U.D.C. whereas in some other Ministries/Departments, L.D.Cs. confirmed even prior to that date have not been given promotion; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). After decentralisation of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, persons allotted to a cadre can look forward to

promotion only against vacancies arising in that cadre and some disparity in the promotion prospects from cadre to cadre is, therefore, inevitable. The disparity is also partly due to expansion of activities of certain Ministries and consequent increased requirement of staff, and reductions in some others as a result of work studies conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit or introduction of measures of administrative reform.

Seniority and Pay Fixation of Ex-Army Men

150. Shri Ram Charan:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed to count War Service including service as Prisoner of War in the I.N.A. of all the ex-servicemen of the former Indian National Army towards seniority and fixation of pay on their re-employment on the civil posts;

(b) if not, whether there are exceptional cases; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Ex-I.N.A. personnel who had rendered War Service and who had spent some time as Prisoner of War before joining the I.N.A., belong to the following categories:

- (1) Those who belonged to the Armed Forces; and
- (2) Those who originally served as civilian Central Government servants, including civilians in Defence Services.

Ex-I.N.A. personnel belonging to category (2) above are eligible to count their previous service, including War Service, plus the period of break in service, including the period spent as Prisoner of War and/or in I.N.A., for

purpose of fixation of pay in the civil post by grants of increments in the prescribed scale and for seniority in the service/grade in which they are re-employed in civil departments. The extent to which the previous service counts for seniority and the benefits in fixation of pay, have been laid down in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.Ms. No. 64/52-S&NG, dated 29-3-1967 and 5-9-1966, copies placed in the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-481/67].

(b) and (c). Ex-I.N.A. personnel belonging to category (1) have not been given the concessions mentioned above. This is because they were not civilian Government servants before joining the I.N.A. Such persons have, however, been granted certain other concessions.

Complaints cells in P & T Circles

151. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Complaint Cells in every Posts and Telegraphs Circle; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) Complaint Cells already exist in the P&T Circle Offices. However, there is a proposal to reorganise and strengthen them.

(b) The scheme is being worked out. उत्तर प्रदेश के बाणिज्यिक निगम के कार्यालयों पर छाने

152. श्री शिरोडकर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सतर्जना विभाग के अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश बाणिज्यिक निगम के कार्यालयों पर छाने में जाने वाले थे;

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

(ग) अब तक हुई जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराय चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). एक तिकायत प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उत्तर प्रदेश बाणिज्यिक निगम के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। जांच के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारी उत्तर प्रदेश बाणिज्यिक निगम के दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता स्थित कार्यालयों में गए और सम्बन्धित रिपोर्टों और दस्तावेजों को जांच के लिए कब्जे में ले लिया।

बचत-परिवर्तन

153. श्री शिरोडकर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मत एक वर्ष में छह परिवर्तन के बारे में की गई तिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन मामलों की जांच की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विश्व चरन गुप्ता) : (क) और (ख). आसाराम हरिवाना, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर, मिपुरा संख्या तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह, लकाद्वीप, मिजोरम तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश द्वीप समूह, पांडिचेरी, दादरा तथा नगर क्षेत्रों और उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमांत अधिकार प्रशासन की सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार छह परिवर्तन की कोई तिकायत दर्ज नहीं कराई गई।

अन्य राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासकों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सचन के उच्च स्तर पर रख दी जायेगी।

विज्ञान प्रभाषी में परिवर्तन

154. श्री सिद्धोत्तर प्रसाद :
श्री मणिमार्ग जी० फोन :

क्या विज्ञान मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के सार्वजनिक प्रश्न संख्या 262 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस प्रवृत्ति के दौरान विज्ञान प्रभाषी में श्रद्धांशकारी परिवर्तन करने के बारे में इस बीच कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी स्पष्टता क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कार्यक्रम न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान मंत्री (डा० विष्णु लाल) : (क) से (ग). विज्ञान आयोग की रिपोर्ट, जिसमें कार्यक्रम की स्पष्टता दी गई है, सभी सरकार के विचारधीन है। इस संबंध में सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए राज्यों के विज्ञान मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन 28-30 अप्रैल, 1967 को हुआ था। इस प्रयोजन के लिए विशेष रूप से गठित संसद सचनों की एक समिति आवश्यक विभिन्न सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है ताकि विज्ञान की एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार की जा सके।

बजाहूरलाल नेहरू स्मारक संज्ञासूचक

155. श्री सिद्धोत्तर प्रसाद : क्या विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बजाहूरलाल नेहरू स्मारक संज्ञासूचक को दीन मूर्ति से हटाकर नेहरू विभवविद्यालय में से आने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके स्थानान्तरण में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

विज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री और सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्र. न नहीं उठते।

राज्यों की भाषा

156. श्री सिद्धोत्तर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन राज्यों में तथा वहाँ पर अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा के प्रतिरिक्त किन अन्य भाषाओं को प्राथमिक मुविद्यालयों सहित राज्याभा के रूप में प्रयोग किये जाने की अनुमति दी गई है तथा ऐसा कब से किया गया है ;

(ख) अन्य राज्य कौन से हैं और वहाँ पर इस प्रश्न पर किस रूप में विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यानारायण शुक्ल) : (क) विवरण तथा पटल पर रखा गया। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०डी०-352/67]

(ख) ऊपर (क) में बताये गये राज्यों और केरल तथा नागालैण्ड के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य सभी राज्यों की विधान सभाओं ने, संविधान की धारा 345 के अधीन अपने-अपने राज्यों के सभी या कुछ सरकारी कामकाज में प्रयोग करने के हेतु विधिनियम द्वारा राज्य में प्रयुक्त भाषाएं अपनायी हैं। केरल में इस उद्देश्य से विधिनियम सभी बनाया जाना है। नागालैण्ड में राज्य के सभी सरकारी कामकाज के लिये बंग्रोजी का प्रयोग जारी रखने का निर्णय लिया है। बिहार विधान परिषद् के सत्र मार्च 1967 में लिये गये राज्यपाल के सिफारिश में यह घोषित किया गया था, कि उर्दू को राज्य के सरकारी कामकाज की द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी जायगी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति बाषावी घातकतयकों के संरक्षण से संबंधित जापन में बिलित है, जो कि 4 सितम्बर, 1956 को संसद् में देस किया गया था। इत जापन के उपबन्धों की पुष्टि 10-12 अगस्त, 1961 को हुए मुख्य नतियों के सम्मेलन में की गई थी।

Next Below Rule Benefit to I.A.S. Officers

157. **Shri Joytirney Dasu:**
Shri B. K. Medak:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of I.A.S. Cadre given the benefit of next below rule during the years from 1960 to 1966;

(b) the number of cases where in the opinion of the Central Government, the applications were unjustified;

(c) the total amount that was drawn by the involved officers during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) whether, in terms of an objection from the Accountant General, West Bengal Government are making efforts to recover part or whole of such amount drawn by such officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commemorative Stamps

158. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Ramamurthi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commemorative stamps of Sree Narayana Guru will be out on his birthday this year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

159. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur has not paid the Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance dues to Government;

(b) if so, whether prosecutions have been launched against the Mills; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Joint Consultative Machinery

160. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Kam Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Consultative Machinery is not functioning properly;

(b) whether the All-India Engagee Employees Federation and some of the other Unions have not participated in it; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor and the steps taken to bring other Unions and Federations into the Joint Consultative Machinery?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir. The scheme for

J.C.M. has been functioning well so far.

(b) The All India Defence Employees Federation is the only major federation which has not joined the J.C.M. scheme so far.

(c) The A.I.D.E.F. wants the revival of the permanent negotiating machinery which was in existence in the Ministry prior to 1960. This machinery ceased to exist after the recognition of the A.I.D.E.F. which was the only federation in existence prior to 1960 was withdrawn. The circumstances today are different from what they were prior to 1960 and a comprehensive scheme of consultation and arbitration has been introduced for all the Central Government Ministries and Departments in the form of the J.C.M. There are two federations of Defence employees today, the I.N.D.W.F. and the A.I.D.E.F. and the former is participating in the scheme. Efforts are being made to persuade the A.I.D.E.F. to agree to join the Scheme. Its final decision which was promised by the first week of May, 1967, is still awaited.

**Mohit Chaudhuri and Sunil Das
Espionage Case**

161. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Ram Gopal Shastri:
Shri A. K. Vajpayee:
Shri Brij Bhawan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Surendranath Subudhy:
Shri Hem Boren:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Hanumanthra Ushak:
Shri Dhananwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Meerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the espionage case involving Shri Mohit Chaudhuri and Shri Sunil Das have been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vihya Charan Shukla): (a) The investigation is in its final stages.

(b) and (c). The investigation is still going on. Final decision will be taken on its completion.

Arrears of Telephone Bills of Central Ministers and Officers

162. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 587 on the 30th November, 1966 and state:

(a) how much of the total arrears of Rs. 2.20 crores outstanding against the names of the Ministers and Officers of the Central Government for the period ending 30th November, 1965 have since been recovered;

(b) the amount of the new arrears that has accumulated since that date so far; and

(c) the details of the arrears of each Central Minister and Officer at the Secretaries level?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). The arrears of Rs. 2.20 crores outstanding on 1-6-1966 for bills issued in the period ending 30-11-1965 were against all Government subscribers including State, and Central Government (including Defence) and not merely against the names of the Ministers and Officers of the Central Government. Information on the amount of arrears outstanding against Ministers and Officers of Central Government as now asked for is not readily available. The data is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Relief to Families of Poonch District

163. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government gave any relief or resettlement financial aid to those families of Poonch District (Jammu & Kashmir), who were uprooted during the Pakistani invasion in 1965;

(b) if so, the total number of families who received the assistance;

(c) the main items of relief provided; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). About 40,000 families were displaced temporarily from the Rajouri-Poonch-Reasi area. After the cease-fire, most of these families returned to their original places by December, 1965 and the rest by March, 1966. In the initial stages, free rations, ad hoc cash grants varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per family, blankets/quilts, utensils and some other essential articles were given to the deserving families as immediate relief measure. For their resettlement the following assistance was sanctioned:

(i) Subsistence grant: Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per family, depending on the size of the family;

(ii) Grant for repair to houses:

(a) Upto Rs. 500 for reconstruction of houses completely destroyed;

(b) Upto Rs. 300 for repair to houses damaged;

In addition a tree and two poles or two trees to be provided in either case

by the State Government from its forests.

(iii) Grant for reconstruction of shops damaged/destroyed: Rs. 500.

(iv) Trade/Business Loan;

Upto Rs. 2,000 in rural areas and upto Rs. 5,000 in urban areas.

While 38070 families have been given subsistence grant, 3239 families only could be given housing assistance so far.

(d) Rs. 127.89 lakhs.

Jammu and Kashmir Officers in I.A.S.

164. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government Officers have also been taken into I.A.S. cadre;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the number of officers from other States now serving in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

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

(b) 16 Jammu and Kashmir State Service Officers were appointed to the I.A.S. cadre for Jammu and Kashmir at the time of initial constitution of the cadre.

(c) 7 ICS/IAS officers are serving in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on deputation from other States.

Rehabilitation Work in Chhamb-Jaurian Sector

165. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the rehabilitation work in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector of Jammu & Kashmir stands;

(b) the total number of families who have been settled there so far;

(c) the total number of families who are still in the refugee camps; and

(d) whether there are any plans for their settlement also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). About 24,000 families were displaced from the Chhamb-Jaurian sector during the Indo-Pak Conflict of 1965. Excepting 63 families, all of them have been sent back for rehabilitation to their original homes or to the sites of resettlement allotted to them. About 16,000 of these families have been rehabilitated in Akhnour-Jaurian-Pargowal areas. These families have been given loans and grants for the construction of houses and for agricultural operations.

About 8,000 families of Chhamb-Nisbet are yet to be settled after their lands are tractorised. There are another about 2,000 non-agriculturist families who are being resettled by giving loans for trade/business.

(c) and (d). About 68 families (207 persons) are still in camps. They have expressed their preference for settlement in some places other than their original homes. The State Government are considering the matter.

Cochin Dock Labour Board

199. Shri C. Janardhanam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri P. C. Adishesan:

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

(a) whether there is an industrial dispute in Cochin docks, under the Cochin Dock Labour Board, over the refusal of the authorities to engage 41 dock workers for normal bookings;

(b) if so, whether they have been so kept out because of any participation in a strike; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-engagement of these registered dock

workers and the steps taken to re-employ them?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The position is that about 388 dock workers had participated in a strike from the 1st to 8th December, 1966. The Cochin Board took back all the workers except 41 from the second shift of the 28th March, 1967 after considering their explanations. Of the remaining 41 workers, 5 workers were taken back after the 21st April, 1967. The cases of only 6 workers are pending.

Inter-State Council under Article 263

167. Shri P. K. Das:
Shri K. P. Singh Das:
Shri Dhiresudranath:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Sankhyam:
Shri F. P. Rathore:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seminar on Centre-State relationship held at Delhi in April, 1967 suggested the setting up of an Inter-State Council as contemplated under Article 263 of the Constitution; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) According to press reports, at the seminar on Centre-State relations, held in Delhi in the middle of April, 1967 and organised by the Bar Association of India, a view was expressed that it would be expedient to appoint a Commission in the nature of an Inter-State Council under article 263 of the Constitution to consider whether any constitutional change was called for as regards legislative relations. Government has not received any suggestion in this

behalf from the authorities who organised the seminar.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in the name of Madras State

163. Shri F. K. Dee:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the name of the Madras State has been changed by the Chief Minister of Madras;

(b) if so, whether a similar change has been made in the Central Government communications also; and

(c) whether a Constitution Amendment Bill is being brought to give effect to the change of the name in the Indian Constitution?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Recently there had been press reports to the effect that the Madras Government had decided to change the name of the State but no communication has been received to this effect from the State Government.

(b) Under the Constitution the name of the State is Madras and this name is used by the Central Government in their communications.

(c) for the present Government do not propose to bring forward any such Bill.

Correspondence in Hindi

169. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Ranjeet Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Bharat Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi-speaking States have started correspondence

with the Central Government in Hindi only;

(b) whether there is inter-State correspondence in Hindi amongst the Hindi-speaking States; and

(c) the States which communicate with the Centre in English and whether any of them have introduced the State Language for administrative purposes in their own States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Non-Hindi-speaking States correspond with the Central Government in English only. With the exception of Mysore, Kerala and Nagaland, all the States have introduced the use of regional languages for certain specified State official purposes.

C.B.I. Report on Orissa

170. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. Eanan Sen:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri F. K. Dee:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 279 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether copies of the Central Bureau of Investigation's report on the former Orissa Ministers have since been made available to the State Government; and

(b) whether the summary of the report laid on the Table on the 3rd March, 1966 and the fuller report laid on the Table on the 10th April, 1966 have been supplied or only one of

these reports has been sent to the Orissa Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

Pay of Primary School Teachers

171. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the grant of financial assistance to the States for providing a decent salary to the primary school teachers;

(b) whether any assistance has been given to the State Governments in this regard to enable them to implement the directive principles of the Constitution on the question of free primary education; and

(c) whether Government have drawn out any time-bound programme to implement this provision of the Constitution in consultation with the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhaswati Jha Asad): (a) The Education Commission has made some recommendations on the subject. These are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The date by which each State will be able to implement the Constitutional directive will have to be determined by it in the light of its educational, financial and other relevant circumstances. However the 1966 Education Commission has suggested that it should be possible to provide 7 years of universal compulsory education in the country as a whole by 1968-69.

Wage Board for Cotton and Textiles Industry

172. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) the progress made by the Second Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry;

(b) when the Wage Board is likely to finalise its recommendations;

(c) whether the Wage Board has made any recommendations regarding the grant of interim relief to the workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) The Board has heard the parties at some centres and the remaining hearing are expected to be completed soon.

(b) It is not possible to say at this stage as to when the Board would submit its final recommendations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Board has not been able to make recommendations regarding interim relief because no agreement in the matter could be reached.

Wage Board for Chemicals and Fertilisers

173. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) the total number of factories covered by the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilisers;

(b) whether Government have taken up with the employers, the question of implementation of the recommen-

dations of the Wage Board for interim relief;

(c) if so, what response was given by the employers;

(d) the total number of factories which have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for interim relief; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to compel all the managements to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) The information is not available.

(b) to (e). Government's acceptance of the Board's recommendations for interim relief has been announced only on 29th April, 1967. The implementation of the recommendations is secured through the State Governments. They have been requested to take necessary action and to send progress reports on implementation. Wage Boards are non-statutory bodies and employers cannot be compelled by Government by law to implement their recommendations.

Wage Board for Road Transport

174. **Shri K. Ramani:**
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umamah:
Dr. Ramesh Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Bana Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Ramerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

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

(a) the progress made by the Central Wage Board for the Road Transport Industry;

(b) whether the Wage Board has made any recommendations for interim relief;

(c) if not, when the recommendations are likely to be submitted to Government; and

(d) whether Government have set any time limit to complete the work of the Wage Board?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) The Board has held nine meetings so far.

(b) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(c) and (d). No time limit is fixed by the Government for completion of the work by the various Wage Boards.

Centre-State Relations

175. **Shri Swell:**
Shrimati Nirup Kumar:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Dr. Karal Singh:
Shri Barrow:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kotal Barua:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bihari Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Demail:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery is being contemplated by the Central Government for having smooth and healthy relations between the Central Government and the State Governments in view of the non-Congress Ministries in many States; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'Official-Legislator' Relationship

176. Dr. Karal Singh:
Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samant:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a draft code has been prepared to regulate 'official-legislator' relationship;

(b) if so, its salient features and the reaction of State Governments;

(c) when it will be officially published and brought into force; and

(d) the built-in checks to restrain erring officials or legislators and in what manner?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). A draft Code to regulate the relationship between Members of Parliament and of State Legislature and the Administration has been prepared. A copy of the draft Code was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 21st March, 1967. It is proposed to finalise the code after it has been discussed in a meeting of the representatives of the various political parties and groups in Parliament, and after the State Governments have been consulted.

'विनलैन्ड' आन्दोलन

177. श्री मोहन स्वल्प :

- श्री राजस्वल्प विचारों :
- श्री जयराज राव शीरी :
- श्री हुकम चन्द कलवाव :
- श्री राज सिंह अवरवाल :
- श्री मकपाल सिंह :
- श्री स० च० सामन्त :
- श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
- श्री श्रीधरम :

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

(ग) क्या वह सच है कि मनीपुर के

'विन' विवासिनों ने "विनलैन्ड" के निर्माण के लिए आन्दोलन आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ब) क्या वह सच है कि मनीपुर में प्रचार के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर "वीन्कोट" बाटे का रहे हैं जिनमें विनलैन्ड का नक्शा दिखाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ब). यह प्रश्न कुछ लोगों द्वारा 1958 में उठाया गया था और कुछ वर्षों भी बाटे गये थे। इस समय इन तथ्यों का कोई हलचल नहीं है।

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की पूर्ण असहमति है।

राजनैतिक बन्धियों की रिहाई

178. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि काश्मीर में मंत्री राजनैतिक बन्दी तथा नजरबन्द व्यक्ति शीघ्र ही रिहा कर दिये जायेंगे; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बलरामदास कल्याण) : (क) और (ब). जम्मू व काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार किसी भी व्यक्ति को उतनी अवधि से प्रथिक समय तक नजरबन्द नहीं रखना चाहती जितनी अवधि तक उसकी मजबूरबन्द रखना जरूरी होता है। तदनुसार समय-समय पर किए जाने वाले स्थिति के पुनरवलोकन के बाद बहुत से नजरबन्दों को रिहा किया जा रहा है। इस बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति भी यही है जो राज्य सरकार की है।

Automation in Offices

179. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments objected to the introduction of Automation in offices and have informed the Central Government of their opinion; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) Yes. Labour Ministers of several States expressed such opinion at the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee on 10-5-1967.

(b) The Labour Ministry's views as expressed at the Conference were that the installation of computers for clerical work in an establishment should not be allowed if it leads to retrenchment or create unemployment for the workers in that establishment.

Report on NEFA by Parliamentary Delegation

180. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri G. C. Nalk:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri A. Dipa:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Gadilingana Gowd:

Shri Mohamed Imam:

Shri S. K. Tapariah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri Sidheswar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliamentary delegation which visited NEFA last

year had submitted any report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report;

(c) whether Government have examined the report; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken on those recommendations?

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

(b) to (d). A statement showing the main recommendations made by the Parliamentary Delegation and the decisions taken by the Government on those recommendations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-353/67].

Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry

181. Shri Deven Sen:

Shri Sharda Namd:

Shri J. B. Singh:

Shri Bharat Singh:

Shri Ranjit Singh Chauhan:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Central Wage Board on Coal Mining Industry;

(b) if not, when Government propose to take a decision;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employers' representatives have been invited for discussion in the matter;

(d) if so, the issues on which such consultation has been felt necessary; and

(e) whether Government propose to give retrospective effect to their decision from the 1st January, 1967, as recommended by the Coal Wage Board?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a), (b) and (c). The recommendations of the Wage Board are being considered and

Government decisions thereon will be announced as early as possible.

(c) and (d). No. A meeting with the representatives of employers as well as workers was proposed to be held on the 12th May, 1967 to discuss the action to be taken on the recommendations of the Board. The meeting was however cancelled and no fresh meeting has been fixed.

Incentive Scheme for Industries

182. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri N. P. Yadab:

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a model form of an incentive scheme in different types of industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Labour participation in Industries

183. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri N. P. Yadab:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of labour participation in managements is being tried in some of the public sector industries; and

(b) if so, how the scheme is working and to what extent the parties have been benefited?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) Yes.

(b) In some public sector undertakings the scheme is reported to be working well and has been useful in helping the parties to sit together and discuss matters for which the scheme has been set up.

Education as a Concurrent Subject

184. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shrichand Goel:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to make education a Concurrent Subject is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the benefits which would be derived therefrom?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Language Formula

185. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Eanan Sen:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri Dhruvramanath:
Shri Santosham:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Parliament on education has recommended a two-language structure with facilities for learning a third language;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and whether it was also discussed at the State Education Ministers' Conference held recently; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived thereat and the time likely to be

taken to give effect to those recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The recommendations of the Education Commission on the teaching of languages at the school and college stage are still under consideration in the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education.

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

Grant to Utkal University

186. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants made to the Utkal University for the years 1960-61 to 1967-68, year-wise;

(b) whether these grants were fully utilised;

(c) whether any request for grants is pending with the University Grants Commission at present; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Seizure of Papers in Orissa

187. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madha Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain papers of the Political Services Department of the Orissa Secretariat have been seized by the Central Bureau of Investigations in Orissa in April, 1967;

(b) whether this seizure has been made in connection with certain charges against a top ranking officer of a Central Establishment in Balasore district in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the nature of charges and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Certain records were obtained by the Central Bureau of Investigation from the Orissa Government in March/April, 1967 in connection with the enquiries against an officer of a Central Establishment at Balasore. The allegations relate to misuse of official position and criminal misconduct.

Return Letter Office for Orissa Posts and Telegraphs Department

188. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no separate Return Letter Office for Orissa under Posts and Telegraphs department;

(b) the steps taken to set up such a separate office in Orissa;

(c) whether as a preliminary step officers have been trained to start such an office in Orissa circle; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in opening it?

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

(b) Orders have been issued on 16th May, 1967 to set up an RLO at Cuttack by the 1st July, 1967.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Grant to Gandhi Vidya Mandir in Haryana

189. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for grant to Gandhi Vidya Mandir G. R. Barlow College staff quarters for professors at Charkhi Dudri (Haryana); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Government have not received any application. The College applied for a grant to the University Grants Commission for the construction of staff quarters and residence for the Principal.

(b) The Commission have approved in principle only the construction of Principal's residence and have asked for details including revised plan and estimates.

Rehabilitation of Old Migrants from East Pakistan

190. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayyarwal:

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

(a) whether Government have received the progress report of the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation on the work of the rehabilitation of old migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken for their early rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal has recently commenced its work and is likely to take some time to submit its report to Government.

The Committee is not required to submit any "progress report" to Government.

Restriction on Begum Abdullah

191. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. Parasarathy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently relaxed the ban on Begum Abdullah for free movement; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration all the consequences which may arise as a result of the prejudicial activities of Begum Abdullah?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The restriction imposed on Begum Abdullah's that she shall not be at any place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been removed with effect from 14th April, 1967. Government had considered all aspects of the matter before taking that decision.

Caltex Oil Company, Calcutta

192. Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagwan Das:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamoorthy:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of the West Bengal Labour Minister in which he indicated that the Union Labour Minister agreed with him on the proposal that the Caltex management should bring back the files removed from the office and create proper conditions for negotiations;

(b) if so, whether the report is correct; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the proposal?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Bath): (a) to (c). The West Bengal Labour Minister's suggestion that the Caltex Management

should bring back the files to Calcutta to create a favourable climate for negotiation was put to the employer by the Union Labour Minister at his meeting with representatives of the employer and the workers at New Delhi on April 28, 1967. The employer pleaded inability to accept the suggestion.

विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियाँ

193. श्री डॉक्टर नाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान कितने विद्यार्थियों को विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं तथा विदेशों को भेजा गया;

(ख) इसके लिये कितने भावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ग) क्या विद्यार्थियों के चयन की प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो शिकायतें किस प्रकार की हैं तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बेरवा सिंह) :

(क) 1965-66	372
1966-67.	396
(ख) 1965-66	10,381
1966-67.	9,448

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

युवक सेवा विभाग

194. श्री डॉक्टर नाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के

उत्तराफित प्रश्न संख्या 556 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में बनाये गये युवक सेवा डिबीजन (डिबीजन प्राक. युवक सर्विसेज) की कल्पना क्या है; और

(ख) उस पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री मानवल झा झाबाब) : (क) युवक सेवा प्रभाग में निम्नलिखित विषय प्राते हैं :—

(1) शारीरिक शिक्षा, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता दल कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन, लक्ष्मीबाई शारीरिक शिक्षा कालेज, ग्वालियर तथा देश के शारीरिक शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी संस्थानों को मजबूत करना शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक मजमना धान्दोलन तथा योग समेत शारीरिक शिक्षा की विभिन्न शाखाओं में अनुसन्धान का सवर्धन;

(2) खेल-कूद, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला का विकास भी शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय खेल सच और राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान, टीमों को विदेश भेजना, विदेशी टीमों को भारत आमन्त्रित करना, प्रशिक्षण विधियों का आयोजन खेल उपस्कर की खरीद, ग्रामीण खेल केन्द्रों की स्थापना और खेल प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करना आदि।

(3) काम चलाऊ स्टेडियमों का निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय खेल केन्द्र की स्थापना और राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम, दिल्ली का विकास। पर्यटनरोहक संस्थान और अभिनेताओं के लिए

भाषीय पर्यटारोह प्रविष्ठान
को सहायक-प्रनुदान ।

- (4) स्काट्टिन धीर पच-प्रदर्शन
(वाह्यविषय) धीर विद्यार्थी
धीर गैर-विद्यार्थी मनुदाय
के लिए युवक कल्याण
कार्यकलाप, जिसमें मण्डलों धीर
समितिओं की स्थापना के लिए
विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायक-
प्रनुदान देना शामिल है, धम धीर
समाज सेवा निधिर धीर प्रांगण
कार्य प्रायोजनएं योजना, धर :-
विश्वविद्यालय युवक समारोह धीर
अन्तर-कालेज युवक समारोह ।

(ख) 1967-68

प्रायोजना	71.44 लाख रुपये
प्रायोजनेतर	204.395 लाख रुपये
जोड़	275.835 लाख रुपये

Suicides and murders in Capital

195. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a
series of cases of suicides, and murders
in the Capital in the last one year;

(b) if so, whether any study has
been made to find out the causes; and

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

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya
Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No Sir.
A statement is laid on the table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LIT-354/87]. Comparing corresponding
figures of last year with those of the
current calendar year, there has been
an overall decrease in the incidence
of these two types of crimes.

(c) Offences of these types are
mostly committed under intense emo-
tional disturbance and unmediated-
ly; and most often no scope is given
for preventive action.

Manhandling of a Bus Driver by a Foreigner

196. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Kam Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the incident involving a bus driver
and a foreign national driving a C.D.
car on the 12th April, 1967 in Delhi;

(b) whether the Bus driver was
roughly treated and manhandled by
the foreigner; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the
matter?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As no cognisable offence was
made out, no action was taken by the
police.

Relative of Government employees in Foreign Missions

197. Shri Esvara Reddy: Will the
Minister of Home Affairs be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government still conti-
nue the practice of demanding from
their employees, submission of details
of their close relatives (husband/wife/
brother/sister/son/daughter) working
in Foreign Missions in this country;
and

(b) if so, whether a list showing
the names of Officials above the rank
of Under Secretary who have close
relatives so employed at present will
be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) According to instructions issued in 1955 which continue to be in force, a Government servant whose wife or dependent intends to take up employment under a foreign mission in India, should intimate the fact to the Government. It is open to the Government to prohibit such employment, if considered necessary.

(b) The information furnished by the Officers is intended for official purposes only and cannot, therefore, be disclosed.

घन्तर्जनीय विवाहों के माध्यम से भावात्मक एकता

198. श्री श्रीय प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि घन्तर्जनीय और घन्तर्जनीय विवाह के माध्यम से मास्त्रदायिकता, प्रादेशिकता और घन्तर्जनीयता की बुराइयों का समाप्त किया जा सकता है और अधिक भावात्मक एकता लाई जा सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन बातों में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारगर्भीय है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) घन्तर्जनीय और घन्तर्जनीय विवाहों से हम दिशा में निश्चित ही सहायता मिलती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें स्वयं सेबी सस्थाएँ ही प्रभावशाली कार्य कर सकती हैं।

राज्यपाल तथा उप-राज्यपाल

199. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने राज्यपाल तथा उप-राज्यपाल हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन पदों पर नियुक्ति के मामले में योग्यता की अपेक्षा बल-सम्बद्धता की बरीयता दी जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्यपाल—15, उप-राज्यपाल—4

(ख) जी नहीं।

Wage Board for Plywood Industry

200. श्री K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for constituting a Wage Board for Plywood Industry; and

(b) if so, when it will be constituted?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Bathi): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

New Universities in Kerala

201. श्री P. P. Esthose:
श्री K. M. Abraham:
श्री Vasudevan Nair:
श्री C. Jaardhanan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Kerala Government to set up two new Universities in Kerala;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Tri-guna Sen): (a) No Sir.

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

Situation in Nagaland and Mizo Land

202. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he and the Secretaries of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Minister of Defence visited Shillong in April to discuss about the situation in Nagaland and the Mizo Hills;

(b) whether they have submitted any report to Government on the result of their discussions; and

(c) whether any specific recommendations have been made in this report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

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

New Universities

203. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been insisting that no new University should be established in the Country without its concurrence; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The University Grants Commission is of the view that prior consultation and concurrence of the U.G.C. should be obtained before a new University is established.

(b) The Government of India are generally in agreement with this view.

Postal Stationery

204. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal Stationery is not available in the Post Offices in the countryside;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the printing of the postal stationery is entrusted to the Nasik Printing Press and its distribution to the Treasury Offices in the District and Sub-Treasury Offices in the Sub-Divisional Head Quarters;

(d) whether it is proposed by the P&T Board to entrust this task to the P&T Deptt.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) No shortage of postal stationery in the Post Offices has been reported except occasional shortages of Inland Letter Cards.

(b) The shortage of Inland Letter Cards is mainly due to the inadequate printing capacity with the Nasik Security Press. Steps have already been taken to import necessary printing equipment which is expected to be received shortly. With the installation of the additional equipment complaints regarding shortages of Inland Letter Cards are likely to be eliminated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The present procedure is working satisfactorily.

Regional Engineering College, Silchar

205. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to start Regional Engineering College in Silchar in the near future;

(b) whether land has been acquired for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the time by which construction will be started?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The College has been registered as a Society. First Principal has been appointed. The Board of Governors have been constituted. The Board held its first meeting in February 1967. The Board has initiated necessary action with object of admitting the first batch of students in July 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Construction of various buildings will begin as soon as plans and estimates have been prepared and approved by the Board of Governors of the College and the Government of India.

Migrants in Cachar Camps

266. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that few thousand of new migrants of the year (1964) are still in camps in the District of Cachar for the last few years;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the reclamation of land in the District of Cachar to provide land to the cultivator class; and

(c) the financial help per family given to new migrants who are still in camps?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, there are about 3,000 new migrant families consisting of about 12,000 persons in camps in Cachar District.

(b) The under-mentioned two schemes have been sanctioned for the resettlement of about 2,000 new migrant agriculturist families:

- (1) Scheme for the resettlement of 500 new migrant agriculturist families on 2,000 bighas of reclaimed land at Gurora in

Cachar District, sanctioned by the Government of India in January, 1967, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.75 lakhs.

- (ii) Scheme for the resettlement of 1500 new migrant agriculturist families on 'tilla' lands, sanctioned by the Government of Assam in September, 1966, at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.87 lakhs.

(c) Cash doles, if otherwise admissible, are paid to these families at rates ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 75 per month, depending upon the size of the family. In addition, they are supplied with clothing, given marriage and cremation grants, and are provided with facilities for medical treatment, children's education and cultural and recreational activities.

Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan in Assam

267. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to reclaim land in Assam for rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, where and how much land has been reclaimed;

(c) how many migrants will be settled there; and

(d) if not, whether Government would have any such proposal under consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Schemes have so far been sanctioned for reclamation of about 15,000 acres of land for resettlement of 8,200 new migrant agriculturist families from East Pakistan in the

various areas in Assam as mentioned below:—

Name of place	Area to be reclaimed (in acres)	Number of families to be settled
Garo Hills District	9,000	3,000
Nowong District	3,500	1,200
Dharm Reserve in Goalpara District	1,420	500
Gurma in Cachar District	1,000	500
Total:	14,920 or say, 15,000	5,200

Information about the actual acreage of land so far reclaimed is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when available.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment of Provident Fund in Industrial Securities

208. Shri Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund have urged the Centre to invest Provident Funds in high yielding industrial securities; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The accumulations in the Employees Provident Fund are now invested exclusively in Central Government securities. The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund has made a recommendation that it may be allowed to invest the accumulations in other types of deposits, securities, etc., so that it may earn more income and be enabled to pay interest to the subscribers at a higher rate, without prejudice to the security of the funds.

(b) The Board's recommendation is under consideration.

Holiday on Election Day in Visakhapatnam

209. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not declaring holiday for Central Government establishments and Offices on the day of by-election on the 27th April, 1987 in Visakhapatnam I Constituency;

(b) whether the Collector of Visakhapatnam declared a local holiday, if so, why the Central Government offices disregarded the Collector's directive in the matter;

(c) whether Government are aware that out of about 68 thousand voters in that constituency, employees in the Central establishments and offices constitute more than ten per cent of the Electorate; and

(d) whether voters in several offices were not allowed to leave offices till 3 p.m., rendering it impossible for most of them to exercise their franchise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) The practice is that Central Government offices located in the area in which a bye-election to a State Legislature is held, are not closed on the day of polling. However, Central Government employees are given full facilities to cast their votes. The same practice was followed on the day of bye-election in Visakhapatnam.

(b) Central Government offices are governed by orders of the Central Government and not those of the State Government or the local Collector.

(c) Government do not have exact information about the proportion of Central Government employees among the voters in the Visakhapatnam Constituency.

(d) Government have no reason to believe that the instructions referred to in part (a) above were not followed.

Allocation for Educational Reforms

210. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Secondary Teachers' Federation has called for the allocation of at least 10 per cent of the total Central Plan outlay as well as 10 per cent of the budgeted expenditure for carrying out educational reforms in a memorandum submitted to him on the 1st May, 1967 demanding inter alia uniform service conditions for teachers all over the country;

(b) whether their demands have been considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been found feasible to agree to the demand.

Kairon Murder Case

211. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken in the Kairon murder case;

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

(c) the steps taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The case is pending trial in the court of the Special Sessions Judge, Rohtak.

मन्त्रालयों में अनुवाद का काम

212. श्री सुकन चन्द कश्यप: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में

अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद कार्य से संबंधित विभिन्न पदों के नाम, वेतन-क्रम पद-श्रेणी तथा पदों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है; |

(ख) प्रत्येक पद के लिये क्या क्या निर्दिष्ट कर्तव्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किये गये हैं और प्रत्येक पदाधिकारी का दैनिक काम का कोटा कितना होता है;

(ग) क्या सभी मन्त्रालयों में एक समान काम वाले प्रत्येक पद के वेतन-क्रम, पद श्रेणी तथा वास्तविक कार्य-भार समान है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी विषमता के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) इन विषमता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया गया है; और

(च) क्या ऐसे मामलों में जहाँ पर वेतन-क्रम तो कम है और कार्यभार अधिक है, कुछ अग्रिम वार्षिक वृद्धियाँ देने का सरकार का विचार है, और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी अग्रिम वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियाँ दी जायेंगी?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-भाषी (बी विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) ने (च) मुचन। एकल की जा रही है और मदन के गया पटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Damage to an Ajanta Painting

213. Shri S. A. Agadi:
Shri Sezhyan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently one of the well-known Ajanta Paintings at Cave No. 1 was mutilated and spoiled by a deep scratch and if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) Yes Sir. The matter is under investigation.

(b) A preliminary enquiry has been made by the Circle Officers. Detailed enquiries are continuing to fix responsibility, and decide on action to be taken against persons found guilty.

S.C. and S.T. in Government Offices

214. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fulfilled in all the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India as on the 1st April, 1967; and

(b) if not, the extent of the lag and the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all services and posts under Government filled by direct recruitment. Reservation is also made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III and Class IV appointments made by promotion, by selection or through departmental competitive examination, in grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever. These reservations apply for purposes of new appointments only. Figures showing the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst the total employees in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India as on 1st April, 1967, are not available. However, a statement showing the progressive representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of India for the years 1959 to 1966 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LS-355/67].

The main reason for the shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is that

suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available to fill all the posts reserved for them particularly those posts for which technical or special qualifications are required.

Mid-day Meals to Primary School Children

215. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to provide mid-day meals to the primary school children initiated in 1962-63 has been extended to all the States and Union Territories;

(b) the share of the Central Government in the expenses incurred on the scheme and the amount spent by the Central Government in this regard since 1962-63, year-wise;

(c) the total number of children who are receiving this benefit at present; and

(d) when the scheme will be universally applied in the case of primary as well as secondary school students?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) No, Sir. At present it is in operation in 13 States and 5 Union Territories.

(b) During Third Plan the scheme was in the Centrally Sponsored Sector and the Central share was 1/3 of the total expenditure. Year-wise figures of Central grant are as under:

Year	Amount given by Centre
1962-63	Rs. 39,02,470
1963-64	Rs. 65,40,484
1964-65	Rs. 70,00,000
1965-66	Rs. 1,78,00,000
	Rs. 3,52,42,954

In the Fourth Plan the scheme has been transferred to the State Sector.

(c) Nearly 90 lakhs of primary school children.

(d) At present there is no plan to extend the scheme to the secondary schools as the coverage of primary school children itself is far from complete. The Ministry have suggested to the States to achieve at least a minimum target of 40 per cent coverage of primary school children by the end of Fourth Plan.

Retirement Age of Central Government employees

216. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision for reducing the retirement age of the Central Government employees from 58 years to 55 years has been taken at the highest level; and

(b) if so, the approximate number of officers and employees who would retire immediately following the announcement of this decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Pak. Spies

217. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suspected Pakistani spy was arrested in Punjab on 25th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether he belongs to a net of spies spread all over the country; and

(c) the security measures Government have taken to smash spy rings in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Adequate measures have been taken to counter espionage activities.

S.C. & S.T. in All India Services

218. Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient representation is not given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in different all-India services on the plea that suitable candidates are not available; and

(b) if so, the percentage of shortfall of their representation in these services during the last ten years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir. Since the year 1963 there has been no shortfall in the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved vacancies.

(b) The percentage shortfall in recruitment against reserved vacancies is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-356/67].

दया याचिकाएं

219. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1966 से अब तक राष्ट्रपति के पास कितनी दया याचिकाएं आई हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी याचिकाएं विचाराधीन हैं और कितनी याचिकाओं के बारे में निर्णय किया जा चुका है ?

गृही-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1966 से 15 मई, 1967 तक राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 205 दया याचिकाएं प्राप्त की गईं। 155 दया याचिकाओं पर निर्णय किया जा चुका है और 50 विचाराधीन हैं।

स्वर्णकारों को रियायतें

220. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार स्वर्णकारों के बच्चों को, जिन्हें कि स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अध्यादेश के फलस्वरूप हानि हुई है, सरकार द्वारा ली जाने वाली तथा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिये पांच वर्षों की रियायत देने के बारे में सोच रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन स्वर्णकारों को जीविका उपाजन के लिये खेतीयोग्य भूमि नहीं दी जा सकती ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित योजनाओं में एक ऐसी योजना है जिसमें राज्य शासन द्वारा उन्हें सहायता दी जाती है। यह सहायता उसी आधार पर दी जाती है जिस पर कि खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा भूमिहीनों के पुनर्वास के लिये सहायता दी जाती है। अन्तर यही है कि स्वर्णकारों के परिवारों को दिये जाने वाले कर्ज का पूरा भार केन्द्रीय शासन वहन करता है।

राजस्थान के मुसलमान

221. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के हजारों मुसलमान जो 1947 में भारत के विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान चले गये थे, 1955 में अवैध रूप से फिर भारत वापस आ गये और बीकानेर, गंगानगर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जालौर आदि जिलों में बस गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र प्राप्त होते ही सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का प्रवेश

222. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैकड़ों पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बिना पारपत्र के भारतीय क्षेत्र में आते हैं और राजस्थान के मार्ग से वापिस चले जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Archaeological Circles

223. Shri Siddayya : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which Archaeological Circles have been formed in the country;

(b) whether the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of General Wheeler recommended a separate Circle for Mysore with headquarters at Bangalore; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) The Archaeological circles have been formed keeping in view several factors such as number of monuments, geographical distribution of areas, existing means of communications and administrative reasons.

(b) The Wheeler Committee has recommended redistribution of the existing circles and creation of an additional circle for the south appropriately having its headquarters at Bangalore. The new circle proposed by the Committee is to include only southern Districts of Mysore.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted in principle and the matter is being examined further.

Educational Problems of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

224. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Commission had set up a study group to look into the educational problems of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes in the country;

(b) whether the study group submitted a report to the Commission; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the study group?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report of this Working Group was duly considered by the

Education Commission and its important recommendations have been incorporated in Chapter VI (paras 6.59 to 6.75) of the Report of the Education Commission.

Media of Instruction at University Stage

225. Shrimati Jyotna Chanda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission propose to implement the recommendations of the State Education Ministers regarding the adoption of the regional languages as media of instruction at the University stage; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Conference of State Education Ministers held in April, 1967 have yet to be considered.

Jobs for Students

226. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facility has been provided to students in seeking jobs while they are at schools and colleges and who want to work their way through schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b). Information regarding opportunities for part-time jobs suitable for students is made available to student job-seekers by the Employment Exchanges as well as the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux. The Employment Service also renders suitable employment assistance to them.

Unemployment Insurance for Casual Workers

227. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for giving unemployment insurance benefit to the casual workers in the industrial sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Bathi): (a) and (b). There is at present no Scheme of Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers. Every workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year in an industry is, however, entitled to retrenchment compensation as provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Post Offices in rural areas

229. Shri A. Dipa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to open any new Post Offices in the rural areas in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b) Due to financial stringency restrictions have been imposed on the opening of new Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices except in border districts to meet political and Defence requirements. However, Branch Post Offices continue to be opened if interested parties undertake to reimburse the loss.

Reservation of S.C. and S.T in P & T Services

230. Shri G. Kuchelar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any reservation of the Selective Posts in L.S.G. Cadre, P. & T. Services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prior to 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the same;

(c) whether there is a demand from the P. and T. employees to recognise the All India Posts and Telegraphs Federation to represent the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to meet their demand; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to safeguard the privileges of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Reservation of vacancies existed in promotion to one third of the vacancies in Lower Selection Grade in Post Offices, R.M.S. Foreign Posts, R.L.O. and in Telephone Exchanges filled by selection from 1964 to 1966, in accordance with the decision of the Government that such reservations should be made in Cl. III and IV posts where there is no direct recruitment and which are filled by promotion by selection.

(b) Reservation ceased when the element of selection in promotion to the Lower Selection Grade, except in Telephone Exchanges was abolished with effect from 1st January, 1967.

(c) and (d) No such demand has been received in the recent past. It is, however not the policy of the Government of India to recognise service Associations organised on the basis of caste, tribe or religion. Any and every Service Association recognised by

the Government legitimately represents the S. C. & S. T. employees who are members of the Association.

(e) In accordance with the standing instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, all cases of supersession of such officials in promotion based on seniority-cum-fitness are reported to the Minister so as to ensure that no official belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes is superseded without adequate justification.

Article published in a Telegu Paper and its effects

231. Shri Chittamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether report has reached the Government that because of an article published in 'Andhra Prabha' a Telegu paper in Andhra Pradesh maligning the Oriya people, neighbourly relations between Telegu and Oriya people have been seriously affected;

(b) if so, the action taken against the writer, the printer and publisher of the paper;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have drawn the attention of the Home Ministry to this effect; and

(d) if so, the action the State Government has suggested?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) It has been reported that the publication of the article "Festivals and Festivities in Oriya Villages" in the 'Andhra Prabha' dated 10th April, 1967 caused some unfortunate reactions in certain quarters in Orissa.

(b) The editor of the paper has published an unconditional apology in the 23th April, 1967 issue of the paper for having caused pain to Oriya people unwillingly and he had also personally sent an explanation to the Chief Minister of Orissa. A letter from the author of the article expressing regret for the unfortunate reaction to the publication of his article

was also published in the 7th May, 1967 issue of the paper. It is also understood that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Press Council of India by the Government of Orissa.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Panchayat Samiti Offices in Orissa

232. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Samiti Offices in Orissa provided with telephones as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of Panchayat Samiti Offices in the State to be provided with telephones during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gajral):

(a) The number of places in Orissa with Panchayat Samities, which have telephone facilities as on 30-4-67 is 142. At all these places, telephones can be provided to Panchayat Samiti offices if asked for.

(b) The number of places in the state with Panchayat Samities that are proposed to be provided with telephone facilities in 1967-68 is 15.

Educated unemployed persons in Orissa

233. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

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

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): The information is collected at half-yearly intervals relating to June and December. Latest figures are given below:

(a) 13,402 educated job seekers (matriculates and above were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on 31-12-1966. and

(b) Scheduled Castes	398
Scheduled Tribes	366

Accommodation for P. & T. Employees in Orissa

234. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in the Orissa State who have been provided with Government residential accommodation till the 30th April, 1967;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct staff quarters for the Posts and Telegraphs staff in Orissa State during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 756 employees have been provided with residential common accommodation by the Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) 6 quarters at Cuttack.

(ii) 1 quarter at Angul.

(iii) 110 quarters at Bhubaneswar.

(iv) 16 quarters at Balasora.

(v) 1 quarter at Sambalpur. The above works will be taken in

hand during the current year subject to availability of funds.

Post Offices in Orissa

235. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices Sub-Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in that State during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Branch Post Offices	4,153
Sub-Post Offices	540
Public Cal Offices:	278
(b) Branch Post Offices:	100*
Sub-Post Offices:	27
Public Call Offices:	20

*Subject to the removal of financial restrictions imposed on the opening of Extra Departmental Branch Offices.

Employment Exchanges in States

236. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges proposed to be opened in the various States (State-wise) during 1967-68; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No specific target has been set down in this regard. Any request from the

State Government for opening Employment Exchanges in important places will be considered on merit.

D.I.R.

237. Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons arrested under the D.I.R. as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of persons convicted and released so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). According to information received from 15 States/Union Territories 15731 persons had been arrested upto 30th April 1967, 8448 persons had been convicted and 2585 had been released. Information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ex-Servicemen on Live Registers

238. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) the number of ex-servicemen borne on the live registers of various Employment Exchanges in each State seeking employment assistance as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number out of them who found employment till the end of April 1967?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is collected quarterly. Figures for the quarter January-March, 1967 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-357/67].

Accidents in Coal Mines

239. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) the number of accidents that took place in the various coal mines in India during 1966-67 resulting in the loss of limbs and life; and

(b) the causes of the accidents?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The number of fatal accidents and serious accidents including those resulting in loss of limb that took place during 1966-67 in coal mines in India was 195 and 1899 respectively. The main causes of accidents were fall of roof, fall of sides, haulage, explosions, machinery, suffocation by gases, electricity, etc.

Cost of Repairs of Jama Masjid and Red Fort, Delhi

240. Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some repairs were carried out to Jama Masjid and Red Fort in Delhi during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jama Masjid **Rs. 10,700.**

Red Fort **Rs. 2,332**

वैदूर राज्य में दूर तथा तारवर

241. श्री एलकम्बर बीरप्पा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में वैदूर राज्य में कितने डाक तथा तारवर खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) उन पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

संतत-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-स्तरी (बी इन्डस्ट्रियल युकरात) :

(क) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण नये प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय माखा डाकवर खोलने पर कुछ पाबन्दियां लगा दी गई हैं। अगर उन्हें हटा दिया जाए तो 1-4-1966 से अब तक खोले गए 27 प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय माखा डाकवरों के प्रतिरिक्त बीबी योजना के दौरान 876 प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय माखा डाकवर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 11 उप-डाकवर भी खोले गए हैं तथा 88 उप-डाकवर और स्थापित कर दिये जाने की संभावना है। बांकी योजना के दौरान 100 तारवर भी खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) 31.43 लाख रुपये (लगभग)।

Telephone equipment manufacturing Unit

242. श्री शांशी कान्जान :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री सिताराम केशरी :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up more factories like the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., for the manufacture of Telephone Equipment in Bangalore;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such a manufacturing unit in Bihar; and

249(A) LSD-8.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):
(a) to (c). There is a proposal to set up a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the proposed factory.

V.H.F. Microwave System

243. श्री शांशी कान्जान :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री सिताराम केशरी :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country which are connected to very high frequency of Microwave system of Communications; and

(b) the steps taken to increase this system of communications?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):
(a) The places already connected by microwave systems and where telephone channels have been provided are Calcutta, Asansol, Kathihar, Darjeeling, Siliguri, Coochbehar, Shillong, Gauhati, Tezpur, Jorhat, Kharagpur, Ambala, Simla, Chandigarh, Jullundur, Dalhousie, Pathankot, Udhampur and Jammu. Communication by microwave links will also shortly be provided to Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Srinagar.

(b) A number of microwave system as detailed below are under installation:

- (1) Delhi-Ahwar-Jaipur
- (2) Dehradun-Mussoorie-Muzai nagar-Hardwar.
- (3) Belgaum-Panjim
- (4) Asansol-Ranchi
- (5) Coimbatore-Ooty-Khozik
- (6) Poona-Sholapur-Secundr

During the fourth plan a total of 8500 kms of additional microwave links are proposed to be added to the trunk network of the country.

Vacancies notified and filled in Rajasthan

244. **Shri K. Pradhani:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Labour and**

Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private Sector establishments in Rajasthan as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in those establishments through the various employment Exchanges till the end of April, 1967?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is given below:—

Type of Establishment	No. of vacancies notified during January to April, 1967.	No. of vacancies filled during January to April, 1967.
Public Sector	6,189	4,599
Private Sector	519	106

Educated Unemployed Persons in Rajasthan

245. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons in Rajasthan as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): The information is collected at half-yearly intervals relating to June and December. Latest figures are given below:—

(a) 31,729 educated job seekers (matriculates and above) were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on 31st December, 1966.

(b) Scheduled Castes — 1,713.
Scheduled Tribes — 533

Development of Sanskrit in Rajasthan and Orissa

246. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) the total Central assistance given to the Voluntary Organisations in Rajasthan and Orissa for the development of Sanskrit in these States during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-358/67].

Development of Hindi in Rajasthan and Orissa

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

Shri K. Pradhami:
Shri Neeraj Bhal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations in the States of Rajasthan and Orissa which were given grants for the development of Hindi during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) and (b). The following grants were given to voluntary organisations in the State of Orissa for propagation and development of Hindi during 1966-67:—

Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Cuttack.	Rs. 16,290
Hindi, Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Puri.	Rs. 12,000
TOTAL	Rs. 28,290

In Rajasthan, the University of Rajasthan, University of Jodhpur and Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Udaipur are being given financial assistance under the scheme for Preparation, Translation and Publication of Standard works of University level, but no grant was released to them during 1966-67 as the grants sanctioned to them in previous years had not been fully utilised.

Houses destroyed by fire in Manipur village

348. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether many houses in the village of Sanakiethel in the Ukhrul Sub-Division, Manipur were damaged by fire in the first week of March, 1967; and

(b) the number of houses destroyed and the estimated amount of loss of foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No such incident occurred in March 1967. However the Naga hostiles set on fire 73 houses of village Sanakiethel in Ukhrul Sub-Division on 11th April, 1967 and also destroyed paddy worth Rs. 3,000.

Attack by Village Volunteer Forces in Manipur

249. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Village Volunteer Forces attacked the village of Charoi-chakalong, a tribal village within the Tamenglong Sub-division of Manipur on the 31st January, 1967;

(b) whether the personnel of the aforesaid force burnt the houses of the aforesaid village on the 4th April, 1967;

(c) whether the aforesaid actions were taken at the order and within the cognisance of the Government of Manipur and the security authorities; and

(d) whether any memorandum of complaint has been received from the village authorities and if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir. In fact it were the Naga hostiles who set fire round the post of Manipur Rifles (Armed Police) and the camp of Village Volunteer Forces on 29th January, 1967.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Foreign Missionaries

250. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries in India at present on Indian visa for missionary work; and

(b) what are the periods for which the visas are granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The number of foreign Christian Missionaries registered in India as on 1st January, 1966 was 4,214.

(b) Visas are granted for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

Distribution of Foodgrains in Churches etc. in Goa

251. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that foodgrains were distributed by Churches and Missions in Goa at the time of the opinion poll with a view to influence it;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Enquiry made in the matter reveal that foodgrains and other articles like milk powder, wheat flour etc. are being distributed by Missionaries and Char-

table non-Christian institutions for the past few years. The Church distributed foodgrains early this year in the normal course of their distribution programme as in the past.

Conversion of Tribals into Christianity in Thana District (Maharashtra)

252. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that 15 thousand tribals have been converted to christianity in Thana District (Maharashtra State) taking undue advantage of their poverty by distributing foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the action taken to stop it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such report has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

मेरठ में एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

253. श्री गगनराज सिंह भारती :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की है और राज्य सरकार को वास्तव में कितनी राशि दी गई है; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष में कितनी राशि देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विजय शैल) :

(क) नेट में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शिक्षकों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की केन्द्रीय सहायता

254. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी मान्यता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में काम करने वाले शिक्षकों का बेतन और महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए कितना धन मांगा है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए पिछले वर्ष कितनी राशि दी गई थी और चालू वर्ष में कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उतनी राशि देने की कोई नीति बनाई है जितनी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों स्कूलों के शिक्षकों को समान बेतन और महंगाई भत्ता देने के लिए पर्याप्त हो ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री धामनाथ झा आजाद) : (क) राज्य सरकार के ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) मंत्रालय की नीति यह है कि सरकारी और प्राइवेट स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के बेतन-भारों के बीच समानता होनी चाहिए।

रेडियो लाइसेंस

255. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खरीद की रसीद दिखाये बिना रेडियो लाइसेंस देने के बारे में क्या नीति है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बेचे जाने वाले ऐसे मेटों के लिए भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं जो चोरी-छिपे साथे जाते हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में

राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इन्द्रकुमार मुबरात) :

(क) बिना लाइसेंस का रेडियो कब्जे में रखने वाला व्यक्ति एक वर्ष के लाइसेंस शुल्क के बराबर की रकम तथा जिस अवधि तक रेडियो सेट कब्जे में रहा हो, उसके लिए दर शुल्क की अदायगी करके किसी भी डाकघर से लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर सकता है। रेडियो सेट के प्राप्त होने के साधन या तारीख के सम्बन्ध में लिखित प्रमाण की अनुपस्थिति में रेडियो के मालिक द्वारा स्वयं की गई घोषणा के आधार पर लाइसेंस जारी कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) हमें यह नहीं पता कि उपरोक्त (क) में निर्दिष्ट रेडियो सेट चोरी से साथे गए हैं या नहीं।

12.22 hrs.

BROADCAST OF MAY DAY SPEECH OF
LABOUR MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker: We will take up the calling attention notice. I was expecting the Minister to come, because he is answering the same question in the other House. Therefore, I gave extra time for the Short Notice Question.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): The fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution has been violated in the constituency which I have the privilege to represent here today. The owner of a hut, it is reported in the newspaper....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have got the adjournment motion about Bengal, but I have not allowed it. It is a law and order problem—a State subject. Once you bring it up here, the Home Minister will be held responsible for the law and order situation in every State. If something is happening there, a member of the Assembly of that State can call the attention of the State Government to it. I am sorry; I have disallowed it. (Interruptions).

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: A fundamental right has been trampled upon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: I request all the members to sit down. Law and order is a State subject. Once you take it up here, there will be no end to it. Members from every State will begin to ask. (Interruptions). The hon. Deputy Minister will read the statement. Questions may be put at two o'clock or some time later. The hon. Minister is not here. He is answering a similar Calling Attention Notice in the other House. He can be either there or here at one time. (Interruptions).

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Sir, it is not a question of law and order.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it (Interruptions). By raising that again and again you are only encouraging disorder in the House and nothing else (Interruptions). Now, Shri Banerjee may read his Calling Attention Notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon:

"The refusal by All India Radio authorities at Calcutta to Labour Minister West Bengal to broadcast on 1st May, 1967 on May Day."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): Sir, on 29th April, 1967, Station Director, All India Radio, Calcutta, requested the Labour Minister, West Bengal if he would agree to participate in a discussion programme which All India Radio was arranging on 'Gheraos'. The Labour Minister, agreed to record a talk which was scheduled for the 30th April, 1967. As is customary, a copy of the script was asked for in advance by the Station Director. On going through the script the Station Director found the following sentences:—

"For this, a revolution is necessary, election is no revolution though we have formed the Government through Election. Secondly, if we want to get rid of exploitation, there is need for changing political system. A change in Government does not imply a change in the political system...."

An hon. Member: Wonderful.

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: Then:

"It is necessary to understand what is the meaning of the word 'legitimate'. Legitimate and lawful are not synonymous. Under

the existing social system of exploitation, there are many things which are legal but not legitimate. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that whatever is considered as illegal is not necessarily unjust."

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirappalli):
Who is the Station Director to decide?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: Again:

"To intensify the liberation movement, to remove the cancerous growth in the administration as a result of Congress rule to gear up the administrative machinery, even the judiciary which lost its neutrality during the long Congress Administration, the defeat of the congress was necessary."

These references violate established conventions. The Station Director rang up the Labour Minister, West Bengal and pointed out that there were difficulties in regard to certain portions of his script. He offered to go to the Minister and discuss with him. The Minister said he would not agree to any change and that he would not broadcast. The Station Director offered to draw his attention to certain portions of the script. The Minister, however, refused to discuss the matter and cancelled the broadcast.

The script went against the code accepted by All India Radio which is in the interest of all parties. This code applies to all irrespective of party affiliations. It will be conceded that this code is in the interest of smooth working of democratic institutions. If one party is allowed to attack another party the other party will have to be allowed to do likewise. There will, thus, be no end to it and each party will ask for more opportunities which will lead to perpetual bickering. It is also necessary for functioning of democratic institutions that no party is allowed to attack the Constitution or plead for a change in the Government except through constitutional means. It is also necessary to

prevent any aspersion or derogatory references to judiciary.

Since the Station Director was satisfied that the said references were against the accepted policy of All India Radio he was obliged to request the Labour Minister to hear him, so that the script could be amended. He had offered to go to the Labour Minister but unfortunately the latter refused to listen to him and cancelled his broadcast.

Instances are not wanting when similar situations arose in the past also. On 8th July, 1949, for example, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, the then Governor General of India, had to amend his script which contained eulogistic reference to the Congress Party. The Governor General in the first instance refused to be guided by the Station Director and preferred to cancel his broadcast rather than delete certain portions of his script. However, he later accepted the rationality of the position placed before him and agreed to drop any special reference being made to Congress Party against which the Station Director had taken objection.

Last year, another incident occurred when the Chief Minister of Bihar insisted upon referring to S.S.P. and Communist Party of India by name. The Station Director tried to persuade the Chief Minister to omit the names of the Political Parties. As the Chief Minister did not agree to change the script even after the implication of reference to Political Parties by name was explained to him, the Station Director contacted the Director General, All India Radio to seek his advice. The Director General instructed him to hold over the broadcast until he received further instructions. After satisfying himself that the stand taken by the Station Director, Patna, was correct, Director General tried to contact him on telephone and accord approval to his decision but as the telephone lines had temporarily failed, the Station Director, Patna could not be contacted. In the absence of instruc-

[Shrimati Nandini Satpathy]

tions from Director General, All India Radio, the broadcast of Chief Minister went through the air, but this action of the Chief Minister was taken note of and his attention was drawn to it. The Chief Minister in protest wrote back to say that since it was the deliberate policy of All India Radio that Political Parties should not be named in any speech to be delivered on the radio, he had decided not to speak on All India Radio at all. This made it necessary for the Ministry to issue the following instructions in more emphatic terms to Director General, All India Radio:

"The Government desire that you may advise Station Directors to explain to any broadcaster, irrespective of his or her rank, station or authority, why it is necessary to refrain from mentioning any political party or group by name even when it is clear that the disturbances are going to be organised by specific political parties or groups. If the intending broadcaster insists on naming any political party or parties or group or groups, the Station Director should decline to record his/her broadcast, after all persuasion to refrain from naming political parties or groups has failed. Exceptions will be made only under clearly authorised orders issued by the Ministry on each specific case of exemption of this advice."

These instances have been mentioned to show that the action of the Station Director, Calcutta, was not arbitrary. It was in full accord with the healthy conventions which have grown regarding such broadcasts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members may put questions on this statement at 3 O'clock.

Shri Jyesthraj Basu (Diamond Harbour): May I make a submission, Sir? We have had three railway accidents in the last three days...

Mr. Speaker: He may please sit down. The Railway Budget is being taken up and you may censure the Government by defeating the Railway Demands. I will not allow it like this.

12.35 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

AGITATION BY DELHI POLICE

Mr. Speaker: I have received four notices of adjournment motions regarding agitation by Delhi Police. The first is by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Dr. Lohia. I give my consent under rule 56. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav is not here. Dr. Lohia may now ask for leave of the House to move his motion.

डा० राज बरबहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता) :
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिल्ली पुलिस
संबंधी स्वयं प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की
अनमति मांग रहा हूँ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, as far as I am concerned, I welcome every opportunity to discuss the problems of Delhi Police.

Mr. Speaker: So, we shall take it up at 4 O'clock.

श्री कंचर बाल मुक्त (दिग्गो मठ) :
तीन घंटे के लिए रुकिए।

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The adjournment motion is taken up at 4 O'clock. Papers to be laid.

12.36 hrs.

RE: CALL ATTENTION NOTICES

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We have tabled a Call Attention Notice on the situation in West Asia...

Mr. Speaker: How can he take it up like that? There are a number of Call Attention Notices before me. If

everybody does what he is doing, then there will be no end to it. He is a leader of the party and he should not raise it like this. I have got a number of Call Attention Notices before me. I cannot allow him to raise it like this.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: You can ask the Government to make a statement early.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise it separately like this. I will certainly consider it. There are so many Call Attention Notices. Papers to be laid.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey' 1968-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, alongwith the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-337/67].

ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers

during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:

Fourth Lok Sabha

1. Supplementary Statement No. I—First Session, 1967.

Third Lok Sabha

2. Supplementary Statement No. III—Sixteenth Session, 1966.

3. Supplementary Statement No. VI—Fifteenth Session, 1966.

4. Supplementary Statement No. X—Fourteenth Session, 1965.

5. Supplementary Statement No. XI—Thirteenth Session, 1965.

6. Supplementary Statement No. XXVI—Seventh Session 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/67].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, during the last session, some assurances were given. There was an assurance given about certain irregularities committed by the Aminehand Pyarelal firm in Kashmir and we were told that some statement will be made. I would only request the hon. Minister, through you, that if the assurances are given, let those assurances be fulfilled.

Mr. Speaker: There is the Assurance Committee. They are looking into it, I suppose.

REPORT OF ENQUIRY ON ACCIDENT AT MINK IN HASSAN DISTRICT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of Enquiry on the fatal accident

[Shri L. N. Mishra]
at Sri Venkateshwara Mica and Beryl
Mines in Hassan district occurred on
the 25th December, 1966. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-339/67].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI REFORMS
ACT, ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, ETC.**

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya
Charan Shukla): I beg to re-lay on
the Table:

(i) a copy each of the following
Notifications under sub-section (3)
of section 191 of the Delhi Land
Reforms Act, 1964:

(a) The Delhi Land Reforms
(Amendment) Rules, 1966,
published in Notification No.
F(3) L.R.O.'66 in Delhi
Gazette dated the 8th July,
1966.

(b) The Delhi Land Reforms
(Amendment) Rules, 1966
published in Notification No.
F(4) L.R.O.'66, in Delhi
Gazette dated the 8th July,
1966. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-131/67].

(ii) A copy each of the following
Notifications under sub-section (3)
of section 3 of the All India Ser-
vices Act, 1951:

(a) The Indian Forest Service
(Fixation of Cadre Strength)
Regulations, 1966, published
in Notification No. G.S.R.
1672 in Gazette of India dated
the 31st October, 1966.

(b) The Indian Forest Service
(Fixation of Cadre Strength)
Amendment Regulations, 1966,
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1673 in Gazette of
India dated the 31st October,
1966.

(c) The Indian Forest Service
(Appointment by Promotion)
Regulations, 1966, published
in Notification No. G.S.R.
1774 in Gazette of India dated

the 30th November, 1966.

(d) The Indian Forest Service
(Fixation of Cadre Strength)
Second Amendment Regula-
tions, 1966, published in Noti-
fication No. G.S.R. 17 in
Gazette of India dated the 7th
January, 1967. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-134/67].

(e) The Indian Forest Service
(Recruitment) Amendment
Rules, 1967, published in Noti-
fication No. G.S.R. 367 in
Gazette of India dated the
25th March, 1967. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-233/67].

(f) G.S.R. 26 published in Gazette
of India dated the 7th Janu-
ary, 1967, making certain
amendment to Schedule III to
the Indian Administrative
Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(g) G.S.R. 347 published in
Gazette of India dated the
18th March, 1967, making cer-
tain amendment to Schedule
III to the Indian Administra-
tive (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(h) G.S.R. 348 published in
Gazette of India dated the
18th March, 1967, making cer-
tain amendment to Schedule
III to the Indian Administra-
tive Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-301/67].

(2) I also lay on the Table:

(i) a copy each of the follow-
ing Notifications under sub-
section (2) of section 3 of the
All India Services Act 1951:-

(a) G.S.R. 423, published in
Gazette of India dated the 1st
April, 1967, making certain
amendments to Schedule III
to the Indian Police Service
(Pay) Rules, 1954.

(b) G.S.R. 423 published in
Gazette of India dated the 1st
April, 1967 making certain

amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

- (c) G.S.R. 424 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1993 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966.
- (d) G.S.R. 472 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (e) G.S.R. 541 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (f) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967.
- (g) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 565 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-359/67].

(ii) a copy of the Interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission Machinery for Planning. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-360/67].

(iii) a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1461 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 64 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/67].

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT) RULES.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3520 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-237/67].

12.41 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—
SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 1st June, 1965 to 3rd March, 1967.

12.48-1.4 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd April, 1967:

- (1) The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1967.
- (3) The Finance Bill, 1967.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and

[Secretary]
assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd April, 1967:

- (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (3) The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1967.
- (4) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

12.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REPORT

Shri Khadiolkar (Khed): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT ON UK'S RENEWED APPLICATION FOR ENTRY INTO ECM.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, hon. Members would have known from recent announcements that the British Government have made an application on the 11th May, 1967 for admission of the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community....

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): We have studied the statement and we are ready with questions.

Shri Ranja (Srikakulam): We did not know that this was being placed somewhere and we had to go there and get it.

Shrimati Tarkesawari Saha (Barh): I have not got it.

Mr. Speaker: I am told it has been circulated. Then, he may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have no objection. I lay on the Table [Placed in Library. See No. LT-340/67].

Shri Nath Pal: Are you ready to answer?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने साम्रा बाजार में प्रवेशों में प्रवेश पाने के लिए जो प्रार्थना दी है उसका हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार पर क्या असर पड़ने वाला है उन को लेकर यह बयान दिया है। 21 साल की उम्र होने पर कोई भी व्यक्ति बालिग हो जाता है, अब स्वतन्त्रता के बाद करीब करीब 21 साल हो रहे हैं, येरी समय में नहीं था रहा है कि हमारी सरकार कब बालिग होने वाली है ? इसमें जो विचारधारा है, वही राष्ट्रमंडल के मुद्दों को गाने गाने की विचारधारा है, वही प्रवेशों के साथ जो पुराने व्यापारी रिश्ते थे, उनको बनाये रखने की विचारधारा है। यूरोप में और दुनिया में जो बड़े बड़े परिवर्तन आये हैं, उनके अनुकूल अपनी नीति का बनाने की इसमें इच्छा नहीं दिखाई दे रही है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने निर्यात व्यापार के मामले में जो हम प्रवेशों पर ज्यादा मुनहमिर रहते हैं, उसको कम करने के लिये तथा दूसरे देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठाते जा रही है ? धारा जब कि फॉम के अध्यक्ष जेनरल बिगान माहब ने स्ट्रेनिंग के बारे में कुछ प्रश्न उठाये हैं, फिर भी हम सोच स्ट्रेनिंग एरिया के सदस्य है। अतः मंत्री महोदय इस बात का सुनासा करें कि कीमन मार्केट के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये किस तरह की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जो बातचीत होने वाली है, उसका बेतुल फॉम करने वाले हैं और प्रवेशों के ऊपर हार मानने में

वो हम मुनहसिर रहते हैं, उस निश्चरता को बटाने के लिये सरकार क्या इजाज कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pal: Is he going to answer at the end?

इसका जबाब पहले दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमबे : एक एक प्रश्न का जबाब दिलावाये ।

Shri Nath Pal: I think, it will be confusing if he has to answer at the end.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He will make a note of the questions.

Shri Nath Pal: You are putting an unnecessary strain even on the intelligence of an intelligent person. I consider him intelligent but still I do not think it is fair. Anyway, mine is a supplementary to what Mr. Limbave has submitted already.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the portion where there is an admission:

"And, the extension of the Community's tariff to Indian products imported into the United Kingdom would place us at a much greater disadvantage and cause grave injury to the interests of Indian producers, manufacturers, and exporters."

There is a further admission:

"The elimination of these preferences would deal a severe blow to our effort to augment, through diversification, our capacity to finance purchases from abroad and also to meet our external obligations."

It seems that the Minister is aware of the disadvantages to which we will be put when the United Kingdom decides to join and her application is accepted. I think, the only thing that matters to India is De Gaulle. If all the conditions that he is going to lay

down for Britain are found unacceptable to Britain and it does not join then only our declining exports will be stabilised at a point where they are today. I do not see what steps Government is going to take, if Britain passes through the hurdles and barriers Mr. De Gaulle puts and eventually joins, to see that our exports, for which we largely depend on Britain,—I do not want to take the time of the House; as much as 53 per cent of our exports are taken by Britain—are not affected. It is very clear that once it joins, these exports will be declined. What are we going to do to diversify our trade or to find alternative claims and customers for our exports? Or are we going to depend on the sweet will of Mr. De Gaulle?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो बताया है कि शर्तों को हम कितना मास बेजने हैं और हमें कितना फायदा होगा है, लेकिन उनका बयान झूठा रह जाता है—क्योंकि उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि उनका हम कितना मास लिया करते हैं—यह बहुत बड़ी कमी है। अगर वह मास मास यह भी बना देने तो पता चल जाता कि हमारा और शर्तों का सम्बन्ध न निकल हमारे फायदे के लिये है बल्कि उनसे ज्यादा फायदा शर्तों के लिये है। अगर आप कभी उनसे पूरा बयान माग्यन और नियान के मामले में बिनबा दें, तब यह मान्य हो सकेगा कि जो भारत सरकार को शर्तों की लाठी पकड़ कर चलने की छान्त पड़ गई है—व्यापार में और दूसरी चीजों के मामले में, बैसे छोड़े संगड़ हों, लेकिन यहा तो संगड़पने की छान्त पड़ गई है, लाठी पकड़ कर कर चलने की छान्त पड़ गई है, अगर वह लाठी छोड़ दे और अपने व्यापार को सब मारे ममार में समता के आधार पर सभी देशों के साथ बनाये तो कहीं अज्जा काम हो सकेगा।

तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि वह कब तक लाठी को फेंक देने की तैयार है ?

बी वरुण विद्युती चालनेची: वनर विटन साम्राज्य बाजार में शामिल होने को तैयार हुआ है और साम्राज्य बाजार के साथ चाहीदार उस को लेने के लिये तैयार है, तो भारत उस के मार्ग से बाधक कैसे बन सकता है। यदि भारत विरोध न करेगा तो हमारे हितों को हानि पहुँचेगी इस से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वनर विटन साम्राज्य बाजार में शामिल होता है तो क्या हमें राष्ट्र संघ की जो बोझी बहुत उपयोगिता थी, बाजार में जो हमें प्राथमिकता मिलती थी, उसके कारण की? क्या सरकार राष्ट्र संघ में शामिल रहने के सवाल पर फिर से विचार करेगी?

बी वरुण लिखते: इन सब सवालों का जवाब एक साथ ठीक नहीं आवेगा, उन में प्रत्येक प्रत्येक जवाब दिलवाना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: I think, he will be able to answer. Let us see.

Mr Indrajit Gupta.

बी वरुण लिखते: बहुत प्रश्न हो गये हैं, एक एक प्रश्न का जवाब देते, ठीक प्रच्छा था।

Shri Nath Pal: I think; it will be very convenient for him to answer now, immediately.

Mr. Speaker: This will help you. There are only ten minutes left and only two or three will get a chance and the others will not get a chance, if he is to answer immediately.

Shri Ranga: We will not get any answer.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): From the statement it is quite clear that we are completely dependent on the sweet mercies of the United Kingdom now to try and save something for us, if they so want to do, out of this approaching crisis which will arise if they joint the European Economic Market. He has said on page 4 of the state-

ment: that in the forthcoming negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Community, we are hoping that the United Kingdom will bear in mind its commitment under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs not to raise the existing tariff and non-tariff barriers against products of interest to developing countries. It is only on this slender hope that we are depending. Apart from exposing the complete worthlessness of this commonwealth family of nations to which we insistently belong because we have not been consulted before the step was taken, may I know, if this hope which the Minister nurses is not fulfilled—and the chances are that it will not be—what is his assessment of the impact that this is going to have on the whole of our foreign trade. Already, as a result, of devaluation, the trade balance is running heavily against us. If on top of that these safeguards cannot be brought in here, may I know what is going to be the total impact on our trade?

Shri S. S. Kethari (Mandsaur): May I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that we would be losing doubly—not only we would be losing the commonwealth preferences that we are enjoying but we would also be suffering because of common external tariffs. That means, our loss may be double. Does he follow?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: Does the hon. Member think that he is the Commerce Minister.

Mr. Speaker: We have only ten minutes left. The Minister is expected to follow the hon. Member.

Shri S. S. Kethari: The common external tariffs are there. That means, in regard to our exports, we would be losing 30 to 40 per cent on many commodities. That loss is there and the United Kingdom has not made it a condition in its application that Indian interests should be protected. What steps are we taking to approach these common market countries directly as

also to bring pressure on the United Kingdom to see that our interests are protected? Besides, if our interests are not protected, would be consider leaving the Commonwealth on this issue?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ((हापुड़) :

ब्रिटिश सरकार के प्रवक्ता ने पीछे इन प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया था कि ब्रिटेन के साझा बाजार में सम्मिलित होने के बाद भी ब्रिटिश सरकार इस बात का प्रयास करेगी कि भारतीय हितों को किसी प्रकार का आघात न पहुंचने पाये। भारत सरकार ने क्या ब्रिटिश सरकार से कोई जानकारी ली है कि उस प्रयास के क्या रूप होंगे? जिससे भारतीय हितों को आघात न पहुंचने पाये उसे क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव दिया गया है कि सीमा शुल्क से भारतीय सामान को मुक्त किया जाय अथवा उस में कुछ कंसेशन किया जाय?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the great uncertainty which is prevailing because of the fact that it is not the sweet will of UK to seek entry into the ECM but it is the ECM countries which ultimately going to decide the entry of UK and UK will be compelled by certain conditions, and also in view of the fact that the Government of India were aware of this kind of uncertainty prevailing for a number of years ever since the first time UK sought admission in the ECM, may I know whether Government of India either in the past or even in the present during the Kennedy round of talks for reduction of tariffs did make an efforts to see that if this does not come about, that is, if the UK is not able to secure us concessions in respect of tariffs and other things, they could satisfy us that they have been negotiating directly with the countries of the ECM to see that at least a country like India which had such a big lump of trade with a country like U.K. which is now becoming a member, will be treated in a different way? May I know whether

any indication can be given by Government that they have had any contact with the ECM countries about this matter?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा) :

क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर नहीं गया है कि ब्रिटेन ने यूरोपीय साझा बाजार में शामिल होने के लिए जो मस्विदा तैयार किया है उस में भारतीय हितों की रक्षा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है और क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर नहीं गया है कि ब्रिटेन यूरोपीय साझा बाजार में अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए शामिल हो रहा है भारतीय हितों की रक्षा के लिए नहीं तो भारत सरकार ने इन सारी बातों की जानकारी रखते हुए भी बरबर इम वक्तव्य में इस बात का उल्लेख क्यों किया है कि भारत सरकार को ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि वह हमारे हितों को ध्यान में रखेगी इस स्थिति में जबकि साझा बाजार में शामिल होने के बाद ब्रिटेन भारतीय व्यापारिक हितों का ध्यान नहीं रखेगा क्या भारत राष्ट्रमंडल से अलग हो जायगा?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The entry of the UK into the ECM is not being welcomed wholly and solely even by the Labour Party, and there are some members of the Labour Party who are going to lead an agitation against that.....

Mr. Speaker: What has that got to do with this statement? If every hon. Member wants to go into the background of the whole thing, I do not know whether we shall have enough time for this.

Shri D. C Sharma: But here I find that the hon. Minister is endorsing it, which even the Labour Party in the UK is not doing. Now, I would like to ask one question. Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister of the UK in his first statement has referred only to two countries, namely Australia

[Shri D. C. Sharma]
and New Zealand. He did not mention any other Asian or African country which was a member of the Commonwealth, I would like to know what guarantee is there that India and Africa, countries which are members of the Commonwealth will not be treated as second class citizens in matters of trade and commerce etc. as compared with the White Commonwealth countries like Australia and New Zealand.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): From the statement it is clear that the Government of India are entirely dependent upon the goodwill of the British Government and some implied promises contained in the statements of the leaders of the ECM countries. If that is so, I do not know why these countries are coming together into a community at all. These countries are not as innocent as all that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that this community insists upon countries like ours which are in the Commonwealth or some such association, to join the Association of Overseas Territories, by dangling the offer of protecting our trade interests which will get affected if Britain join the ECM. They insist upon our joining the Association of Overseas Territories. I would like to know from Government whether they will assure this House that under no circumstances will our Government agree to join this association which is purely an instrument of rule on countries like ours if we join it. Will the hon. Minister assure us that India will never join that Association of Overseas Territories?

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): After reading the statement of the Commerce Minister I felt as if it was a document from the British Foreign Office or the U.K. Foreign Relations Office, because the whole psychology is so out of date that it has not at all appreciated the change of climate in Europe. I think the hon. Minister did have a sojourn in Paris for some time; I do not know for what purposes he

devoted it. But the economic climate of Paris, the economic climate of Western Europe is not all reflected in this document. What we really need is not to be told that negotiations are being conducted in Brussels, because the decision-making centres are in Paris, Bonn and elsewhere and they are people who are very tough; we have to show a similar toughness in dealing with them. I wish, therefore, that instead of relying upon Britain and presenting the British point of view ad nauseum we appreciated the new situation in Europe and gave some evidence of it.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to a statement made by Shri M. C. Chagla to the effect that while the UK decided to join the European community, what happened was that the White countries like Australia and New Zealand were consulted but India, although a member of the Commonwealth, was thoroughly by passed, and if so, may I know whether Government have taken pains to enquire from the British Government what made that Government consult only the White countries and neglect and bypass India, apart from the safeguards that the British Prime Minister Mr. Wilson now proposes?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I know whether the Government of India have consulted the other Commonwealth countries, and if so, which Commonwealth countries have agreed to the Indian point of view?

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): May I know whether Government realise that the only alternative to the UK joining the ECM, in order to safeguard the trade interests of all the developing countries of Asia and Africa is to organise an Afro-Asian market and whether Government have taken any steps in this direction?

Mr. Speaker: That is a very good suggestion.

Shri S. Kunda (Balasore): I find from the statement which has been made that the bilateral agreement which is entered into by the British Government will end in 1970, I want to know whether when this agreement was drawn up a provision was inserted to the effect that in the eventuality of the UK joining this community, the tariffs enjoyed by the Indian products and by Indian exports should remain unaffected.

Secondly, I find also from the statement that much of our hope....

Mr. Speaker: I expect only questions to be asked. If hon. Members are going to analyse the whole statement, then I think that we may better adjourn for lunch.

Shri S. Kunda: I am asking my question.

For safeguarding our exports, all hopes have been put on the ECM community in this statement because it has been said that they will take care of the exports of the developing countries. Besides this, may I know what other measures are being thought of to boost up our exports in case this is not undertaken by them?

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): For the last five or six years, the UK Government are negotiating and making all efforts to join the ECM. If they join the ECM then our exports would be affected. May I know whether any definite proposal has been received to ensure that our exports are not affected materially? After these long discussions, may I know whether any definite proposal has been received or whether any assurance has been received from the UK Government that they will compensate us to the extent to which our exports would suffer?

15 hrs.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): It is very clear from the hon. Minister's statement that al-

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though we are a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, no reference was made by Britain to our Government before she agreed to apply for membership of the ECM. Has it not, therefore, become incumbent on us to at least sever our connections with the Commonwealth immediately so that we can arrange some kind of countertrade arrangements with other Asian nations and the Afro-Asian common market?

Mr. Speaker: This is repetition.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: I have suggested that we should sever our connections with the Commonwealth.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): It seems that people think that the Minister is responsible for the UK going and joining the Common Market? Is that correct?

Mr. Speaker: Has he followed the question?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes. It makes my reply very much easier.

Shri Tenneti Viswaiahtham (Visakhapatnam): It is stated in his reply:

"The British Government have offered to start the process of consultation with us....."

May I know at what stage that process is at present?

Mr. Speaker: I think every member who wanted to ask a question has done so. Before we adjourn for lunch, I would suggest that we take up the call attention notice for answer at 2 P.M. After that is disposed of, the hon. Minister will give a comprehensive answer to all the questions asked now on this subject.

12.08 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of Clock).

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at fourteen of the clock.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

BROADCAST OF MAY DAY SPEECH OF LABOUR MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL—contd.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Banerjee.

बी बडल बिहारी बाबुजी (बलरामपुर) खूषवा मंत्री कहा है? जिन्होंने जवाब देना है।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): He is there in the other House and the same matter was asked there, and he is going to reply to supplementaries there. Therefore, I would humbly request you....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would you just like a postponement?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It might be postponed.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): I just finished and I have run up here.

बी कंवर बाल खूष (दिल्ली सदर) : मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियमेंटरी एफेयर्स ने सही इनफार्मेशन प्रदान की नहीं दी है। वास्तव में वह खूष देर से आए हैं। इन्होंने सही इनफार्मेशन नहीं दी है।

Shri K. K. Shah: I have come straight from the Rajya Sabha. I have not wasted one minute on the way.

Shri Seshiyam (Kumbakonam): We are not blaming you, but the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for not giving correct information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have heard the statement given by the lady Minister, the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Shri K. K. Shah: I want to correct one thing, so that there may not be any wrong impression. When the statement was read, it seems probably a line was missing. He did not agree to speak on ghazwa though a request

was made, but he said he would speak on May Day.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): It sounded very odd at that time. He never wanted to speak of ghazwa.

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankura): Perhaps you are aware of the fact that there has been a disastrous railway accident, and our Minister of State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Excuse me for a minute. Our Minister of State for Railways had been to the site and he has returned to Parliament. I would request you to allow him to give us some information because this accident has resulted in the death of 62 persons. It is a very serious accident, and we are much eager to know the report from the Minister of State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After we finish the calling attention notice, if the Minister of State is willing, I will permit him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Deputy Minister has quoted two cases, one of the Chief Minister of Bihar, and another of the ex-Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, and she said that even those scripts were changed by the Station Director in consultation with the Chief Minister and ex-Governor-General. She has also mentioned about the code, that there is a code, and she has read out certain portions from the script which was going to be broadcast by Mr. Subodh Banerjee, the Labour Minister without any reference to the context. I would have appreciated her statement had she laid on the Table of the House the full script, because I was present on that day, 1st of May, in Calcutta. So, I would like to know from her whether it is not a fact that the Congress party in power is using the All India Radio as All India Radio for the last so many months since she became the Prime Minister, that they are using it for political purposes, and they

had attacked, the ex-Home Minister, Shri Nanda had attacked when arrests were going on of the Left Communists; he used their names and used the party's name and the names of the individuals and attacked them politically many times. So, I would like to know why there has been a deviation, and why in this particular case a non-Congress Minister was not allowed by the Station Director to make his broadcast. I am told this official is the worst type of bureaucrat, he never consulted first. Mr. Narayana Menon, the Director-General, was condemned twice by the UPSC but kept in employment only because of Indira. These are facts, and facts are very bitter sometimes. So, I would like to know when the Congress Party is using All India Radio for their narrow political ends and to glorify their minimum achievements and shield all their misdeeds, why in this case he was not allowed to broadcast on May Day which is a universal day, when the Bengal Government had declared it as a paid holiday? The Centre should be ashamed of it. Why was he not allowed?

Shri Sashi Ranjan (Puri): The explanation has been submitted, there is no question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was no explanation, I am not convinced. Let there be a discussion.

Shri K. K. Shah: My hon. friend must know from the statement which was read to this hon. House that the point is whether it is wise in the interest of all parties, not one party, to name a political party. And then, how many times will the other party be allowed to reply, and how many times re-replies will go on?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been done in the past by the ruling party.

Shri K. K. Shah: You have quoted an incident which I will have to enquire into. Without enquiring, I cannot say yes or no, because the hon. Member who is making a statement must have made enquiries and

then he must be speaking, that is the presumption, and therefore I cannot offhand deny. I will find out, but irrespective of anything—I am just coming from the other house—to the same statement different interpretations are given by different people; therefore, if you want even to avoid the difficulty of interpreting somebody's speech on the radio, the wholesome principle which I am prepared to abide by is not to name any political party by name, therefore the question of interpreting what he says does not arise; otherwise on the policy of any party, there are different parties in power, they can say what they like. Therefore, there are two points. One point is: do not name a political party so that the difficulty of reply and re-reply will disappear. Secondly, we have accepted the Constitution. Do not say anything against, contrary to the provisions of, our Constitution, or which will be an affront to our Constitution. These are the only two points. Forgetting that we belong to different political parties, this is such a wholesome principle which is in the interests of all of us and for the smooth working of the democratic institutions in this country. Why make allegations against the poor officer who carries out his duties? There are numerous officers who carry out their duties. Now they will be carrying out the orders of the different parties which are in power there. They will be doing their duty. In the same way, this officer in Bengal is carrying out this wholesome principle, and in carrying out this wholesome principle, he should have got co-operation and help from others, rather than get this bad name.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of clarification. He has not replied to the question. I posed two questions. She should have laid the whole script on the Table of the House. What she has read is actually not with reference to the context. I will submit she has objected, or the Director has objected, to two words.

[Sri S. M. Banerjee]

One is the name of the particular party. Another cause was the use of the word 'revolution'. When Pandit Nehru was alive, he used to describe the community development and panchayat raj as a revolution. Why be allergic to that word when used by somebody else? I want to lay the statement of the hon. Minister, Subodh Banerjee on the Table of the House. I want all the representatives of the recognised political parties should be allowed to broadcast. Did not the Congress broadcast its manifesto? What was wrong with the speech of Mr. Subodh Banerjee? For full twenty years, they were doing this. He should reply to my points.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंबई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राप की मदद करता हूँ। जिस प्रापण को सभा-पटल पर रखने के लिए कहा जा रहा है, वह मेरे पास है। प्रगर मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो मैं प्राप की इजाजत से इस को सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ, ताकि लोगों को पता चले। अन्यथा बहुत कंम चलेगी।

Sri K. K. Shah: Please bear with me. As I said, there can be different interpretations. You have got the statement; it is admitted. He says "...intensify the liberation movement....."

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मंत्री महोदय पूरा क्यों नहीं पढ़ते हैं? वह प्रापण को टेबल पर रखें। हम लोग बाद में उस को पढ़ लेंगे।

Sri K. K. Shah: The hon. Members Mr. Limaye and Mr. Banerjee may kindly look at the conduct of the officer in the light of the sound principles that I have enunciated.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं तो केवल प्रापण को टेबल पर रखने की बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं ने सऊतर के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

Sri K. K. Shah: It is not your argument that the Congress Party has not been mentioned by name. Then

why go into the other things. It is not denied. The point is whether this principle is acceptable or not. You also admit that the Congress Party has been mentioned by name.

Sri S. M. Banerjee: It has been correctly mentioned.

Sri K. K. Shah: Your point is that it has been correctly mentioned. I am saying that it is not desirable to mention any party, from this side or from that side, by name. If that principle is not acceptable, then let us discuss and come to an agreed principle. I have also made a public statement about it.

Sri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): All the parties should be mentioned—Congress, Communist and everybody else.

Sri K. K. Shah: How many times? And who will decide the number of times it should be allowed. The same difficulty will arise again. Government thinks that this is a wholesale principle and we are prepared to abide by this principle.

श्री शार्व करकेजीव (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मेरा ध्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस में एक प्रिम्पियल थ्री मिडाल की बात है और वह मिडाल यह है कि किसी दल का नाम प्राप-इशिया रेडियो पर न लिया जाये। मेरा कहना है कि मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल सतत किस्म का बयान कर रहे हैं। कई बार कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से या किसी बड़े अधिकारी की ओर से प्राप-इशिया रेडियो पर दूसरे राजनीतिक दलों का नाम लिया गया है। मैं प्राप के सामने सबूत पेश करता हूँ। यह बुलजारीमान मन्दा की तकरीर है,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order.

श्री शार्व करकेजीव : मंत्री महोदय प्रिम्पियल की बात करते हैं, लेकिन प्रिम्पियल कहाँ है? मैं प्राप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will not be recorded.

Shri George Fernandes:**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): The hon. Minister said just now that the poor, ordinary official could not do anything better. That is precisely my point. The poor, ordinary official should not have the power to check and obstruct the speeches of State Ministers, particularly when they belong to opposition groups.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri S. S. Kothari: Why is the Government fighting shy of transferring the A.I.R. to an autonomous corporation as recommended by the Chanda Commission? This issue has been under the consideration of the Government for the last ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a wider question.... (Interruptions.)

Shri S. S. Kothari: He should reply to my earlier point.

Shri K. K. Shah: How can the Minister be at all the places to decide the question.

An hon. Member: The Minister can be consulted.

Shri K. K. Shah: But they would not even agree to discuss it. Our misfortune is that he did not agree to discuss it. If it was discussed and there was any difference of opinion, the Minister could have been consulted. But he said: I do not want to discuss; I will rather cancel my broadcast. Then, there is the question of interpretation. Different people will interpret the same statement in different ways.

Shri S. S. Kothari: My simple point was that where a minister is involved, the official should not have the

power; he should consult the authorities in Delhi. That is for the future.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri (Berhampore): All that the Minister has said till now has been to justify the so-called code of conduct. God only knows who framed that code. At least the union Government should realise that the publicity media which the All India Radio provides should be open to State Governments belonging to different parties. This code was formulated unilaterally by the Congress Government without consulting the others. If my information is correct, after this incident, the entire Cabinet of the West Bengal Government has taken a decision not to make any broadcast over the All India Radio as one of their Ministers who wanted to make a policy speech on May Day was denied access to the All India Radio. Now that the political picture in the country has changed after the last general elections, has the Government considered the desirability of consulting all the State Governments and different parties and formulating a universally acceptable code so that this code may not be interpreted at the sweet will of this or that official of A station or B Station or the Director General of the A.I.R.? There should be a body to administer that code. Otherwise this sort of thing will recur again and again. We feel strongly, because the entire State Government of West Bengal feels humiliated and we also, the MPs representing West Bengal, feel that our Government representative, the State Minister, has been unjustly denied the right to use the All-India Radio for making a policy speech for which he volunteered.

Shri K. K. Shah: I have made it abundantly clear that I have even sent a wire to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.... (Interruption).

**Not recorded.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is neither a Member of this House nor a member of the West Bengal Government. Why refer to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta? Because Mr. Bhupesh Gupta does all the shouting in the other House, shall we also always shout here in order to get a hearing from you? We are not concerned with Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

Shri K. K. Shah: I will reply to the question. Any time we are open for discussion, and if you can suggest a better method or a better way or a better code of conduct, we are open for a discussion. I have never said no.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that he is prepared for a discussion. Unless there is necessity for a revision of the present position, what can one do? He has made it abundantly clear.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Prepared to discuss with whom? The West Bengal Government has made an issue of this whole question. The question is whether any discussion has taken place between the West Bengal Government and the hon. Minister here; whether he has made some offer to the West Bengal Government. I am not concerned here with Mr. Bhupesh Gupta or anybody, or any X, Y or Z. This has been made an issue by the West Bengal Government. It is a specific issue for the entire West Bengal Government. The policy of one State Government is involved. He must give a specific answer to this question.

Shri K. K. Shah: I have made it clear.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Let him not take shelter by mentioning Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

Shri K. K. Shah: I have made a public statement. I repeated it. I placed the statement on the Table. I have made a statement here.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My question is very specific; has he received any communication in this regard from the West Bengal Government or the Chief Minister of West Bengal, and whether he has made any offers and what offers has he made? We want to know that. Let him not take shelter under a vague statement.

Shri K. K. Shah: So far as the Chief Minister is concerned, a communication has been received, and surely we will meet and discuss the question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Have you done that?

Shri K. K. Shah: It is only a few days before that I received it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That means for the last one month—almost three weeks have passed—you have not taken care to answer a letter received from the Chief Minister. That is how you treat the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: This will encourage the Station Director, if this is the attitude of the Minister.

श्री कल्याण सिंह : (देहरादून) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बातों को बोलने से रोका गया है वह किने हाउस में गौर से सुनी हैं। उन सेन्टेन्स में से न कोई इन्स्पीकल है न प्रनाक्वास्टीट्यूशनल है और क्विडिप्रिम्ब का एक ह्व को क्विस्टीट्यूशन में दिया है। तो अब हमें समाजोचना का अधिकार दिया हुआ है तो क्या यह उचित था कि एक साइरेक्टर इतने बड़े मिनिस्टर के प्रश्न को रद्द करे? उस में कौन सा हिस्सा ऐसा था जो प्रनाक्वास्टीट्यूशनल था?

Shri K. K. Shah: I have already replied to this question. I have said that the question of interpretation does not arise. The principle is that no party should be named, and therefore the question of interpretation does not arise.

श्री जयलक्ष्मी विहारी बाबुदेवी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि रेडियो पर होने वाले भाषणों में किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का नाम न लिया जाय। लेकिन अभी तक लिए जाते रहे हैं और जिस भाषण संहिता का वह उल्लेख कर रहे हैं वह भाषण संहिता कब से प्रमल में आ रही है यह हमारे लिए रहस्य का विषय है। लेकिन चुनाव के बाद जो नयी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उस को ध्यान में रख कर इस प्रकार की भाषण संहिता का निर्माण करना जरूरी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह ऐसी भाषण संहिता का निर्माण करने के लिए या जो भाषण संहिता प्रमो प्रमल में लायी जा रही है जिस की वह बात कर रहे थे उस पर भी पुनर्विचार करने के लिए क्या वह राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों और संघ में जिन दलों के सदस्य मौजूद हैं उन की एक बैठक बुलाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

दूसरी—बात क्या मंत्री महोदय सहस्वीकार नहीं करते कि यह बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है कि किसी प्रदेश के मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री का भाषण हाल इंडिया रेडियो का कोई अधिकारी रद्द कर दे ? क्या यह संभव नहीं हो सकता कि जब ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो तो वह अधिकारी स्वयं वह जहाँ बैठा हुआ है वहीं से गई बिस्की में बैठे हुए मंत्री महोदय से संपर्क कर सके और भाषण को रद्द करने का या अगर भाषण में संशोधन स्वीकार नहीं है तो इस की इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन केन्द्रीय सूचना मंत्री के द्वारा संबंधित मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री को मिलनी चाहिए, यह काम हाल इंडिया रेडियो के किसी अधिकार पर छोड़ना ठीक नहीं है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I have already made it abundantly clear; it will be a great privilege for me to discuss not only with the Minister but with the heads or the leaders of the different parties and even with individual Members, if they have something to suggest, and after I have discussed it with

all of them, if I find that there is a difference of opinion, certainly we will sit round and consider it. In a democracy we always discuss and exhaust the subject and we learn, and nobody says no about it.

But so far as the officer is concerned, you say a party should not be named by name, then it is very easy for the officer to decide. If there is a question of interpretation, different interpretations, as I have said, are bound to be there, and we have not kept any question of different interpretations.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भाषण संहिता का उल्लेख मंत्री महोदय ने किया मैं सब ने पहले उन ने यह कहा कि वह भाषण संहिता वह सदन की टेबल पर रखें ताकि सदस्य लोग उस का अध्ययन कर सकें। उन्होंने जो शिष्टांत बताया कि किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का उस में उल्लेख नहीं होना चाहिए तो उस के संबंध में जब प्रधान मंत्री मुचना और प्रसारण विभाग की मंत्री की उसी बक्त नन्दा साहू का वह भाषण हुआ था जिस में दामपंकी कम्युनिस्टों की धारणा उन्हीने की थी। उस समय कौन अधिकारी था मुझे भाग्य नहीं है लेकिन जो अधिकारी था जिस ने वह भाषण पार किया क्या उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ भी आप कार्यवाही करेंगे ? अगर भाषण संहिता का सवाल है, मैं पसंद नहीं करता हूँ आपकी भाषण संहिता, लेकिन अगर कोई भाषण संहिता है तो क्या उस के खिलाफ भी आप कार्यवाही करेंगे ? और नाम लेने वाली जो बात है इस को बहुत दूर तक ले जा रहे हैं। भाष से चार पांच साल पहले प्राप्त इंडिया रेडियो के ब्रम्हई केन्द्र के प्राथिक संकट और प्राथिक विकास पर मेरा एक भाषण वाइकस्ट किया था और उस में प्राथिक सत्ता का जो केन्द्रिकरण हो रहा है उस का उल्लेख किया था और वह जो हवाई रपट है, वह नयी नहीं, एक पुरानी उस की रपट है उस का हमला करते हुए किने बिदेसी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तेल कंपनियों तथा बिरसा परिवार और टाटा परिवार का उल्लेख किया था। तो उस पर भी बाद में बड़ा संघट पैदा हो गया और कहा गया कि इन का नाम क्यों लिया गया। जैसे पुराने विचारों की जो बहुरूपी होती है वह अपने पति का नाम लेने में सज्जती है तो नया आल इंडिया रेडियो की भी यही नीति है कि राजनीतिक दलों के नाम न ले, विदेशी कंपनियों के नाम न लें, बिरसा परिवार का नाम न ले, टाटा का नाम न ले, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। तो इन सारी बातों की सफाई मन्त्री मद्दोदय करें।

और वह जो भाषण है, मैं रखना चाहता हूँ भाषण की इजाजत से। एक मुद्दा उन का यह है, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि लोग पूछ रहे हैं कि परिवर्तन बंगाल में विरोधी सरकार होने हुए भी बुनियादी परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं हुए तो उन्होंने कहा कि पञ्जीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था का जो शांका है उस के दायरे के अन्दर हम का काम करना पड़ता है। उन्होंने आगे चल कर यह कहा कि देश में संविधान भी है और संविधान के दायरे के अन्दर हम का काम करना पड़ता है। तो संविधान का हम में घनादर कहाँ है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरा भाषण लोगों के सामने रखें और मैं ने जो मुद्दे रखे हैं उन का मंत्री मद्दोदय बुलाना करें।

Shri K. K. Shah: May I remind my hon. friend that when the incident in Bihar took place, he was the first person who was to table a Call Attention Notice here. If you interpret what you did, at that time, with due humility I may say that I also thought that you did not approve of any party being named at that time when the Bihar Chief Minister—

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं नहीं, मैं तो नन्दा साहब के भाषण का उल्लेख कर रहा था।

Shri K. K. Shah: I am coming to that point. My hon. friend Shri

Madhu Limaye had tabled a Call Attention Notice.

Shri Madhu Limaye:

ना। यहाँ नहीं आया।

Shri K. K. Shah: I will produce it. On 4th August 1966 he gave this notice:

पटना प्राकाशवाणी फो विरोधी दलों के खिलाफ धमकार करने के निम्ने सरकार द्वारा इस्तेमाल।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was it accepted by the Speaker? If it was rejected, he has no right to read it now.

Shri K. K. Shah: My department received the notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But was it accepted by the Speaker or rejected?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम को याद नहीं पड़ रहा है। इस सदन में नहीं आया होगा। कई दफा नोटिस जामा है, परन्तु स्पीकर साहब नहीं मानते हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This is the first performance of the Minister and I want the House to be patient with him.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Maiden performance!

Shri K. K. Shah: I want to remind my hon. friend that when any party is named, he himself feels it and wants action to be taken. That itself shows that there is an indirect admission that it is a good thing not to name any party.

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम लेना चाहिये।

Shri K. K. Shah: So far as Nandaji is concerned, I am sorry I am not in a position to say either yes or no.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : क्योंकि मन्त्रा जी का भाषणा है।

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam): On a point of order, Sir. Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

He has quoted from some paper. I want the entire paper to be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कह रहे हैं कि साषण रखा जाय ।

Shri K. K. Shah: I have no objection to lay it on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो झगड़ा चल रहा था, इस बात को पहले ही कह देते । विदेशी कंपनियों का बिरला, टाटा का नाम लेना मना है—यह नहीं बताया । वे तो राजनीतिक दल नहीं हैं ।

Shri S. A. Dange: I find there is no mention of the Congress Party as such. It refers to Congress rule. Congress rule is different from Congress party.

Secondly, I would like to know whether what frightened him and the officers was the last line

इन्कलाव जिन्दाबाद

Is the objection to Congress rule or to इन्कलाव जिन्दाबाद ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए आचार-संहिता का जिक्र किया है । चन्द दिन पहले पूना में भी एक ऐसी ही घटना हुई थी, जब पूना के मेयर साहब ने बिश्वर की मदद के वास्ते आकाशवाणी को इस्तेमाल करने की मांग की थी और पूना के स्टेशन डायरेक्टर ने उन की मांग को अस्वीकार कर लिया था ।

बाद में पता चला कि कांग्रेस के राज्य सभा के सदस्यों ने मंत्री महोदय से कुछ बातें कीं और उन बातों के आधार पर मेयर साहब

को तकरीर करने की इजाजत मिली । मेरा प्रश्न इतना ही है कि चूंकि मंत्री महोदय इस चीज की पूरी जानकारी तो रखते हैं और कांग्रेस के कई सदस्यों की मध्यस्थता के बाद उन्होंने पूना के मेयर साहब को इजाजत दी थी, तो वह खुलासा करें कि कौन सी आचार-संहिता में यह बात वैठी । जिस से कि पूना के मेयर साहब के भाषण से उन को दिक्कत पहुंचने वाली थी, क्या उन की तकरीर में किसी राजनीतिक दल का नाम था, जिस में कि उन को अड़चन दिखाई दी ।

Shri K. K. Shah: I can assure him that before anybody approached me, as soon as the reference was received from Poona, even before I received any letter from any M.P., this permission was given. The general rule is, nobody should be allowed to make an appeal for funds through All India Radio, because there are a number of charitable institutions and there is this difficulty of whom to allow and whom not to allow. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नौकरशाही कांवा है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From these questions and answers it is quite obvious that this so-called code—I say 'so-called' because none of us ever seen it—has been violated several times in the past. This is the first time it has come up in this House. But it is obvious that it is not something which is inviolable. Even in the past the Home Minister of the Government of India has violated it. I want to know whether it is also part of this code that not only political parties, but also countries which are friendly to India should not be mentioned over All India Radio in derogatory terms, or not, and if that is so, I can also take up the time of the House by quoting examples where All India Radio is being used—I do not know who these gentlemen are; they seems to be some American stooges who are using the All India Radio to do all sorts of hostile propaganda against communis countries

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

with whom India has very good relations. In view of this, what prevents the minister from calling at an early date a meeting of all the representatives of the State Governments, Congress and non-Congress, to go through this whole code and change it as necessary?

Shri K. K. Shah: I want to remind him that this question was discussed on the floor of the Rajya Sabha and the impression that the Government justifiably got was that this code of conduct was acceptable.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This is Lok Sabha, not Rajya Sabha. (Interruptions).

Shri K. K. Shah: The impression prevailing in our mind was that this code of conduct has not been so far objected to. This is the first time we come to know that it has been objected to. (Interruptions). I want to assure my friend that if any propaganda is carried on against any friendly country, if it is brought to my notice, I will take a very strong view and take action against the concerned people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not supposed to refer to whatever you have stated in the other House.

Shri K. K. Shah: I know the rules, Sir; I have not quoted it.

श्री कृष्ण शिवदेव : इस सत्र को कार्यवाही का उद्देश नहीं करना चाहिये, पुरानी कार्यवाही का कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham (Vishakhapatnam): May I know where this code of conduct is available? Can we have a copy of it? Is it underground or open?

Shri K. K. Shah: It can be supplied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already stated that he would show it to those who desire to see it.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri J. M. Biswas: From this discussion it is clear that in one case the Chief Minister of Bihar referred to some political party and in another case the then Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, referred to the name of the left communist party. I want to know whether in these two cases Government took action against the Station Directors who permitted the speakers to refer to the parties by name and subsequently whether Government condemned the speeches made by the two speakers abusing other parties? If no action was taken, why not?

Shri K. K. Shah: I have not been able to follow the question.

Shri J. M. Biswas: So far it is understood that the Chief Minister of Bihar once used this radio and referred to other political parties. In another case Shri Nanda, the ex-Home Minister, also utilised this radio to condemn the Left Communist Party. In these two cases, I want to know whether the Government took any action against the Station Director of Bihar and also the Station Director who allowed Shri Nanda to abuse other parties.

Shri K. K. Shah: I have made it abundantly clear that so far as Shri Nanda is concerned I have not had occasion to look into the records. As I said earlier, when an hon. Member makes a statement it is wrong for me to say anything one way or the other without making sure of the facts. It is not desirable.

श्री कृष्ण शिवदेव : बांध कर दे ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I shall certainly look into it.

श्री कृष्ण शिवदेव : बांध करिये ।

Shri Umansh (Pudukkottai): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister says that with regard to Shri Nanda's reference to a political party

on the radio he has no information, he has not gone into it. In this statement he has had occasion to go into the past history of the various instances where other parties have been mentioned, from 1949 onwards. That means he has gone into the entire history of previous instances. If he is trying to separate this particular instance where Shri Nanda referred to the Left Communist Party, I think he is avoiding that aspect because it is inconvenient to Government. My point of order is, is it in order for the Minister to avoid mentioning a particular instance which is inconvenient to the Government? That is not in order. I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has already said that he would look into this case.

Shri Umanath: He has already gone into all the instances from 1949. He is avoiding this particular instances because it is inconvenient to the Government. Is it in order for a Minister to avoid answering inconvenient questions? He has already gone into the past history. Can he suppress a particular fact because it is inconvenient to the Government? I want your ruling on this. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no desire to suppress. In that statement perhaps these things were overlooked.

Shri Umanath: He has not said that. Why do you take into your mouth words which he has not said?

Shri K. K. Shah: The hon. Member must remember that the record is not a small record. Here it is a question of my record. The speech is a question of record of all the speeches recorded by All India Radio and there are huge files spread over. Here it is a question of my record.

Shri Umanath: He cannot discriminate like that. The record is one—the Government's record, whether it relates to this Minister or any other Minister. The record relates to the speeches made over All India Radio

and that is one record. Sir, he has not

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, may I say that? It is uncharitable to attribute any motive to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that he is deliberately suppressing information about Nandaji's speech on the radio. There have been many speeches on the radio by many people. He has referred to those two speeches because they were brought to his notice. Other speeches he has not gone through nor has he gone through all the files. The moment it is brought to his notice he says that he will look into it and certainly tell the House what he thinks about it. That will be done immediately. He does not want to suppress anything (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exhausted 45 minutes on this.

Shri J. M. Edsawas: You may kindly ask the Minister to reply to my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already the Deputy Prime Minister has made a statement clarifying the whole position. I do not want to pursue it further.

Dr. Kanan Sen (Barasat): When the hon. Minister was reading out the statement he referred to certain difficulties that the Patna station had with the then Chief Minister of Bihar and said that the Station Director tried to contact Delhi but because the telephonic communication between Delhi and Patna failed no communication could be sent from Delhi in regard to that particular speech of Mr. K. B. Sahay. I want to know, in this particular case, when the Station Director came into conflict or when the so-called 'code' came into conflict with the statement of a Minister belonging to a non-Congress Government, did the Station Director contact Delhi or did the Director General at Delhi contact the Minister or Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting to know the opinion of the Minister; if so, what

[Shri Ranen Sen]

was the consideration given by the Minister in this regard.

Shri K. K. Shah: I have made it abundantly clear in the statement....

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is not clear.

Shri K. K. Shah: He wanted to discuss but the hon. Minister even refused to discuss.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You did not hear me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His question is very simple. When there was objection raised by the local Station Director he must have contacted the Director General and he must have consulted you. In case you were consulted, what was your reply in the case of Calcutta?

Shri K. K. Shah: No consultation took place because...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not?

Shri K. K. Shah: It has been made clear that when he wanted to point it out to the Minister the Minister said that he did not want to discuss and he cancelled his broadcast.

Dr. Ranen Sen: That is not my question. I do not understand why the hon. Minister is fumbling like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether the Minister at any time was consulted by the Director General after receiving information from the Calcutta Station Director regarding policy. (Interruptions).

Dr. Ranen Sen: I had given a reference to the past instances. Here I want to know whether the Calcutta Director had referred the matter to the Director General at Delhi and whether the Director General in turn wanted to take the advice of the Minister or Deputy Minister; if so, I want to know what advice was given. If no advice was given I want to know why.

Shri K. K. Shah: He did not consult. There was no question of taking any

advice because before he could discuss the Minister refused to discuss and cancelled the broadcast (Interruptions)

श्री नाथपाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जबी उनको क्षमा क.किये, उनको छोड़ दीजिये।

श्री कपू लिनडे : सीधा जबाब क्यों नहीं देते, प्राप को नहीं पूछा गया ?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Because, according to you he should not discuss with such a poor officer; it is beneath the dignity of a Minister. Why did not that officer consult Delhi (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, why are you asking the Deputy Prime Minister to rise? Sir, you are in the Chair.

Shri M. L. Soodhi (New Delhi): Sir, what is the decision-making process (Interruption)?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order (Interruptions). It is not fair that when I am on my legs so many hon. Members should be standing. He has made it clear that the question of his opinion did not arise because the Station Director reported that the Minister concerned had refused to revise the script, discuss with him or do anything in the matter. That is the correct position.

Shri Nath Pal: On a point of order, Sir.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Nath Pal: I was the first to rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, with all due respect to you, I was seeing that you were trying, in order to restore order in the House, to prompt the Deputy Prime Minister. Were you justified in

prompting the Deputy Prime Minister? You were doing like this and asking him to rise in his seat. It was very reprehensible. We do respect you. But it was not proper on your part to do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have every right to look to the Treasury Benches (Interruptions).

श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी : घाय उन्हे
बक-घप क्यों करना चाहते हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बक-घप करने का क्या मतलब है ? How do you say so?

Shri Nath Pal: You were doing like this . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Umanath: You were doing like this and he said, "No, no".

Shri S. A. Dange: Were you prompting him or waking him up? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, if the Members are not satisfied with the reply, there are other ways of raising the matter again. Let us proceed with it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I want to know whether you are satisfied.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please hear me for a minute.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Are you satisfied with the answer?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If a section of the House does not feel satisfied, then there are other ways of raising the matter again. The time of the House should not be wasted like this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir.

Dr. Ranen Sen put a pertinent question. He referred to the case of Bihar which was referred to in the Statement also. In the statement, he said that because the telephone was out of order, the Director could not contact him.

Here, the question is, whether in view of the seriousness of the situation when the State Minister of Labour was being denied to broadcast on the historical May Day, the Station Director, Calcutta, contacted the Director General, All India Radio, New De'hi or the Minister or someone else. It is not proper for the Minister to evade the question. He may not know everything; he is not a moving encyclopedia. He can say, "I want notice." Let him ask for time but he cannot evade the question.

Shri K. K. Shah: The Station Director, Calcutta, did not find it necessary to contact the Station Director here because, as I have said, the hon. Minister refused to discuss it. But he did contact him because he was threatened the next day by demonstration and *gherao*. He wanted protection and we had to contact the Chief Minister of West Bengal for protection . . . (Interruptions).

Dr. Ranen Sen: This Minister must resign. He is making a false statement. It is disgraceful. He must resign . . . (Interruptions).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar): The Minister should resign.

An hon. Member: He is deliberately misleading the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members should refrain from making such wild charges. The only thing he has now said is that on that day he was not contacted. That is all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. I do not want to waste the time of the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): The Minister said that he was contacted over the phone by the Station Director, Calcutta. He said that only when he was threatened to be *gheraoed*, the Station Director, Calcutta, contacted. . . (Interruptions).

Dr. Ramon Sen: There was only a simple demonstration against the Station Director. The Minister is making a wrong statement here that he was being gheraoed. He was never gheraoed.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister said that the Station Director was being gheraoed there. As a matter of fact, he was not gheraoed. Instead of giving a direct reply to the first question of Dr. Ramon Sen, he is trying to indulge in certain false statements.... (Interruptions).

Shri H. F. Chatterjee: This Minister** He should resign. (Interruption)

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): Can a Member ** It is very objectionable. All the leaders of various parties are sitting here. They are allowing their Members to say whatever they like. Is this parliamentary? This word should not go on record... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go off the record.

Dr. Ramon Sen: There was no gherao; he is misleading the House.

Shri J. M. Biswas: There was only a demonstration; there was no gherao.

Dr. Ramon Sen: He is making a false statement. I was present at the office of the Station Director, Calcutta. There was only a simple demonstration... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed now.

श्री राजाक्षर जाल्मी (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतनी बातें हो रही हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय साफ साफ कहने को तैयार हैं कि बंगाल में मंत्री महोदय के साथ जो कुछ किया गया, संसोधन का बहाना बना कर उन के साथ जो भी रोक लिया गया, वन गलत हुआ है। क्या वह साफ साफ इस को मंजूर करने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं? अगर वह तैयार हैं तो हाउस में घोषित करें कि सरकार ने और उस के

अफसरों ने मन्त्री की है तथा साथे के ऐसा नहीं होगा तथा वह मन्त्रालय ही हो सकता है।

Shri H. F. Chatterjee: If the Minister does not give a reply, there should be a gherao here... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of you should resume your seats.

श्री राजाक्षर जाल्मी : वह मानें कि उन के मन्त्री हुई है। क्या वह कबूल करने को तैयार हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter of opinion.

So, no reply is necessary... (Interruptions).

श्री राजाक्षर जाल्मी : मुझे मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

15 hrs.

श्री मुहम्मद इल्हास (बैरकपुर) :
मंत्री महोदय के सामने जो प्रश्न रखे गये और उन्होंने उन के जो जवाब दिये, उन से पता चलता है कि मंत्री जी को कुछ मान्य नहीं है। वह एक बहुत बड़े डिपार्टमेंट के ईंचार्ज हैं। अपने एक साथी मंत्री के खिलाफ इतनी बड़ी बटना बट गई और प्रफेसर्स के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि इन को इतना पता तक न चला। हमारे जन्मा जी ने, आप को मान्य है, क्योंकि आप पुराने हैं, नए नहीं हैं, सैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स को चीन का एजेंट कहा जा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस बन्धु आप का कोई धाक कंस्ट्रट कहाँ बा ? उस बन्धु आप को कोई चिन्ता नहीं हुई तब आप ने इस और ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

सैफ्ट बंगाल के मंत्री को जो रोका गया, क्या वह सही बा ? क्या ऐसा कर के उन का सम्मान नहीं किया गया ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में भी जवाब दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His question has been answered.

Mr. Vasudevan Nair.

श्री सुहृत्स्वर इत्याह्वान : मंत्री जी से मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was already answered. He may please resume his seat.

श्री सुहृत्स्वर इत्याह्वान : मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has already been answered; no fresh reply is necessary.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The hon. Minister was referring to the so-called code of conduct with regard to broadcasts by some people, including Ministers. The All India Radio has several other programmes to put out the views of parties and persons and I should like to know whether this code of conduct applies to all the programmes of the All India Radio where no party should be named or condemned or criticised. If that is the case, I should like to know from the Minister whether really that code of conduct is adhered to by the A.I.R. Very often, if not always, the A.I.R. is used as an instrument to boost the ruling Congress Party and to condemn the Opposition parties. I would request the Minister to read the script that was put out by the All India Radio, "Today in Parliament" on the 22nd of this month, when they covered the discussion on the adjournment motion on food; in that script, the ruling Party was boosted and the Opposition—not one particular party but the whole Opposition—was roundly condemned and ridiculed. This is just one instance—the latest instance—that came to my notice. I should like to know whether this code of conduct applies to all items on the A.I.R. or only to particular broadcasts by people. He may refer to this particular item which I have mentioned just now.

Shri K. K. Shah: Since it has been brought to my notice—the script of 22nd of this month—I will look into it and do the needful according to the code of conduct. (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Does the code of conduct apply to all the items on the AIR?

Shri K. K. Shah: This code of conduct applies to everybody. (Interruptions).

Shri Morarji Desai: I rise on a point of order.

Is it within the rules of this House that several Members should stand up together and shout together? Should not all of us follow the rules of the House? (Interruptions). The Congress members are following the rules better than you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would appeal to the Leaders of the Parties.

Shri Nath Pal: Let us excuse him. He has been mauled enough. Mercy can be shown to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Regarding the point of order raised by the Deputy Prime Minister, I would like to appeal to the Leaders of the Parties that they should ask their followers to behave themselves with some dignity and decorum.

श्री मोरारजी दास (जयनगर) : यहाँ पर संगीन रूप में बातें सामने आई हैं । कलकत्ता स्टेशन के डायरेक्टर जो हैं उन के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं । मैं उस पर ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ । बिहार को जिस घटना का जिक्र जवाब में आया है, उस का जिक्र मैं करना चाहूँगा । बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री का भाषण प्रसारित किया जाए, इस पर केन्द्र से रोक लगा दी गई थी । यह भी कहा गया है कि जब तक दूसरा आवेदन यहाँ से नहीं जाए तब तक उस मुख्य मंत्री के बयान को प्रसारित न किया जाए । धरम कोन बरतत है और कोन तरत आवेदन नहीं

[श्री भीमसेन झा]

दिया जाता है तो पहले वाला घायल ही बन सकता था। उस हालत में जब वह भाषण प्रसारित हो गया तो पटना केन्द्र के वायरलेटर के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई? अगर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई तो भ्रम की जाएगी या नहीं की जाएगी? मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ तो मतदाताओं ने कार्रवाई कर दी है, इसलिये मैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की मांग नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन उस भ्रमसर के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की जायेगी या नहीं? उस ने हिदायतों का जो उल्लंघन किया है और जिस को सभी बयान में पद कर सुनाया गया है, उस के लिए उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी या नहीं की जाएगी?

बंगाल के बारे में भी बताया गया है कि भ्रम मंत्री जो वहाँ के हैं वे यह कहना चाहते थे कि सभी इन्कनाब नहीं हुआ है। सभी इन्कनाब होना बाकी है। उम बीज को मविधान का उल्लंघन बनाया गया। मैं समझना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम यह समझ लें कि सभी जो चुनाव हुए हैं उन से देश का जो भ्रमसद या वह पूरा हो गया है? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं हुआ है। हम अधिक इन्कनाब चाहते हैं, सामाजिक इन्कनाब चाहते हैं, हम मही मानों में इन्कनाब चाहते हैं, साथ ही जो देश में सभी ज्ञानत है, उस से पूरी तरह से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। कोई ही भी नहीं सकता है। हाँ, परिवर्तन किस-किस तरह से हो इस को लेकर थोड़ा बहुत राय में भ्रमसर हो सकता है। लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर परिवर्तन हम सब चाहते हैं, इन्कनाब हम सब चाहते हैं (इंटरचेंज) में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रायः इन्कनाब सब के इस्तेमाल पर रोक लगा दी जाएगी, क्या इस सब को व्यवैधानिक बोलित कर दिया जाएगा? सब घायले चुनाव पांच वर्ष परचाव हूँगे। इस बीच में क्या कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साथ इन्कनाब सब पर रोक लगा देंगे?

Shri K. K. Shah: So far as the officer at the Patna Radio Station was concerned, the circumstances were looked into by my predecessor and he thought that there was no justification for taking any action because there were numerous other things. (Interruptions) As I have mentioned, the attention of the Chief Minister was drawn. The Chief Minister protested and said that he would not go on the radio at all. I have already mentioned this. That was welcomed by all.

15.08 hrs

STATEMENT ON U.K.'S RENEWED APPLICATION FOR ENTRY INTO E.C.M.—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the Minister of Commerce will reply to the questions put by the hon. members this morning.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Some hon. Members had asked similar questions or raised points closely connected with one another and I would, therefore, attempt to answer them subject-wise and I hope that the hon. members will excuse me if I do not take the names of all the hon. members who had asked questions this morning.

Some hon. members tried to give an impression that our foreign trade was largely with the United Kingdom. Mr. Madhu Limaye mentioned the figure of 40 per cent. I should like to inform the House that our export to the United Kingdom comes roughly to 19 to 20 per cent. Probably, he got the figure of 40 per cent from paragraph 8 of my statement where I have talked of tobacco exports and not total exports.

It is true that we have a considerable trade with the United Kingdom and that is largely because of the historic processes of association over several centuries, but I would like to mention that after Independence, although our trade with the United Kingdom has gone up, diversification has reduced the percentage of our

trade with the United Kingdom considerably and we have diversified our trade. We have made special payment arrangements and have considerable trade with East European countries and the Soviet Union. We have also trade with the European Community, the United States, the countries in Africa and the countries in West, South and East Asia and it is the result of our persistent effort that we have been able to reach bilateral arrangements with three of the members of the Community—France, West Germany and Italy. We have also arrangement with the Community arrangements where they have either suspended or reduced import duties on some of the Indian goods. I think this was the question asked by my hon. friend Shri Puri who said that we had not contacted the other members of the European Community. I wish he had read the statement more carefully; if he had done so, he would have seen that we have diversified and we have contacted them. He also asked me what I was doing in Paris. I think I was doing the same thing there for which he had himself been there.....

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): I am not Shri Puri but I am Shri Sondhi.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am sorry. Since the Member is new, I made a mistake. I have seen his photograph in the papers, and I should have remembered his name.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Let me now introduce him to the hon. Minister.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I know Shri Piloo Mody very well.

An hon. Member: Did the hon. Minister like his photograph?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member had asked me what I was doing in Paris. I was there for the same thing for which he had gone abroad. But, perhaps he did not know what he had gone abroad for.

It is important for us to bear in mind that it is the UK which is joining

the Community and not India, and that the UK would naturally want to join the Community if she finds that it is to her advantage. We have always said that it is for the UK to consider whether she wants to join the Community and when she wants to join the Community, they are a sovereign nation and they have to decide on their own, but that we hope that if and when they do join the Community they would also bear in mind the close trade relations that we have between our two countries. They have considerable trade interests in this country, and we have trade interests there.

I think it was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who had asked me for the figures in regard to our export-import trade with the UK. The export is round about Rs. 175 crores, and the imports are a little more, being of the order of about Rs. 180 crores; the average export to the UK is about Rs. 175 crores. But as I have mentioned, it is for the UK to judge for themselves when and how they want to join the Community. It is not right to say that they have not consulted us. They have been in close touch with us. They mentioned to us that they would like to join the Community, and we offered our....

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): That is not what Shri M. C. Chagla says.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am sorry. I am saying what I know.

Shri Hem Barua: But Shri M. C. Chagla made a statement like that, that only New Zealand and Australia were consulted and India was not consulted. Shri M. C. Chagla had said that in South-East Asia.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Anyway, we have been in close touch with the U.K. They have consulted us, and we are going to hold further talks with them. From the 2nd June, they have

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

invited us, and we are sending two representatives who will hold talks with UK Government. We shall also assist them in their talks with the Community so that our interests are safe-guarded. I should also like to say that we are ourselves in touch directly with the individual members of the Community and with the Community collectively, and I mentioned earlier that because of that we had been able to get certain reductions and certain suspensions of duties and we would continue our efforts directly with the Community and try to reach better arrangements with them.

I think it was Shri Nath Pai who had asked what the disadvantages would be. It is very difficult at this stage to say what the disadvantages would actually be. Our export trade with the UK is, as I have mentioned already, of the order of Rs. 175 crores. All this is likely to be affected, because it is on preferential terms to the UK. But as and when we are able to reach agreement with the Community, it may be that we shall not suffer any disadvantage, but that will depend upon the outcome of our negotiations directly and also the negotiations which the UK will carry on with the Community where we shall be able to help and assist them.

So far as our links with the Commonwealth are concerned, it is a political matter which I would rather leave to the Foreign Minister to speak about. There is no doubt that we have had in the Commonwealth a certain preferential treatment in trade, and if that is broken then to that extent one of the important links with the Commonwealth is gone. But the political association remains in its wider context. That is a matter where, if the hon. Members so desire, I would request them to address the Foreign Minister.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The hon. Minister is provoking us.

Shri Hem Barua: He is provoking the Members to oust Shri M. C. Chagla.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No; I do not think hon. Members will be able to oust him anyway. So, why should I make such an insinuation? It is not possible for the hon. Members to oust him. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: He may put in a word to the Prime Minister.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is for hon. Members on my side to decide, and they all appreciate his work, and, therefore, there is no reason to oust him.

I think Shri Narendra Singh Mahida wanted to know whether we had tried to assess the views of the other members of the Commonwealth. The problems of the members of the Commonwealth are somewhat different; the problems of the Asian members are different from the problems of the African members and the Caribbean members and the problems of the Americas or the Australias. But we are aware of the problems of the Asian members and they are, somewhat, similar though there again they vary a little. I think that we shall have full co-operation in the discussions which we shall have and that they would also take a similar stand where they face similar problems.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The hon. Minister has not said how many of them have agreed to our suggestions and how many of them will fall in line with us.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is not one particular suggestion. It is a question of various suggestions concerning various commodities and various groupings as such, and they will be

with us where the groupings of the commodities in which we are interested are the groupings in which they are also interested, because obviously they also would like to have the same facilities.

It was Shri Umanath who had asked whether we were going to join the Community....

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): No, that was not my question. The ECM countries would be pressurising countries like ours, when we suffer these difficulties, to join the Association of Overseas territories. I wanted an assurance that under no circumstances would we join that Association of Overseas territories.

Shri Dinesh Singh: What the hon. Member asks is whether we shall accept the position of an associate nation with the community....

Shri Umanath: This particular association is an adjunct of the ECM.

Shri Nath Pai: The ex-French colonies. My hon. friend as a former Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs should be knowing this.

Shri Umanath: They are the colonies or the dependencies of the countries which become members. For instance, we are members of the Commonwealth along with Britain. If Britain joins the ECM they will pressurise us to join this particular adjunct as a member of the Commonwealth. That is my point. I want an assurance that we shall not be pressurised into that.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I quite understand the point. I was only using a technical term namely accepting an associate status. There is no proposal before us at the moment of any associate status. We are having bilateral negotiations with the individual members of the community and with the community as a whole. This will be an arrangement which we shall make with the Community without the associate status. We have not talked of the associate status....

Shri Umanath: Will Government assure this House that under no circumstances will we join as or accept the position of an associate member?

Shri Nath Pai: Will he assure us here and now?

Shri Umanath: Will he assure us here and now? Let him not keep it in the air so that in future when they pressurise us we would accept that position. I want a clear assurance to this House that under no circumstances shall we or our country accept an associate membership in this.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I can say that we are not contemplating joining it with an associate status....

Shri Nath Pai: Even under pressure or duress.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It would not be desirable for me to make any commitment for ever. Neither would the hon. Member want me to do so. He can say, of course, that he should be consulted before we do something, and we can consider that. Today, when negotiations are going on, how can we say....

Shri Umanath: In 1961, the then Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai said that. I wanted this assurance again because I wanted to see that Government did not change their position.

From his statement now, I conclude that it is just open.

Shri Nath Pai: Do not make it worse. Leave it at that.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member has put various words in my mouth which I did not say. Nothing is open or closed—when you are discussing matters. When you come to some conclusion, that would be the time for the House to consider. If we were going to do anything for joining associate status, obviously it would come before the House. But I said that we were not contemplating it at all. If any assurance has been given by Government, to which the hon. Member

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

referred, obviously it will be honoured. Our Government have not dishonoured any agreement.

Shri Umanath: A clever answer.

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as the question of general interest is concerned, I would like the House to bear in mind that these are very difficult negotiations; trade and economic matters are rather technical and while my friends can and might take any opportunity they have here to question Government on political matters—there were some prefaces to questions in this regard—in so far as negotiations with other countries are concerned, negotiations in which our very vital economic interests are concerned, I would beg of the Members to give us every co-operation to let us negotiate these matters, and when the negotiations are complete, we shall come before the House. If any hon. Members wish to keep in touch with us and know what is happening, I shall very gladly do so. But it becomes rather difficult to discuss in any great detail negotiations when they are taking place.

श्री मधु लिमये : (उत्तर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक साथ सब प्रश्न पूछे गए इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कोई जानकारी नहीं हुई। एक जानकारी मैंने यह मांगी थी कि कामन मार्केट के साथ यह बातचीत कौन चला रहा है और यह अलग अलग देशों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है या कमीशन के साथ चल रही है, उस का नेतृत्व कौन कर रहा है और देश के हित की रक्षा कैसे हो रही है, इस के बारे में जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख है कि माननीय सदस्य समय पर नहीं आये। मैंने पहले उस का जिक्र किया था, शायद वह यहाँ पर थे नहीं। मैंने यह कहा कि हमारी बातें कम्यूनिटी से भी चल रही हैं,

अलग अलग देशों से भी चल रही हैं, हमारी बातें यूनाइटेड किंगडम से भी चल रही हैं। यूनाइटेड किंगडम ने 2 जून को हमारे लोगों को बुलाया है। हमारे दो अफसर जायेंगे, उन बातों में रहेंगे उस के अलावा जैसी जरूरत पड़ेगी वैसे और लोग जायेंगे और बातें करेंगे।

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): My simple question has not been answered. When UK applied for membership of ECM last time, they had stated that India's interests should be safeguarded. This time when they have applied, my information is that they did not insert this clause in their application. Is that so?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have incorporated in the body of my main statement in verbatim what they have said about it. I would beg of the hon. Member to go through it.

15.25 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): On behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, I move:

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2)(k) and 32(1) and (4) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act, for the triennium commencing from the date of election".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Sections 31(2)(k) and 32(1) and (4) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among them-

selves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act, for the triennium commencing from the date of election”.

The motion was adopted.

15.26 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to move:

“That this House agrees with the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd May, 1967”.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That this House agrees with the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd May, 1967”.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): We are absolutely in the dark as to the future prospects of the Patents Bill. During the last Parliament, there was a big furore in this House several times on this matter. We went to the Joint Committee on this Bill and it came to the House. Last time when some members on this side said that it was being delayed because Government was under pressure from various foreign companies and business interests, it was said that the delay was because the Joint Committee had not completed its consideration. Then it passed the Committee stage and it came to the House and it was put on the agenda. But beyond introduction of the motion, it could not proceed in the last Parliament.

Now, we find certain Bills which were pending in the last Parliament being brought forward. But in that list the Patents Bill is completely absent. So I would request the hon. Minister to tell us how we are wrong in thinking that now that it is abso-

lutely in the hands of Government to bring it or not, they are not bringing it under pressure from foreign big business interests. So I insist that the Patents Bill must receive priority and must come before the House.

The second point concerns the Contract Labour Abolition Bill. For the last two or three years, we were agitating this matter in the Consultative Committee on Labour. It was said every time that it would be brought before the House the next time. It did not come during the life of the last Parliament. In this Parliament, there is no talk about its introduction. Will the Minister clarify on these two points?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This House spent a considerable amount of time on the Delhi Secondary Education Bill. It went to a Joint Committee. It heard evidence from managers, headmasters and teachers. The Committee's Report was placed here. Now the teachers of Delhi have been waiting for the enactment and implementation of that Bill....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These items are not in the Report under our consideration now. These matters could be taken up in the next meeting of the Committee. I do not think they are relevant just now.

Shri Umanath: We are entitled to raise these things in the House when this Report is under consideration. Let the Minister clarify, because the Patents Bill has been a matter on which there has been a particular understanding on this side.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर): ग्रथ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रपट के बारे में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह जो रपट है इस में रेल बजट पर साधारण बहस के लिये 14 घंटा दिया है और जो अनुदान की मांगें हैं, उन पर 8 घंटे दिया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस रेल बजट में किराया आदि सब बढ़ाया गया है तो यह समय नाकाफी है और दो दो घंटे समय इन में बढ़ा दिया जाय यह मेरा सशोधन है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My esteemed colleague, Shri Umanath, said that we are working under someone's pressure. He is absolutely wrong there because we do not know of any pressure from either side. As you aptly said, the matters referred to by Shri Umanath and Shri Sharma can be raised in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

As regards Shri Madhu Limaye's point for raising the time allotment by two hours for both the general discussion and the Demands stage of the Railway Budget, on that day all the parties were represented and we unanimously agreed on this time schedule.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नहीं आया था और
[हमारा आदमी भी नहीं था ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But all the parties were notified about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
एकाध घंटा अध्यक्ष महोदय बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is in the hands of the hon. Speaker and can be looked into by him.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक एक घंटे के लिए
तैयार हैं आप तो ठीक है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd May 1967".

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri

Y. B. Chavan I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ANTI-CORRUPTION
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-362/67.]

15.31½ hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF UNION
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
1964-65—Contd.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When you gave me a chance last time I had time to say only two sentences which I want to repeat. My first sentence was, "I welcome this report", and my second sentence was that it is a fine report. I call it a fine report in the same sense in which I call the Kutab Minar a fine monument, the Taj Mahal a magnificent monument or the Red Fort a massive, historical monument, because I have been in this House for some time now, and I have found one thing about this re-

port, and it is this, that this report follows one stereotype, it follows one pattern. The names change, but the content does not change, and the methods do not change, and the approach to the problem does not change. Therefore, this is a report which, in this changing world, gives me the feeling of being something which is unchangeable. I wish that the Union Public Service Commission changes the character of this report, changes its nature; it should not only use the old material and put in new names, but should adopt some new methods to highlight the facts that it wants to present to the public. I think this only shows how the Union Public Service Commission has got into a rut, a rut out of which it cannot get out, even in the matter of writing out this report, and it is a very sad day in the history of this country when this Union Public Service Commission, which is responsible for picking the topmost administrators in this country gets into such a groove that it finds it difficult to change even the chronology, the paragraph, the style, the words, and almost the contents of the report that is presented to Parliament.

I would request you to compare this report with any previous report, and you will find that it would be like the Siamese twins. There is not much difference between the previous report and this report. Therefore, I want a face lift for the Union Public Service Commission? I want this Public Service Commission to undergo some kind of metamorphosis, and it is this. What is this Union Public Service Commission? It reminds me of the old conflict between crabbed age and youth. All the members of this Union Public Service Commission are superannuated persons, persons who have outlived their utility in their respective departments, and people who have found a rest cure in the sacred premises of the Union Public Service Commission. I would say to you that a Commission which has to sit in judgment upon the per-

formance, the achievement, the capability of the young men of this country, and also the young women of this country, should not be so out of touch with the urges of the times, with the yearnings and hopes and aspirations which the youngmen and young women of India today have.

Old men are good in their own way; they can go to the Rajya Sabha, if nowhere else.

An hon. Member: But you are here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Because I have come as a result of elections in which two of you opposed me. So, they can be sent to the Rajya Sabha, or they can be sent to some other place, but the sacred precincts of the Union Public Service Commission should be reserved not for these out of date persons, persons who are out of touch with the realities of the India of today, but for those persons who know what the India of today stands for, what India today looks forward to, what India is going to be in another 20 years. Because they are there, these old people get a comfortable audience, otherwise they would get no audience. Therefore, I would say that this should have a face-lift, and it should have a substantial number of young men to manage it.

I would, however, not be very uncharitable to old persons, but I would say . . .

An hon. Member: Because you are of the same category.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not one, though I look like your grandfather, I am a young man at heart.

15.37 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA** in the Chair.]

I was submitting very respectfully that this Union Public Service Com-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

mission should have a large youthful element which is full of enterprise, which is forward-looking, which is outward-going, and which is wedded to the kind of India that we want to build up.

I want to ask you one question. I have looked through their report and, I find that this report gives us so many types of examinations. I am not very much wedded to one type of examination, but there are some persons who are subjected to written tests and also interviews, there are some persons who are subjected to only interview, there are some persons who are entitled to employment by written or practical tests, and then there are some other persons who are eligible for appointment in some other way. The UPSC, Mr. Chairman, should have on uniform approach to the employment of persons. It should not go on revising the standards from one service to another service. It should not say that Mr. X will be appointed because he passed a written test and an interview but Mr. Y would be appointed after a practical test alone and there is no need for an interview. This vitiates from the usefulness of the UPSC examination. It should have one method for the employment of all the categories of persons.

Another point is that I want the UPSC to be something like the Supreme Court of India, to be the highest court of appeal so far as employment of persons is concerned. Most of its present duties should be delegated to the provincial or State Commissions. We have given autonomy to the States and power to do things. The State Public Service Commissions should be given more powers and the UPSC should come in only when there is a case of injustice or of some person being overlooked. It should deal with Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service only. The other services should be taken over by the State Commissions. Its dignity should be raised and its work should be cur-

tailed so that it can do something really worthwhile.

Mr. Chairman, you and I are very unfortunate. Persons who are Members of Parliament are unfortunate persons in this sense that we hear all kinds of complaints from all kinds of persons. When we probe into these complaints, we find that there is a substance of truth in them; we find that they are not wide off the mark and that they are not trumped up only to down-grade something. What do we find in the UPSC? There are so many pulls here; there are so many professional pulls, so many departmental pulls, so many regional pulls. When somebody is to be appointed, some department chief will go and get an ad hoc appointment made permanent. Since all kinds of pulls are here, the UPSC is not able to do its work ably and impartially.

I will take an instance. Take the case of Dr. Narayana Menon, the great director of the great All India Radio which we have been discussing on the floor of this House today. I do not know how many times he went before the UPSC; I do not remember that I do not know how many times he was turned down. At least once he was turned down and he was not taken as the Director of the All India Radio. Something happened; some alchemy in human composition happens and the same person who has been turned down has been taken. What was that due to? There are political pulls, professional pulls, ministerial pulls and regional pulls—all these pulls if I may say so. (Aw hon. Member: Casteism) ... There is casteism; there are all kinds of things and I do not want to go into them. So, the UPSC should be made a body which can rise above these pulls and which should have an all-India attitude towards the appointment of the All-India services and the choosing and employing of these persons who are best fitted to serve our country.

As I said in the beginning, I welcome this document and I say that the

document is worth reading. But my misfortune is that I have to read the same thing over and over again. Therefore, I say that next time this report should have some different approach so that I may have something different to read and ponder and think about and something different to say about.

Shri A. K. Kisku (Jhargram): Sir, I am a new Member of this House and I belong to the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I would take this opportunity to review this report from the point of view of a Scheduled Tribe. During the last twenty years the people of India had been hearing a great word from the ruling party—socialism. In other words, they are saying that the administration and the government were trying to help the backward classes and under-privileged classes to come to the level of the more fortunate people. I was going, through this report and there was some reference to appointments to the reserved posts. I feel that twenty years' time was more than enough by which time members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should have been appointed even to the unreserved posts. On the other hand, I found that there is an expression of satisfaction that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members have been appointed to the reserved posts and that is all.

I am coming from the State of West Bengal. It is a very genuine grievance that we the Scheduled Tribes and also the Scheduled Castes of West Bengal have even today that there is not a single IAS officer in the whole State. It should make us seriously think as to whether the Government had been seriously trying to give the under-privileged group the opportunities and to what extent they have been successful. Apart from that, I was reading the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which has just been published concurrently. I was read-

ing the report of the Public Service Commission, 15th Report, which appeared on the 12th July, 1965 and also side by side, the 14th report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which appeared on 24th November, 1965. I want to put the whole thing before the House that great dissatisfaction has been expressed in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I quote some of the paragraphs of that report? There is one paragraph where something has been said on the implementation of reservation orders. That is to be found at page 146 of the report. It says:

"It is apparent that there has not been an appreciable increase in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services so far as Class I, II and III are concerned. The reasons for this slow intake have been discussed in the previous reports which also contain recommendations for securing adequate representation of these communities. Unfortunately, most of these recommendations, for reasons which are hardly convincing, have been rejected by the Ministry of Home Affairs."

"According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is increasing from year to year. While that is undoubtedly so the fact remains that the rise in the percentage of representation of these communities is insignificant. Admittedly, the Constitution requires the Government to secure adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

"Attention was also invited to the recommendations made in the report of the Seminar on Employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The late Prime

Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, had expressed the opinion that recommendations contained in the report were concrete, practical, and deserved support. Unfortunately, no steps have been taken so far to implement even those concrete and practical recommendations of the Seminar held in January, 1964."

Then there are some comments on some ad hoc appointments made in the grade of lower division clerks. The Commissioner has commented "that is rather unfortunate that the Ministry of Home Affairs which has been assigned the subject of reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central services has taken certain steps which seem to run counter to the declared policy of the Government of India in regard to the representation of these communities in the Central Government services. This Ministry recently recruited on an ad hoc basis as many as 535 lower division clerks through employment exchange organisations, of whom only 39, that is, 7.29 per cent, belonged to the Scheduled Castes and none to the Scheduled Tribes. The reason for this huge shortfall cannot but be attributed to the fact that recruitment was restricted only to candidates who had *inter-alia* secured 50 per cent or more marks in the aggregate and in English in the matriculation or equivalent examinations."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. K. Kishor: Since you refuse to give me more time, I may just give you now the main impression that has been depicted in the report. All through the report it has been very clearly expressed that there was apathy, there was neglect, for these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes communities so far as the Union Public Service Commission was concerned.

There are also instances of dereservation cases. The cases of dereservation

come when suitable candidates are not available from these underprivileged communities. It has been remarked in the report that there have been excesses of dereservation of some of these posts. May I very emphatically express the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that they have not been cared for and that that unfairness and injustice which had been shown for the last 20 years be made up and more opportunities are given to these classes? It is a fundamental question of education, and it is high time that we checked up with the education departments in the States and also with the different machineries that are involved in the whole job as to where the defect lies. Certainly there must have been neglect in the whole thing.

Finally, I would like to take only two more minutes because I am a teacher at the same time. I find that in the report of the Public Service Commission, there is no mention of the Indian Educational service at all. I find that it has very recently been constituted and certain arrangements have been made so that there might be recruits to the Indian Educational Service. May I submit that while arrangements are being made for recruitment of qualified people to the Indian Educational Service, the recommendations that are depicted in the Kothari Commission's report may be taken into consideration and action may be taken thereon.

16 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Seshayya (Kumbakonam): Sir, it is regrettable that the reports of the UPSC do not get due recognition which they should get from the Government, because there has been inordinate delay in discussing these reports. The last time when such a discussion took place was on 24th December, 1964 when the 13th and 14th reports were discussed. For 2½ years, no discussions has taken place. Even in December, 1964, the discussion was not complete. 3 or 4 speakers made

some suggestions, Mr. Hathi, the Minister in charge then did not even reply to the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: How long will he take?

Shri Senhyan: I want 15 or 20 minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
contd.

AGITATION BY DELHI POLICE—contd.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सदन अब स्वामित हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के उस दरवाने की तरह आप देखिये। वहाँ एक बुइसबार खड़ा है। मैं ठीक नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि वह बुइसबार है या बुइ सवारिन। आग्ल अमरीकी सेबक पसटनी तानाशाही और पसटनी तानाशाही को "दि मैन धान हार्लैं बीक" की संज्ञा देते हैं। और बुइसबार क्यों? क्योंकि कानून का शासन लोप हो जाता है, तब वह घाता है। मैं इस वकत इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि इस की जिम्मेवारी सरकार पर कितनी है। जनता पर कितनी। शायद दोनों पर ही। लेकिन जिस मतने को मैं उठा रहा हूँ उस से तो बिल्कुल फिख हो जाता है कि जिम्मेवारी बहुत ज्यादा और करीब करीब पूरी, सरकार पर है कानून के शासन के लोप की। इस वकत जब मैं आप से बोल रहा हूँ तो घाट पुलिस घोरतें जेल में हैं। जिन पर काल का बुन्य होता है ऐसी घोरतों को भी अमानत पर दिहा कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन ये सवा महीने से जेल में हैं, उन की अमानत नहीं की जा रही है। अमरजीत कौर, सरस्वती बबीरज जेल में हैं। अमरजीत कौर को डो अपने छोटे बच्चे का फिर भी छूने की हवाकत जेल में नहीं मिली है।

एवी तरह से 22 बोधित अंपरावी है। कपी कोई मुकदमा नहीं चला। वहाँ पर कोई उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई अवालत में नहीं हुई। बिना किसी कानूनी कार्रवाई के 22 लोगों को बोधित अंपरावी करार दे दिया गया है।

ऐसा सुनने में आता है और ऐसा संभव किया जाता है कि शायद में 22 मर गए हों। या इन्हीं के दूसरे कुछ और साथी हो सकता है कि भागे हुए हों। लेकिन मरे हैं। और 18 नई पुलिस साइन में और दूसरे बहाना साहब की कोठी के सामने। एक का नाम भी मैं बताए देता हूँ। हो सकता है कि नाम में कुछ हेर फेर हो जाए। आखिर हम लोगों को जो इतना मिलती है वह कोई सरकारी तो होती नहीं। एक का नाम है जीत सिंह। उसी तरह से बिलिंगडन अस्पताल में छः नीतें रजिस्टर हुई हैं।

साम ही साढ़े तीन ली से चार ली पुलिस कांस्टेबल के इस्तीफे हो चुके हैं। लेकिन उन से जबदस्ती काम लिया जा रहा है। उन से कहा गया है कि तुम्हारे इस्तीफे अभी चार महीने के लिए यों ही रोके जाते हैं फिर फैसला किया जाएगा।

जिस दिन बहुबाब साहब के घर के सामने 678 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था तो उस वकत गिरफ्तार करने वालों को कोई कानूनी-हक तो था नहीं क्योंकि वे बोर्डर सिम्बोरिटी वाले में। जो यहाँ पर पुलिस एक्ट, 1861 का लागू है उसके अनुसार पुलिस अथवा सैट्रल रिजर्व अथवा ऐसी ही किसी पुलिस को गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार है। हाँ अगर पसटनी कानून की बोधना हो जाए तब दूसरों को पसटन के सिपाहियों को भी अधिकार हो जाता है। वना केवल पुलिस वाले ही कर सकते हैं। यहाँ बोर्डर सिम्बोरिटी वालों के अघि उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इस वक्त विहाड़ जेल में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। हज़ार के करीब लोग जेल में बन्द हैं हज़ार के करीब पुलिस बाने बन्द हैं। मुकदमों का कोई समय नहीं रहता है। बहुत से बकील अपना सारा कामकाज छोड़ कर एक सहानुभूति के रूप में उनके लिए जाते हैं। मैजिस्ट्रेट मन में धाता है तब धाता है धाप न धाप उसकी मर्जी, देर करके धाप, उसकी इच्छा। एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक किस्सा मैं धापको सुनाये देता हूँ। जो लोग बरखास्त कर बिये गये हैं, जो लोग मोक्षतिल कर बिये गये हैं उनको धम्रैन की तनक्वाह अब तक मिल जानी चाहिये थी। जो बरखास्त किए गए हैं उनको तो पूरी तनक्वाह, प्राविडेंट फंड वगैरह सब कुछ मिल जाना चाहिये था ताकि उनके रिश्तेदार तो कम से कम जिन्दा रह सकते, कोई मोटे तौर से, धम्रमरे रह सकते। मैंने मुना है कि इन्स्टीटुटर जनरल ने खडाने से इन लोगों की तनक्वाह वगैरह निकाम तो ली है लेकिन इनको दी नहीं गई है। क्या बीत रही होगी इनके रिश्तेदारों पर। हो सकता है कि गृह मंत्री कहें कि नहीं, दी गई है। मैं पहले से बता देना चाहता हूँ कि दस पंद्रह ध्रादमियों को दी गई होगी लेकिन करीब करीब पांच सात ली ध्रादमियों को जो कि या तो मुक्षतिल हैं या बरखास्त हैं धीर जेलों में हैं, नहीं दी गई हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि लोग कुछ पुलिस के मामले में बात सुनते ही नाक भी सिकोड़ने लगते हैं। मैं खुद भी उन्हीं में से हूँ। अभी धीर दिन जब पहले मैं दिल्ली धाया था तब एक पुलिस कॉन्स्टेबल की धीम उठ गई थी, धीर भी ध्रायव उठ जाती। पुलिस का अकला के प्रति बरताव इस बंग का होता है कि जो बहुत बुरा लगता है। लेकिन धाक मैं उनकी सिफारिश करने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ तो इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है।

धनुशासन की बात अक्तर उठा ही जाती है। इस मामले सब से पहले मैं इस सवाल को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। कोई भी बात जो मैंने कही है गृह मंत्री जी या कोई धीर धनुशासन की रटन लगा कर उसको काट देंगे। धनुशासन होना चाहिये धीर बिनेधकर पुलिस धीर पलटन में तो होना ही चाहिये क्योंकि बिना धनुशासन के कोई कार्रवाई धागे बढ़ नहीं सकती है। मैं खुद इसको मानता हूँ कि धनुशासन होना चाहिये। धनुशासन के बिना शासन चल ही नहीं सकता है। धनुशासन बिगड़ता कब है? वह तब बिगड़ता है जब शासन में जूल्य धीर धन्याय धीर ध्रापसी रिस्ते ऐसे हो जाते हैं कि जिन को लोग समझ न पायें। जूल्य धीर धन्याय चलता रहे लोग मूक रहें उसके ऊपर, सोच बिचार न करें उनको स्वीकार कर दें धीर जब तक ऐसा चलता रहता है तब तक धनुशासन नहीं टूटना है। लेकिन जब जनता मानन के धन्यायी रिश्तों को स्वीकार करना बन्द कर देती है धीर कुछ धीर बातें सोचने लग जाती है तब धपने ध्राप धनुशासन तो टूटने लगता है धीर उस वक्त मामला इतना बिगड़ जाता है कि धगर नया धनुशासन न बनाया जाए तो धनुशासन बिल्कुल छिन्न भिन्न हो कर रहेगा। मुझे कहना है कि जो दिल्ली में पुलिस की बटना हुई वह धनुशासन को इसी तरह छिन्न भिन्न करती है। मैं खुद इस बात को धीर से कहना चाहता हूँ। उसके लिए सब से पहले तो मैं ध्रापको कुछ इतिहास की बात बताये देना हूँ कि किन तरह ध्रापों ने पुलिस धीर पलटन के संगठन को बनाया धीर ध्राव तक वह संगठन उनी धनुशासन पर बना था रहा है। जो ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि में ध्राप को बता रहा हूँ उस के लिए मुझे धी धन्यपाल को धन्यवाद देना है जो बिना धुपिध्राओं के इतिहासतान में इस धुरानी ऐतिहासिक सामग्री को धन्यपाल

कर रहे हैं। लार्ड ऐलेनबरा ने, जो गवर्नर बनकर रहे चुके थे, बाद में बोर्ड आफ कमिश्नरों के प्रेजिडेंट की हैसियत से इस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी वालों को 31 मार्च 1858 में यह कृत लिखा...

Mr. Speaker: If you go into old history I have no objection, but I may remind you that you have only ten more minutes because the time allowed to the mover is only 20 minutes and you have already taken ten minutes. I do not mind your reading all that, but in that process present history should not be forgotten.

डा० राज कन्होहर बोहिया : मैं बहुत बोड़े में बताए देता हूँ। इससे पता चलता है कि श्री चम्पाय इस संघटन को किस तरह से चला रहे हैं। धंधेजों ने पुलिस पस्टन किस लिए बनाई? अपराध रोकने के लिए नहीं, अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए नहीं, शरीर और कमजोर लोगों की रक्षा के लिए नहीं। अगर ये सब काम बोड़े बहुत हो सकने, तो धंधेजों को इस में एतराज नहीं था। लेकिन वे तो दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे नम्बर के उद्देश्य थे। धंधेजों का मुख्य उद्देश्य था अपने राज्य को कायम रखना और दूसरे उद्देश्य उस के बाव घाते थे। मैं खानी एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाए देता हूँ। लार्ड ऐलेनबरा ने लिखा, "ऐसी हालत पैदा करो कि सिपाही दुबलन से भी ज्यादा अपने अफसर से डरने लगे" मैं धंधेजी में भी इस वाक्य को पढ़ देता हूँ। टैजिए, धंधेज लोग किस तरह हमारे ब्रह्म को भी श्रमना बना लेते हैं—"सिपाही" को "निराध" बना लिया। लार्ड ऐलेनबरा ने लिखा,

"The sepoy must be made to fear his officer more than the enemy."

श्री चम्पाय अगर इन ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेजों को पढ़ना पढ़ लिया करें, तो अच्छा

होगा, क्योंकि संघटन बही चला या रहा है : पुलिस पस्टन, अफसर सिपाही इस बकत संघटन और अनुशासन ऐसा है कि अफसर है देवता, कांस्टेबल है जंगली जानवर, भेड़िया, गेर और साधारण जनता है बकरी। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस अनुशासन को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो बात भलग है। अफसर और वह खुद तो बन जायें देवता, कांस्टेबल को बना दें भेड़िया और गेर और जनता को बना दें बकरी—बकरी चुपचाप पड़ी रहे, अनुशासन कायम होता रहेगा। लेकिन अब जनता बकरी बनी रहने से इंकार करती है और वह दूसरी तरह का अनुशासन चाहती है।

मैं आपको 1830 की एक दिलचस्प बात सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं हिन्दी में उस का तर्जुमा न कर के धंधेजी में ही एक वाक्य पढ़ देता हूँ :

"Whenever a theft has been committed in the dwelling of a householder he labours in every possible mode to conceal it from the public office for, if it should get wind, that which the thieves have left, the officers will seize."

यद्यपि यह 1830 की बात है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी यह वाक्य हजारों घरों और बटनाघों के बारे में लिखा जा सकता है।

यह अनुशासन है, जिस के बारे में मुझे बोलना पड़ रहा है और इस अनुशासन को बदलना है। धाय देखें कि एक प्रदेश में साधारण जनता को 4 किलो गेहूँ राशन मिलता है, साधारण सिपाही को 10 किलो मिलता है और हथियारबन्ध सिपाही को 14 किलो मिलता है। बही सम्बन्ध है : बकरी, भेड़िया और गेर, अफसर की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए।

मैं धाय तीर से धंधेजों को टेलीफोन बंदी रख नहीं किया करता, क्योंकि मैं अपनी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हिसलत जानता हूँ—जेरा कुछ खबर नहीं पकता है। लेकिन जिस दिन वे सब बुकंट-नायें हो रही थीं, उस दिन एक धसाहब हालत में डीने की बख्तान को टेमीकोन किया बाकी बातों को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन जो सार्वजनिक बात है, वह मैं बताएँ देता हूँ। उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि यह तो मामूली मामला है, ड्यूटी बदली जा रही है। ड्यूटी तब बदली जाती है, जब किसी एक संगठन, में, जैसे दिल्ली पुलिस में पुलिस वाले निश्चित समय के बाव जाकर अपने माथियों की जगह काम करने लग जायें, लेकिन इस मामले में ऐसा नहीं था, क्योंकि सैटल रिजर्व पुलिस के सिपाही दिल्ली पुलिस के सिपाहियों को निहून्ना करने के लिए भेज दिये गए थे। वहाँ पर ड्यूटी नहीं बदली जा रही थी, बल्कि हथियार छीने जा रहे थे। लेकिन गृह मंत्री साहब को उन के प्रकसनों ने गुमराह किया था, उन को झूठ बताया था कि ड्यूटी बदली जा रही है—या हो सकता है कि उन्होंने बेहतरबानी कर के मुझ को गुमराह करना चाँहा। यह तो वह झुठ ही बता सकते हैं कि कैसे ड्यूटी बदली जा रही थी।

जब पुलिस वालों के घारमी मेरे पास आया करते थे, तो डीने हमेशा उन को यह कहा कि देखो, घीरे बनो, सम्मल कर बनो, सोन तुम को उकसायेंगे, जनता की ताकत इन बकत नहीं है, तुम सम्मल नहीं पाओगे, सरकार तुम को उकसा कर ऐसे काम करा देगी, जिस से तुम बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाओ। साथ मुझे बहुत धक्कतोस के साथ कहना पकता है कि वही अनुपालन, जो धंजेनी बसाने से बना आ रहा है, जिस का बिक सार्ड ऐगिनबरा ने अपने खत में किया था, इस दिल्ली पुलिस के घारे मामले में रहा है।

वह खानी सोनह हवार पुलिसवीनों का मायका नहीं है, बल्कि यह घारे देस के पांच से दस लाख पुलिस के सिपाहियों

का मायका है। तन्खाहों में किसका फर्क है? एक साधारण कांस्टेबल और पुलिस मंत्री—इस मामले में गृह मंत्री—धीर इन्स्पेक्टर जेनेरल की तन्खाहों में बारीस, पचास गुना का फर्क होता है। जिन देशों की यहाँ बहुत चर्चा होती है—अमरीका और इंग्लिस्तान, वहाँ केवल दोगुना धीर चार गुना का फर्क होता है। वही भेदिया, जेर धीर बकरी।

जहाँ तक मकानों का सवाल है, संसद् मार्ग के बाने में, जो मायब हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा बाना है, कुछ पुलिस कांस्टेबलों को कमरे मिले हुए हैं, लेकिन इन बात की परवाह नहीं है कि वहाँ पर धिबनी है या नहीं धीर उन के बच्चों धीर धीरतों का क्या होता है। मन्बे सैकड़ा कांस्टेबलों को मकान मिलता ही नहीं धीर जिन को मिलता है, उन को बंनली जानवर की तरह रखना है, तभी तो उन से यह काम लिया जा सकेगा कि जनता को बकरी की तरह इस्तेमाल करें, उस को घूमें, उस पर गोली चलायें, जब उनको लाठी चलाते या बन्दुबानी करने का हुकम दिया जाये, तो वे उस हुकम को मान लें। दिल्ली के सोनह हवार पुलिस वालों में से एक हवार ऐसे है, जिन से बरेनु काम-काज लिया जाता है।

वे सब मामले नये नहीं हैं, बल्कि बहुत धरते वे गृह-मंत्री साहब के सामने हैं। वह कमीशन आयोग, बिगटे हैं। आयोग तो अंजेनों में सैकड़ों बिगटे। उन का सब से बडेदार आयोग था—1903 का, जो अब तक चल रहा है, उस की बात मैं बताएँ देता हूँ।

"The most important recommendations of the Commission were:

(1) that the police force should consist of

(a) A European service to be recruited entirely in England,"

यस इम्प्लियेशन तो है नहीं, इस लिये इस की जगह कइ सीधिए :

"to be recruited entirely from the upper class"

"(b) a provincial service to be recruited entirely in India;

(c) an upper subordinate service consisting of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and

(d) a lower subordinate service consisting of head constables and constables."

असली बात यह है : अपर सबॉर्डिनेट सर्विस और लोअर सबॉर्डिनेट सर्विस जिस इंग का अनुशासन बना रखा है, उस में देश का कोई भी सुधार असम्भव है ।

मैंने तो सोचा बाकि सितारा का बिद्रोही नहीं पर बैठना, तो जायद बदले हुए मन से—मैं इस बयत हूँसी नहीं कर रहा हूँ, इस को ही न समझा जाए—एक पुनर्गठन करने की कोशिस करेगा । सितारा के हमनी की तरह जो लोग धात्र नया पुनर्गठन करना चाहते हैं उन का दमन नहीं करेगा लेकिन कुछ मते लगता है कि मंत्रियों की जगह ही ऐसी है कि वहाँ जो बना जाता है वह पुनर्गठन और पुनर्रचना, नया अनुशासन बनाने के बदले अचमनी बन जाया करता है । हूय लोग भी करीब करीब वही कर रहे हैं.... (अवधान)..... हम करेंगे नहीं, धात्र भी वही कर रहे हैं । धात्र जानते नहीं हो मुझ को । हा, यह बात धमक है अजर कभी मेरे हाथ में ताकत था नहीं.....

एक अलमनीय सचरव : जो कभी धायेगी नहीं ।

डा० राय मनोहर लोहिया : जो कभी नहीं धायी, यह विमल्लुन लही कत रहे हैं । लेकिन अजर कभी धा कई तो में अपनी बात धात्र से कह रहा हूँ कि अजर कभी धा कई तो बाव रखना कि इस पुनर्गठन को हमारे लोग विधायी को कोशिस में डालकर करेंगे । कभी तक मैंने कोशिस की है कि हमारे मंत्री

लोग मूठ-मूठ की सत्तानी बरीरहू को लेना बन्द करें, अपने घर के सामने से पुलिस वालों को हटाये । कुछ ऐसी कोशिस की । फिर हुआ क्या ? एक तो अफसरवाही बकी जबईस्त है, बिट्ठी पहुंच गई मंत्री के यहां कि देखो, तुम ने कॉन्स्टेबल हटवा दिया, मुन्हारी जान के ऊपर फलां जगह में अफसर है । बबड़ा गया । बेचारा हमारा मंत्री बबड़ा गया । मंत्री फिर से वह पुलिस वाला धा गया ।.....

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री अश्वथंश राव लोहिया) : धायी है....

डा० राय मनोहर लोहिया : धायी है, धायी है बैसा ही जैसे धाय हो । लेकिन मैं समझना था कि कम से कम धात्र बयत ऐसा धा गया है कि जब हम लोग धपने मुल्क को बनाने के लिए कुछ अपनी जिन्दगी को कोशिस में डालकर करने की धात्र सीखेंगे, मैं यह सोचता था । धायी है । फिर एक पेशेवर रोग भी है मंत्रियों की और वह जान गोष्ण, ठाट बाट । करीब एक लाख धायी धपने देश में हैं पुलिस लिपाइयों समेत जिन का केवल धन्धा है कि वह लोगों को, साधारण नता को दिखाव कि यह मंत्री लोग कितने ठाट बाट के धायी हैं । ऐसी बड़िया बड़िया कर्मी सब मियां दिया करते हैं जिस में उन की डाक जमी रहे । वही पुराने जमाने की बातें बली धा रही है । किसी समय देश में ऐसा नहीं होता । लेकिन क्योंकि धंधेजी जमाने का हिसाब धवा धा रहा है, सार्डे एलिनबरा लिख कर गए हैं इसलिए यह सब बात बन रही हैं । तो मझको बहुत ज्यादा बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मत कहना । कोशिस हम कर रहे हैं कि कुछ चीखों में बदलें । लेकिन मंत्री तो एक पेशेवर रोग में मुचतिला हैं । मैं धाशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जायद एकाध बड़ा काम कर से जायेंगे । ज्यादातर तो उसी हिसाब से धपेगा । कितने धायी लकीर को छोड़ कर धवा करते हैं ? लकीर को छोड़ कर तो लेर, सावर और धूरही धवा करते हैं ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बाकी तो चहवाण साहब की तरह ही चला करते हैं। तो लकीर के ऊपर चल रहे हैं। मैंने यह जरूर सोचा है कि दो चार वर्ष तो आज का ऐसा हाल चलेगा खट-मिट्ठी सरकार। मत समझना कि मैं इन सरकारों को मीठी सरकार कहता हूँ। आप लोगों की 20 वर्ष तक कडुवी सरकार चलती रही। अब दो चार वर्ष तक खट-मिट्ठी सरकार चलेगी। फिर वह वक्त आयेगा जब जो बातें मैंने कही हैं वह बातें बदलेंगी और मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस वक्त जब पुलिस का मामला दिल्ली में चला तो हम लोगों ने बड़ी कोशिश की कि इस के जरिए से पूरा पुनर्संगठन पुलिस का और देश का किया जाय। अफसोस मुझे इस बात का है कि दिल्ली में हमारा समाजवादी दल इतना दुर्बल है कि जब अकेला पड़ गया तो हम जनता की मदद पुलिस वालों को बिलकुल दिलवा नहीं पाये। एक फंसला हुआ था कि 22 तारीख को हम लोग हड़ताल करते। उस फंसले में कम्यूनिस्ट भी थे हम भी थे। कम से कम कम्यूनिस्टों बेचारों ने फंसले में तो साथ दिया लेकिन जब फंसले को कार्यन्वित करने का वक्त आया तब कम्यूनिस्ट मैदान छोड़कर चले गए। शायद उन्होंने सोचा हो कि ताकत काफी नहीं है और जहां तक जनसंघ का सवाल है अभी उन को तो परिवर्तन की यह सब चीजें समझ में ही नहीं आई हैं। हमारी नाकाबलियत है कि हम उन को समझा नहीं पा रहे हैं। असल में हम खुद इतने नालायक रहे कि दिल्ली में अकेले अपनी ताकत से इन पुलिस वालों को साथ नहीं दे पाये वरना, बकरी, वह खोमचा लगाने वाला दिल्ली का आदमी जिस को पुलिस का कांस्टेबल ठोकर मार देता है, वह साधारण मूले कपड़े पहने हुये आदमी जिस को पुलिस वाला चपत मार देता है, और मैं आप से कहता हूँ चार दिन पहले तो पुलिस वाले की जबान मेरे ऊपर भी चल चुकी थी, उस पुलिस वाले को बदलते,

फिर अफसर को और इसलिए मैं अगर आप इजाजत दो तो खाली एक कसम जो कि मैंने कई सभाओं में और यहां पर हजारों लोगों में पढ़वाई थी, दिलवाई थी यहां पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ। बड़ा बढ़िया मौका था अगर राजनीतिक दल इस पुलिस आन्दोलन के जरिए भारत के अन्दर अनुशासन को और पुलिस को पुनर्संगठित करने के लिए इस का उपयोग करते। वह कसम है :

“हम साधारण जनता और पुलिस जन कसम खाते हैं कि एक दूसरे को सतायेंगे नहीं। रिश्वत नहीं लेंगे। नैतिक अपराधों को रोकेंगे। अपराधियों को पकड़ेंगे और पकड़ने में मदद करेंगे तथा सादा और अच्छा जीवन बनर करने में एक दूसरे की मदद करेंगे। आज जो देवता है उस को आदर्मी बनाओ, जो आज जंगली जानवर है उस को आदमी बनाओ, जो आज बकरी है उस को आदमी बनाओ। इतनी बात कह कर मैं यह प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Are you moving the motion?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हां, मैंने पहले ही कह दिया कि मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सदन स्वीकृत हो।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the House do now adjourn”.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): There is very limited time at our disposal....

Mr. Speaker: Just a minute. Dr. Lohia has taken five minutes more, though he was allotted twenty minutes. If each Member takes five minutes more, naturally the others will

lose their time. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to take only ten minutes each.

The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Dr. Lohia has referred in some detail to the traditions in which our Police force had been reared from previous regimes. I do not wish to dilate on this point further, but it is a fact that the image of the typical Indian policeman, both in our country and also abroad in the pre-Independence days and even subsequently has been the image of a typical lathi-wielding, trigger-happy instrument of repression against the people; that was the typical image which was projected. I say this because I hope that the Government and other friends on that side will realise that unless this tradition is broken with though I do not think that this Government is ever capable of breaking from that tradition—and any serious attempt is really made, as Dr. Lohia said, to reorganize the entire police force with a new outlook and on a new basis, we have entered a period when very dangerous complications may follow.

I want to make a reference to the deplorable news which has come from West Bengal—from Calcutta and Howrah—of events that have taken place there yesterday. A police force is accustomed from times immemorial to be used mainly as an instrument of repression against the people and once a Government, even though it is a Government with limited powers—a State Government—makes some attempt to change the outlook of that police and to restrict its functions as an instrument of repression, a situation comes about where the police itself revolts because it is accustomed to a certain way of life and a way of behaviour towards the people. Yesterday we have seen a spectacle, for the first time perhaps in this country of the officer in-charge of an important Thana, with the policeman at his disposal, run-

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ning amuck and not even hesitating to break up the heads of district magistrates, SDOs, a former M.P.—a colleague of ours; many members know him, Mr. Mohammed Elias—, a local MLA and even a Minister who had a very narrow escape and newspaper reports which have come in a very detailed form today say that these policemen were also shouting slogans against the present United Front Government of West Bengal. This is a new type of thing. Members on that side of the House were vociferous and very eager that these police constables and police personnel of Delhi should be punished and severely punished because they committed this unforgivable crime. In the eyes of discipline, it is a crime; I admit that they went and took to what is called the agitational path for ventilating their demands. But they were agitating, if I understand it rightly for some economic betterment of their conditions, against those things which Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had mentioned, namely the wretched pay scales which had prevailed for so many years, deplorable housing conditions and all those things. You are very eager to punish such people. But I want to know what attitude the members of the ruling party are going to take towards those officers particularly of the police force in this country who because they are prevented today from carrying out the kind of indiscriminate and anti-people actions to which they have been accustomed, try to revolt against the Government and who even beat up and use their lathis against the district magistrate, SDOs, Ministers and MLAs.

Therefore, I cannot but recall at this moment what a distinguished colleague of ours in this House had said in this connection. When he was a distinguished judge of the Allahabad High Court, he had occasion to remark once in his official capacity. I do not recall the exact words now, but it was something to the effect that the most organised body of people in this

[Shri Indrajit Gupta] country who were responsible for violence was the police force; they were responsible for the crimes committed in this country....

An hon. Member: Gangsterism.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That raised a lot of uproar at that time. I quite remember that. But today when we are looking back in retrospect we see how correct and how true that observation made by that judge was.

Anyway, there is not much time at my disposal now. Therefore, I just want to say one or two things about the Delhi police incident. I remember that on the 7th November last when the incidents took place outside this House which the hon. Minister remembers, everybody praised the police, and Members from all sides of the House were very loud in praise of these very same police constables, because it was said that they had stood firmly by their duty and it was they who were responsible for seeing to it that the people from outside had not broken into the sacred precincts of this Parliament and done violence; instead, the violence took place outside. We remember that. Is it not an irony of fate that today those same policemen are locked up here inside jail and are not given even E class status inside jail, whereas those same people who had tried to break their way into the Parliament House and set fire to cars in this area on the 7th November, the people who were arrested that day, were given B class? Those policemen today are kept in the C division inside the Tihar Jail and even their minimum demands are being denied to them. What I want to say is that from that time, the first rumblings of discontent were visible to everybody. The policemen were already taking part in meetings before the police stations and trying to put up their memorial of demands to the Government as long ago as November and at that time the Khoala Commission was appointed. It was promised that there would be speedy investigation and speedy redress of their most important and immediate grievances.

So far as I know, up to this day, the Khoala Commission's findings have not seen the light today, perhaps, they have submitted some recommendations to the Government I do not know; but at least no action has been taken in that matter up till today.

The majority of the Delhi policemen are not very well trained or educated people. These ordinary constables are recruited from around this place, from Haryana and from the Punjab and the rural areas round about. Very many of them are semi-literate. They are poorly paid. They are not very well trained. They are half-trained in fact, because they are brought here mainly, as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia indicated to carry out so-called security duties because of the large number of concentration of VIPS. in this capital city of our country. Their main job is to line the streets and do *patra* because so many VIPS, domestic and foreign, are perambulating and concentrating in this city all the time. This is the kind of police that we have here mainly. The discontent among these people and the grievance regarding their economic conditions were known to Government. It is not that they were not known to Government. They have been known for a long time.

But I say the most deplorable thing of all is the successive changes of mood through which this Government has passed. So long as that police force is an obedient tool which can be used to put down popular agitation and so on, so long Government is complacent and full of praise for the police, ready to defend them against anything. But once those policemen are agitated over their conditions and, perhaps wrongly advise, take to a certain path for voicing those demands, then that mood gives way to panic, sheer blind panic that the very basis of their whole regime is going to collapse. Then after action is taken against the policemen with the help of the Army, with the help of the Central Reserve Police and most of them are arrested

and put in jail, this mood changes from panic to one of equally blind revenge and vindictiveness against those people.

These are the moods through which this Government has passed. Today I am more bothered than anything else about the reports which have appeared. I would like the Minister either to confirm or to deny them, reports about the conditions in which these people are now being held for trial. Firstly, I have already mentioned the question of their not being given B division in jail. Secondly, it is reported that adequate facilities are not being given by the Delhi Administration for their legal defence. I want to know whether this is correct or not. Thirdly, suspended policemen are not getting their suspension allowance. If so, I want to know under what rule they are being deprived of it. Fourthly, suggestions made for the improvement of the Delhi police force, suggestions made by their own Police Karmachari Singh were not forwarded by the authorities to the Khosla Commission, although that Commission is, I think, empowered to give some suggestions about this matter. Fifthly, policemen declared proclaimed offenders by the Delhi Administration, a large number of them, are missing. It is alleged in the press and outside that many of them died, have been killed. We know that inside the Kingsway Police Lines, some of these people who were taken prisoner, were treated with the utmost brutality after their arrest in a spirit of revenge and vindictiveness, some of them were treated in an inhuman manner; and it is alleged that a number of them died and their dead bodies were not handed over to their relatives. I want to know whether an inquiry has been made into this and if so, what is the result of that inquiry.

Then a number of members of the Delhi Bar who have formed a committee for the defence of these people have also alleged that they are being

handicapped because they are not given details about the timings and venue of the trials held inside the jail. Bail proceedings in respect of these prisoners are hampered with delaying enquiries. The convener of this defence committee has said that the Administration has not been able to provide him even with the copy of the gazette notification of the 1933 order under which arrests under sec. 188 were held to be non-bailable. He had asked them, quite legitimately, for a copy of it so that he could see whether they have a case or not. But even a copy of that gazette notification is not made available to him.

These are some of the things which are going on. Therefore; I demand that a Judicial Commission should be appointed to go into this whole thing, the circumstances, the background of what has taken place and what is going on, the way the Government has treated these men. Therefore, I say, let them not bury their head like an ostrich in the sand. This is not going to create any permanent or lasting solution of this problem. Even Shri Ramanand Tiwari who certainly did not come here as a State Minister, was told that it is no business of yours to interfere'. He came because he is the President of the All-India Policemen's Association. He is a man with a history behind him, a man who was responsible as leader in 1946 of the Bihar policemen's strike, which was at least partly responsible for putting these gentlemen opposite in power in Delhi. Of course, he was punished by the British Government. But today he is a Minister. His services could have been utilised at least to bring about some kind of a settlement. But that was rejected.

Therefore, this attitude of the Government should change. This blind and vindictive revengeful attitude should go and the Government should behave in a more human way towards these policemen.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji
(Howrah): Mr. Speaker, in the morning, when I tried to draw the

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

attention of the House to certain incidents which occurred in Howrah, I was prevented from doing so far certain reasons best known to you. Luckily I have got an occasion to mention that fact before the House.

It has been mentioned in the newspaper, as has been mentioned by Mr. Gupta, that even the officer in charge of the police station ran amuck and beat up the District Magistrate, SDO and everybody, but he concealed the fact that the matter arose because our ex-M.P. Mr. Mohammad Elias, was arrested and then certain people were set upon and a cry was raised that he should be released, and the police was coerced to release this gentleman. I have nothing to say about what happened, but from what appears in the Statesman of today it seems the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution were trampled down there.

There is a historical hat there, and come from that place. The hat has been there for the last hundred years, and it has a historical role to play there. Most of the poor villagers come there to their merchandise sold, and for their living. It has two unions. One, run by the Congress, of which I happen to be the President, and Mr. Mohammad Elias is the president of the other union. What happened was that when the sole owner, proprietor of the hat was attacked, he went to the court to file a case, but he was encircled and threatened so much that he had to flee to a hospital to take shelter. Even the sanctity of the hospital premises was not honoured and there also the same thing happened. . . (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this, that what the House is discussing . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Chair knows what we are discussing. He need not

say. Mr. Indrajit Gupta spoke about the Calcutta riots. He never objected. This is not fair. There is no point of order.

Let him come to Delhi police now.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: An atrocious thing happened, and it would be good for the hon. Members on the other side to listen to this. These proprietors were forced to sign a blank paper donating the hat, as reported in the newspaper, to the West Bengal Government.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Is it his contention that because of these things, policemen should beat up the District Magistrate?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: I am prepared to hand over this hat to my hon. friend. The hat was donated to the West Bengal Government under coercive forces. Then, what happened? The DIG of police had to run in search of a police officer in charge of a police station. Such a state of affairs is generated because we have been creating certain perverse conditions in this country.

When I read about this Delhi police affair I was in Calcutta. I was astounded. I thought the rule of law had completely vanished. I was about to send a telegram to our Home Minister asking whether he had vacated his responsibility, liquidated his position, whether he had been functioning at all.

The police have certain obligations and duties. We must not be carried away by certain emotional considerations. I have known Dr. Lohia for a long time since his school and college days. I know he is an emotional man I do not grudge him his emotion but I will certainly remind him that when taking the responsibility of a free nation; we should not be carried away merely by sentimental considerations

The Police have a certain responsibility and a certain obligation as the protector of the law and order in this country. The hon. Member there still thinks that we are trying to regulate our police force in the same manner as the British here did. It is not so. I am coming from a State where the police got their service conditions ameliorated by constitutional means by appealing to the Government. The Congress Government which had been damaged so often by the Opposition had set up a police commission which made revolutionary recommendations to meet the conditions of the police forces there. They should not therefore resort to this type of unlawful action. I was astonished when I found that on the 14th of April about 1,000 policemen came in front of the House of the Home Minister and squatted there in spite of promulgation of section 144. That was violation of law by the policemen themselves. I congratulate our Home Minister for having shown commendable forbearance and tolerance. In spite of the violation of law by the policemen in this manner, he appeared before them and in his speech sympathised with their aspirations and promised that he would look into their affairs. He of course cautioned them also that they were the upholders of law and order in the country and if they failed to protect the law, civilised life would be impossible. It was found out that there was a conspiracy hatched; probably there were some hidden hands behind them. Some posters and syclostyl-ed papers were pasted in the police lines in 1904 investigations carried on revealed that some disgruntled officers in conjunction with certain hidden forces were doing these things and an attempt was made to curb this. Even then the Government took steps to look into the demands of the policemen. They set up a commission to go into the conditions of service. Then, about the penalty. I think my hon. friends who have spoken cannot challenge these facts which are stranger than fiction in the minds of some peo-

ple on account of some emotional considerations. If we have to function as a civilised society, we must have a code of conduct for our police and military people. It is fortunate that there are non-Congress Governments functioning elsewhere and the hon. Members know that in Managhat also when a police officer committed excesses they had to arrest the police officer and put him into prison. He was not classified. If a policeman does something wrong, he has to be penalised and he has to bear the suffering as any other common citizen. Everybody has got the right to ask a classification in the proper way.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members not to proceed with this adjournment motion because the matter is sub judice and the courts will have to go into these things and if hon. Members make comments which go out to the Press, it will be difficult for the courts to come to correct conclusions. By so doing we will be doing more injustice to the people whom we want to serve and therefore I would request them to withdraw this motion.

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah (Junagadh): The year 1857 was a year of great historic significance. What happened then? Though the British described it as the sepoy mutiny, we liked to call it as the first war of Indian independence, 110 years after that, when this Government took over the real sepoy mutiny took place in the city of Delhi. What happened? Just like the mutiny had its manifestation on the Parade Ground of Meerut, the same thing happened on the Parade Ground in Delhi, and that was the manifestation of that mutiny, and just like the British army had to be called out to quell that rebellion or the mutiny, the Indian armed forces were called out by our own Government to suppress or quell the mutiny of this period. This was an

[Shri Virendrakumar Shah]

event, most serious and unusual, causing grave concern to all law-abiding citizens of this country, and the sights witnessed were unusual. For 24 hours there was no law and order in this capital city of India. The Home Minister was surrounded by the police who were supposed to maintain law and order themselves causing a breach of law and order. And we got adverse international publicity all over the world as if a revolt was taking place in this country.

I have great sympathy for these policemen, though I have no sympathy with the strike or the action they took, nor do I have any sympathy with those who might have been instrumental in instigating them to take this action which I consider an action which was very serious and which endangered the unity and solidarity of this country.

It is unfortunate that certain elements might have thought it fit to make political capital out of the miseries of these poor policemen of Delhi. It is unfortunate and it is condemnable also. To exploit the law and order arm of any government for one's own political purposes is a thing—I am sure those of my hon. friends and others who might have thought it fit to do so would have now realised—which would not do good to any party in power and we certainly dissociate ourselves from this sort of action. But certainly we must examine the causes as to why this happened, and I think the Home Ministry of this Government should share this blame squarely and fully. It is entirely due to their shirking the responsibility; they were not responsive to the problems and difficulties of the policemen of Delhi. Not only they turned a deaf ear but as usual with everything, they showed a blind eye to the problems of the Delhi policemen. My hon. friend Dr. Lohia has with great eloquence described the

hardships, the plight, which these policemen have suffered, such as, their low income. I am told that even the cobbler, the dhobi and the barber is better paid by the police than the police constable; even the Municipal sweeper is better paid than the police constable whose duties are much more onerous than those of these people.

Take the housing problem which was described here; take the rising prices. What do all these lead to? Not only do they lead to corruption but I am sure one cannot blame them, though one cannot appreciate if it leads to trade unionism, because, it is those sitting in the Treasury Benches who caused all these things to happen, to make the policemen form a trade union which is not allowed; when they did it, when their problems were there did anyone care? Certainly not. The unrest was simmering since 1954 under the very nose of the Home Ministry here which maintains for all India nearly 18 officers of the rank of Inspector-General of Police. Under their very nose when the trade union activities were being organised since 1954—when even newspapers drew their attention to the explosive situation in the country. A foreigner, Karan Singh Beria, could come and stay for months in this country and create trouble. Even then the Government, with all the Intelligence at their command, could not find it out till the situation really exploded. Senior officers were aware of this, but nobody wanted to take the initiative to convey it to the Government. They were helpless. Their was politicking amongst the police forces. Police officers were mainly concerned with pleasing the VIPs. It was indicated to them that their main job was to guard this treasure on the Treasury Benches that we have got here! Even though the British Prime Minister's house is guarded by one policeman, our Chief Ministers must have 25 to 30 policemen in *cognito* to guard their

houses. When they go out, their car is preceded by a wireless police van with 6 or 7 armed men, followed by another police van with 6 or 7 armed men, as though these Kohinoors are in great danger of being lifted from this country? I would quote from the *Statesman* to show that all sorts of politicking is taking place here:

"A Central Minister wanted his personal bodyguard to be promoted out of turn, another wanted that his bodyguard be nominated for election to Delhi Corporation. Since politicians and even ministers were accessible to the men, officers were invariably ignored."

So, the situation ultimately erupted into what happened.

There was no contact between the officers and the men. Our Home Minister has been till recently Defence Minister and he knows that in the army the particular thing they have to see is that great contact is maintained between the officers and the men. No money was being sanctioned by Government whenever asked for. The practice of this Government is, they would wake up only very late. Even the legitimate demands of the police or any section of the society will be heard only when there is an agitation.

They have four-decade-old rules. Dr. Lohia said, they are 100 years old. How do you expect them to show devotion to duty, discipline and courtesy to the citizens when they are paid so low? They are recruited so badly. They are not trained properly. The Government is insensitive to this very vulnerable and sensitive branch of service, which is most important. Particularly when we desire that there should be no trade unionism in the police, the responsibility of the Government is much greater to see that they are responsive and they keep their ears and eyes open and listen to what is happening and they do not

give cause to them to voice their grievances through trade unionism. But Government do not do that.

In fact, I should suggest that if the predecessor to the present Home Minister had to leave on account of what happened outside Parliament House in November last, what happened in April this year should make the present Home Minister consider whether it would not be right for him to follow his predecessor even in that.

Let there be British type of police councils where the representatives of the Government and of the police forces are there to look into their problems and grievances. I would also urge that the report of the Police Commission when submitted be acted upon quickly and not shelved as usual.

17 hrs.

श्री बलराम मशोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में अभी यहाँ जो कुछ कहा गया है, मैं मन्मत्ता हूँ, वह बहुत कुछ सुनी मुनाई बातों पर कहा गया है। दिल्ली पुलिस की समस्याएँ वास्तविक हैं, और उन समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आज से नहीं। कई वर्ष पत्रों में खींचा जा रहा था। उनका वेतन बहुत कम है। सन् 1947 में पुलिस कास्टेबल का वेतन पटवारी के वेतन से 5 रु० अधिक होता था, आज पुलिस कास्टेबल का वेतन पटवारी के वेतन से 33 रु० कम है। पहले दिल्ली बहुत छोटी थी और एक जगह में दूसरी जगह जाना आसान था। आज दिल्ली बहुत फैल गई है। यहाँ पर 16 हजार कास्टेबल हैं, और उन में से 10 फीसदी के पास ही रहने के लिये स्थान हैं। उन्हें दूर दूर स्थानों से इ्यूटी पर घाना पड़ता है। महंगाई के बढ़ने के कारण उनका जीवन दूसरों को गया है। दिल्ली में सर्वो काफ़ी

[श्री बलराज मज्रोक]

पड़ती है। उनको सड़ियों में भी नर्म बंधिया नहीं दी जाती। इस प्रकार की धनकों समस्यायें दिल्ली की पुलिस की थीं। मैंने पिछली बार पार्लियामेंट में कहा था— 1961 में जब मैं यहाँ मेम्बर था कहा था— थाप रिफार्म निकलवाकर देखा लें—कि दिल्ली पुलिस की बहुत सी समस्यायें हैं जिनको हल किया जाना चाहिए। इन समस्याओं की ओर मैंने सरकार का ध्यान खींचा था। लेकिन उन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। पांच साल तक सरकार सोती रही। पुलिस वालों ने जब देखा कि उनकी समस्याओं का कोई हल नहीं होता है तब उन्होंने धावाज उठाई लेकिन उनकी इस धावाज को सुना नहीं गया। तब उन्होंने सोचा कि एजीटेशन का ही एक मार्ग है जिसको सरकार सुनती है और उन्होंने भी एजीटेशन का मार्ग अपनाया। उन्होंने यूनिवर्स बनाई। यूनिवर्स बना कर उन्होंने अपनी मांगें उठानी शुरू कीं। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी भी यामेंगे कि उनकी जो मांगें हैं वे जायज क्यों हैं। गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यूनिवर्स नहीं बननी चाहिये। इसलिये यहाँ लोक सभा में यह एक विधेयक लाये कि यूनिवर्स बनाने का अधिकार उनको नहीं है परन्तु पुलिस एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है, इसको मान लिया गया। इस तरह से यहाँ पर एक पुलिस कर्मचारी संघ बना दिया गया। इस संघ का एक संविधान बना और उन संविधान के अन्तर्गत इन्होंने अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार निभा और इन्होंने अपनी बात कहनी शुरू की।

उनकी एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत यह थी कि यहाँ पर जो सब इन्स्पेक्टरों की भरती होती है वह कानून के मुताबिक, कम्ब के मुताबिक होना चाहिये। इनको 'रेकर्स' में से लिया जाना चाहिये। जो कांस्टेबल भरती होता है और हीट कांस्टेबल बनता है उसको घाने बाकर सब इन्स्पेक्टर बनाया

जाना चाहिये, इन्स्पेक्टर बनाया जाना चाहिये और कम्ब के मुताबिक वह बन सकता है। परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया। इस बारे में मामले की मुकद्दत ही यहाँ से होती है कि एक ही नए सब इन्स्पेक्टर भरती कर लिये गये। पुलिस कर्मचारी संघ ने कहा कि यह बात गलत है। आपके नियमों के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक पचास प्रतिशत डायरेक्ट भरती कर सकते हैं और बाकी पचास प्रतिशत लोग आपके रैक में से लेने चाहिये। उस वकत कर्मचारी संघ को इस बात को कहने का अधिकार था। यहाँ कहा गया है कि वे पुलिस कांस्टेबल हैं वे पुरानी धरोहरों की परम्परा पर चलते हैं। लेकिन पुलिस अफसर भी उन्ही परम्परा में चलते हैं, यूरोपेलीय भी तो उन्ही परम्परा में चलती है। अफसर समझते हैं कि कांस्टेबल हवारे घाने बोलें, वे हवारे मानने अपनी धावाज उठावें, हमारे सामने मांगें पेश करें। यह कैसे हो सकता है। इस प्रकार पुलिस और उनके अधिकारियों में तनाव पैदा होने लगा। पुलिस वालों ने यहाँ यहाँ पुलिस लाइन में सभ्ये बगैरह कीं। मैं कल जेल में गया था और इन लोगों से मिला था। मुझे उन्होंने बताया कि कर्मचारी संघ का जो संविधान है और जिसको सरकार ने माना है, उसके अन्तर्गत हमें पुलिस लाइन के अन्दर भीटिये करने का अधिकार था परन्तु जब उनको सुना कर कहा गया कि थाप भीटिये नहीं कर सकते हैं तब उन्होंने भीटिये करना बन्द कर दिया। उसके बाद 14 अगस्त को मात पुलिस कर्मचारियों को एक रज दिवसिलस के घाँवर में दिया गया। वे जो दिवसिलस के घाँवर चिये गये चौबहु अगस्त को वे लारी नकबकी की अड़ निकले। अगल उन्होंने नकबकी का भी तो सरकार उन्हें नकबेव कर सकती थी, उन्हें सुनाकर कह सकती थी,

समझा सकती थी, दिल्ली के अन्दर कुछ और लोग हैं, उनके अतिरे उनको समझा सकती थी। हम पुलिस को बरगमाते नहीं, हम बग़ावत करवाना नहीं चाहते हैं, इंडिपेंडिन्स पैसा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर हमारा भी उनके साथ सम्बन्ध है। वे हमारा आदर करते हैं। सरकार की बात नहीं सुनते वे तो हमारी सुन सकते थे। सरकार चाहती तो कांतिपूर्वक ढंग से काम हो सकता था। हमें सरकार विश्वास में थे सकती थी। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। लेकिन उनको डिसमिस कर दिया गया। इन्होंने जलते पर तेल का काम किया और उससे उत्तेजना फैल गई। उद्दिग्ण होकर उन लोगों ने एक ऐसा रास्ता अपनाया जो ठीक नहीं था। उन्होंने जो अनुसन्धान, जो गृह मंत्री के घर के बाहर बेरा डाला वह उचित नहीं था। परन्तु इसमें मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज भी इनवाल्ड थीं। उन्होंने डिस्कॉन्ट का, उनके असन्तोष का लाभ उठा कर अपना पोलिटिकल खेल खेलना चाहा और वह कुछ की बात है। उन में से कुछ लोग जाबद जाने या धनजाने में हम प्रकार के पोलिटिकल लोगों का निकार बन गए।

हमारा यह निष्पत्त मत है कि जहाँ तक देश की धार्मिक फोर्सिस का सम्बन्ध है जहाँ तक देश की पुलिस का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें पोलिटिकल से बाहर रखना चाहिये। पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का उन के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं रहना चाहिये। उन के अन्दर उन को रूचि नहीं लेनी चाहिये। अगर कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज वा पोलिटिकल नेता उन के बीच में न पड़ते, उन्हें उकसाते नहीं तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है—जो लोग उन में काम कर रहे थे, उन में से बहुत से मेरे परिचित हैं, मेरे सहपाठी भी हैं,—कि वे उस प्रकार की हुरकत नहीं करते। लेकिन वे उद्येय में जा कर और कुछ उन से मिलती हो गई। हुरकत फैलती कर सकती है। उन से

भी मिलती हो गई। उन्होंने ने एक रास्ता ऐसा अपनाया जो रास्ता बिल्कुल गलत था।

परन्तु सरकार को बिडविटिड नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिये। जिन को पकड़ा गया है उन की जमानतें नहीं हुई हैं। जेल के अन्दर उन के मुकदमे चलते नहीं हैं। मैजिस्ट्रेट के आने जाने का कोई समय नहीं है। वह कितने बजे आता है इस का कुछ पता नहीं है। कभी वह पांच बजे पहुँच जाता है और कभी तीन बजे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री इस की इन्चायरी करें। जो लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उन में से एक को भी बुला लेते हैं, कभी दूसरे को। कब और कब वे अपने बकील बुलायें इस का पता नहीं है। कोर्ट किस समय लगती है इस का बकीलों तक को पता नहीं होता है। उन की जमानतें तक नहीं नी जाती हैं। एक का पिता मर गया उस की जमानत नहीं हुई। एक की लड़की की शादी भी उस की जमानत नहीं हुई। जो मुबिद्दायें एक बड़े से बड़े गम्भीर जुर्म करने वाले आदमी को दी जाती हैं, वे मुबिद्दायें तक उन को नहीं दी जा रही हैं। बी कनास तक उन को नहीं दी जा रही है। यह उचित नहीं है। उन का दोष है, उन्होंने मिलती की है। मै इंडिपेंडिन्स के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। परन्तु जिस ढंग से उन्हें सजा दी जा रही है, वह गलत है। 13 लोगों को डिस्मिस किया गया है, 316 लोगों की सचिसिस टर्मिनेट की गई है। बार ली लोगों ने स्वाकपक्ष दे रखे हैं। चाहे उन के प्यागपनों को स्वीकार किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है लेकिन वह सब ठीक नहीं है। इस प्रकार से नी ली या एक हजार लोगों को धाय निकाल देंगे तो उस का क्या परिणाम होगा ? अगर उन को जेलों में डालते हैं तो ऊः महीने, साल या दो साल के बाद धाय को उन को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। नव दिन्सो ही नहीं सारे देश में एक प्रकार का वे असन्तोष पैदा करेंगे। वे लोग अगर जगह जायेंगे और बतावेंगे कि किस तरह वे उन के साथ जुम्न हुआ है। धाय सारे देश में असन्तोष है। संघर्षाई बढ़ रही है। सेवाओं की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है।

[श्री बलराम मसोक]

इससे घाय किसी का जमा नहीं करोगे। जिस चीज को घाय बराना चाहते हो उस को घाय फैलावेंगे। यह रास्ता नजस है। घाय उन के प्रति बदले की भावना के काम न लें। उन से बचती हुई है। कुछ डिपार्टमेंटल कार्रवाई घाय कर सकते हैं। कुछ इनक्वायरी घाय करवा सकते हैं। अगर किसी ने बाबोलेंस की है तो उस के खिलाफ घाय एक्शन ले सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जानकारी के मुताबिक उन में के किसी के ऊपर बायसेंस का आरोप नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हालांकि प्रोबोकेशन हुआ है फिर भी उन्होंने ने बाबोलेंस नहीं की है। वे कर सकते थे लेकिन नहीं की। वे सान्तिपूर्ण रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन को निकासने की, उन को हितमिम करने की बात सरकार न सोचे। उन को नौकरी पर वापिस लिया जाए, उन के खिलाफ डिपार्टमेंटल कार्रवाई को जाय।

जो कर्मचारी मंच है उस को साम्यता घाय ने बल्य नहीं की है। कर्मचारी मंच घाय भी मौजूद है। उन मंच के अध्यक्ष हैं, बंसी है। उन को घाय बुनाइये, उन से बात कीजिये और बात करने के बाद कोई रास्ता निकालिये।

इस वकत तो यह लोकलाइज्ड एकेडर है। लेकिन अन्य प्रश्नों की पुलिस के अन्दर भी अवन्तोच है। घामंड कोसिस के अन्दर भी अवन्तोच घायक है। देव भर में यह चीजा हुआ है क्योंकि मसिम कंडीशन बही है जो पुरानी बली घा रही है। प्रफ़लरों को राहत मिली है, कामंडबलों को नहीं मिली है, जवानों को नहीं मिली है। उन का यह अवन्तोच किञ्च रूप में प्रकट होगा कोई नहीं कह सकता है। इसलिये मैं मनजता हूँ कि यह एक प्रकार की हमारे लिये बाधिम है। इस से हमें सबक सीखना चाहिए। सरकार एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी मुकरर करे जैसे अमरीका के अन्दर सिनेट समंड कोमिज कमेटी बनाई गई थी। इस प्रकार की एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी समंड कोमिज के लिये घाय बनाने

को बुने, पुलिस बालो के लिये, जवानों के लिये और उनकी क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, क्या मजबूरियाँ हैं, उन में क्या-क्या अवन्तोच के कारण हैं, इन का पता लगावें और घाय को इन्हें दूर करने के सुझाव दें। इन सब चीजों को यह पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर लावें, सिनेट के सामने लावें और तब इन की मजबूरियों को इन के अवन्तोच को दूर करने का प्रबल किया जाए। यदि ऐसा होगा तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति होने की हानत पैदा नहीं होगी, उस को रोका जा सकेगा। अन्यथा मुझे डर है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति होती रहेगी। घाय देव के अन्दर जिस प्रकार एक तरह से अराजकता के हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं, कुछ लोग "निहिमिस्टिक एटीट्यूड" अपना रहे है। इन हालात के, इस पृष्ठभूमि के अन्दर, इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का घटना न देख के हित में है, न जनता के हित में, न देव की एकता के हित में और न ही देव की सुरक्षा के हित में। इन प्रश्न के दो पहलू है, एक मानवीय पहलू और दूसरा राष्ट्रीय पहलू। दोनों पहलुओं का विचार करनी है। सही रास्ता घाय को निकालना चाहिए। इन को घाय अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का बचाव न बनार्ये, प्रेस्टीज पर घाय बड़े न रहे। बग़ी बेरा निवेदन है।

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of Members who want to speak. If you cut short your speeches I will be able to call at least one from each group. Now, I will call one or two Members from this side. Shri Randhir Singh.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मेरे लिए यह मानना एक जाती मोहबत का है। मैं बोड़ा सा बड़बाली भी आरबी हूँ। वे जो घायकी जैनों के पीछियों के पीछे हैं, वह मेरे खून का नामला है, मेरे अपने किम्व का नामला है, मेरे अपने भाई हैं, मेरे अपने हरिवाचा के साथी हैं। नी ली वा ह्यार आरबी को जैनों में है उन में से 95 परसेंट ऐसे आरबी हैं जो दिल्ली के बास बास के इलाकों के ली ली

पचास पचास मील के चारों तरफ के इलाके से आते हैं। मुझे एकसौस इस बात का है कि वे सयाने घादमी बखले बन गए, मियाली कीड़ों के हत्ये चढ़ गए, इन की घकन मारी गई, उन्होंने गलती की। मैं ममजता हूँ कि उनके साथ अच्छा सलूक होना चाहिये। मैं ममजता हूँ कि जैसा कि जनसंघ के प्रधान, श्री बलराज मधोक, ने कहा है, इस में मियाली नोएपन था गई। किन्हीं सी० पी० प्रबन्धन ने, जो किसी पार्टी के हैं, इन लोगों को उकसाया, एक बुनज्जम पार्टी की तरफ से पुलिम फोर्स को उकसाया और कहा, चढ़ जा बेटा मूलों पर बनो करेगें चलावान। इस तरह उन में हजार घादमियों का गोंगमार खन्म किया। जो कि डिमिमि कर दिए गए। दो बार बद-किरमत तो भर भी गए। एक मान पढ़ते इन पार्टी वालों ने—मैं उन को जानता हूँ, लेकिन उनका नाम नहीं लूया—स्टूडेंट्स को भी मरवा दिया होगा। मैं होम मिनिस्टर माहब की तारीफ करना हूँ कि उन्होंने मेदाख्यान कर के हाक्यात को बचाया, वना हमारे मैकडां, हजारो नोजवान, हमारे खिचने हुए फूल, हमारे स्टूडेंट्स मियाली पार्टीवालों का शिकार हो जाते।

मैं बहाने माहब को धरती करना चाहूंगा कि वह फराकदिन बने। इस देस में उन को रेपुटेसन एक फराकदिन नेता की बन गई है। मैं उन को बलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो घादमी इस बकल जेस में है, डिमि बकल वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से, तो इन्ही घादमियों के आदियों, बाबाघो, बख्शां और बापो ने दिखवान, मिवाभकोट, उडी, फारगिय, परानकोट, लाहौर, बाइनेर और कन्नूर में पाकिस्तान में टक्कर ली, एक एक घादमी ने पाकिस्तान के बार बार टैक करके किये और हरियाणा के एक एक जवान से इच्छोगिम कैलास पर बने पांच-पांच, छ-छ: पिल-बाकिमज को नबाह किया। वे लोच बहुत जोसे हैं, लेकिन बहुत बहापुर, दिलीर, और डिमिनिमि है। यह टैक है कि वे लोच बहुत में था गए, लेकिन बने

से बड़ा घादमी भी गलती कर सकता है। महात्मा गांधी से बड़ा घादमी दुनिया में नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उन्होंने भी घपनी "हिमालयन ब्लंडर" की बात मानी।

वे यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे इन आदियों और माधियों ने गलती की है। श्री मधोक ने बड़ा अच्छा किया कि उन्होंने ने यहां पर सच्ची बात कही। मैं उन का मुँह खूना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने धपांजीसन में होते हुए भी हकीकत बयान की। उन्होंने ने एक ऐसी बात कही, जो कि एक फराकदिन घादमी ही कह सकता था। अब तक मैं ममजता था कि उधर मारे बांधो इंग्लैंड पीटने वाले हैं, लेकिन नहीं, यहां पर एक-बाध ऐसे की घादमी हैं, जो मच्छी बात कहने हैं।

श्री प्रकाशचौर झारखी (हापुड) : पापट भाफ घादर। माननीय सदस्य ने "मूठ खमने" की जो बात कही है, वह धन-पालियामेटरी है, इस लिए उन जब्दों को रिफाई में निकाल दिया जाये।

श्री बटल बिहारी बालवेबी (बलरामपुर) : चूकि दो मर्दों में बात है, इस लिए इन को रहने दिया जाये।

श्री रत्नचौर सिंह : अगर पुलिम और फौज में डिमिनिमि नहीं होगा, तो देस का क्या बनेगा। अगर बंगाल में पुलिम में बुनिवन बने और वहा पर दका 144 को तोड़ा जाये, मन्गोन्ज लगाए जाये और डिमास्टेशन हो, तो वहां की सरकार क्या करेगी? अगर केरल में ऐसा हो, तो श्री गोपालन और उन श्री नम्बूरीपाद सरकार क्या करेगी? अगर उडीसा, बिहार, यू० पी०, पंजाब या हरियाणा में इन तरह ता को तोड़ा जायेगा, तो वहां की सरकार क्या एक्शन लेगी। मैं कोई तानाजनी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर पुलिम और फौज में डिमिनिमि नहीं होगा, जो कि या एंड घादर के कस्टोडियन हैं, तो देस खनरे में पड़ जायेगा।

मैं इस बात की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ कि डिन्वी के मामले में हुफूमत की तरफ से

[श्री रमणीय सिंह]

श्री अरुण ठीर से होय मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से काफ़ी मुबारकबाद दी गई, आई. जी० को सारे सैट-अप को देखने के लिये कहा गया, एक मुनित कमीशन मुकदरें किया गया, विल की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, कुछ कनेसेमन्स और कैंसिलिटीय दी गई। लेकिन जल्दबाजी में कुछ नहीं हुआ करता है। ये काम धाहिस्ता धाहिस्ता होते हैं। हमें विश्वास है कि जहाँ बहामन साहब होय मिनिस्टर होने, वहाँ छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारियों के साथ जमाई की ही बातें होती, बुराई की नहीं।

• मैं बहामन साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश के होयहार, महापुर और कांवास विपाहिषों से, जो उन की कमान में देश के लिए सड़ते हुए शीरबक, महापीर बक और परमपीर बक के चुके हैं, एक-आध विस्तिमिन तोड़ने की बात हो भी गई है, तो भी वह ताफ़त दिल रखें। इस का जण्डा अगर होना, बुरा अगर नहीं होना।

मैं आप से माफ़ी चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने अपने कल्प से दो मिनट ज़बादा ये लिए। मैं आप का जकूर हूँ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I had the privilege with some Members of Parliament to have a discussion with the Prime Minister on this subject of the grievances of the Delhi Police. I went from a meeting addressed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and other leaders. I told them that I was not going to be a party to any demand which might lead to the escalation of indiscipline. When the Prime Minister saw me, she said 'Mr. Chatterjee, I am glad that you have come; don't you agree that it is better not to have a police force if there has got to be indiscipline and you have got to put up with it?'. I said that I was the Chairman of the First Police Commission appointed in India, and I know what is exactly the position of the police force in India, how they have got to be trained and how they have got to go their duty. But they have got many grievances. Mr.

Speaker, I ought to assure this House that neither Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia nor Shri S. M. Banerjee nor Shri M. L. Sondhi, the Jan Sangh Member of this House, and other Members of Parliament, including Shri Bhupesh Gupta from the other House, made any demand which was unfair.

What I demanded from the Prime Minister was this, firstly, no victimisation, secondly that they should be asked to join the force and start work and thirdly that Government should talk to that trade union which they recognise. I maintain that it was an absolutely fair suggestion. I pointed out that we did not make any demand which was in the nature of an ultimatum. We had put forward those very demands which Shri Y. B. Chavan as a responsible Minister of Maharashtra had himself adopted to solve successfully the many difficult employer-employee troubles in his part of India. So, we suggested that those policemen should be called back to work, and there should be no victimisation and the Government should talk to the trade union which they had recognised.

What was their grievance? They have got many grievances. The Prime Minister candidly confessed that they had many grievances. I am not going to take up the time of the House by narrating them. We all know them. The Members who have spoken already have catalogued them. The first demand was in regard to their pay. The second grievance which they had was that 70 per cent of the police force were practically without any habitation of their own, and thirdly, in the matter of promotion there was some discrimination. There were other grievances too.

At that meeting, the Prime Minister was reminding me that Mr. Khosla had been appointed to look into these matters. I have great respect for Mr. Khosla. I had the privilege of appearing before him when he was a judge of the Punjab High Court and

later when he was Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court. He is a fine judge. But what is their grievance? Their grievance is that their case was not properly presented before Mr. Khosla. Secondly, when the Khosla report was out, what did they want? They wanted a discussion among themselves, in their own place. But the order came 'No, you shall not meet and you shall not discuss the report.' Was that a fair order? I pointed out to the Prime Minister 'Was it a fair attitude to take on the part of the Government? Do not take this strike or some unfortunate incident which took place in front of Shri Y. B. Chavan's house and elsewhere as a normal thing. That was a pure aberration, and not the usual or normal standard of behaviour pattern. That is what they ought to recognise. They have behaved well, they have done well in the past, in very difficult circumstances. There was a tribute paid to the police force in this Parliament, this very police force. Why did Government treat them in this way? What was the difficulty in accepting this three-fold demand which I put forward on behalf of the police force—call them back, no conditions, they shall go back, and then you talk to them.'

Now, they had applied for recognition of their trade union. Are not policemen citizens of India? Under art. 19, have you not promised them their fundamental, basic human right to have their trade union? As you know, under art. 23, Parliament has got the right to modify the fundamental right of the armed forces and all forces charged with the maintenance of law and order. I am not going into the legalistic question whether the police come under that or not. I will proceed that the police come under that. But then until Parliament makes the law, they had got that fundamental right as any other citizens have got, to have their own trade unions.

What did the Government do? They deliberately asked the Registrar of

Trade Unions not to accept it. He was dilly-dallying. I charge him with shilly-shallying at the instance of the Government of India. No decision was taken on their demand. Naturally they got restive. Ultimately, Parliament passed this law. When the Bill was passed, what did they do? They only asked that their trade union, the Delhi Non-gazetted Karmachari Sangh, should be recognised. I think 10 members signed the letter dated, I think, 9th December 1968 addressed to the Inspector General of Police, Delhi, requesting that the formation of the Delhi Police Non-gazetted Karmachari Sangh be recognised under this Act. But each one of these 10 members has been dismissed from service, each and every one. Is that fair? Is that just? Is that equitable?

I shall not tolerate any kind of indiscipline. I will never tolerate it. But is this fair? Is this justice? Have they got no case?

What happened? I sent for Shri P. N. Lekhi, one of the responsible Advocates of the High Court of Delhi. He is the convener of this Defence committee. Shri Lekhi gave me these facts which you should know. It is a very serious situation. At present, there are 858 persons in jail. They are all given C class treatment. They are herded into over-crowded accommodation. There is no proper facility for trials in court because the magistrates come at odd hours. I asked him on this point. I met him at 10-30 a.m. He said: one magistrate came at 10 O'clock; another magistrate came at 2-30, another magistrate at 8-30 and another at 6 O'clock and went on till 10 in the night. Is this a trial? It is a farce of a trial. This is what is going on in the city of Delhi.

You have never been to the Delhi jail. The Tihar Jail! I have been in the Delhi jail and I know. There is a judgment of the Supreme Court,

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

There was some hanky-panky when I along with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee was in that jail. Organisation of defence is unfair rendering trial difficult. The manner in which complaints and challans are being put up has made the position confusing. Bails are not being accepted. Even Rs. 12,000 which were actually placed on the table in one case were not accepted. They said, 'No, you must produce a surety bond for Rs. 12,000'. In one case, a lady constable was not allowed even to have the feel of the touch of her own boy but he was carried away. Inhuman treatment is thus being meted out. Men who carried on the Goraksha andolan had all been given B class. I am not against them. But this is discrimination. The IG has not distributed one paisa as subsistence allowance, has not paid the pay for the duration of the service. The administration is not co-operating with the Defence committee, and illegally many difficulties are being created. Mr. Bhagwandas Shastri is the President, and he has addressed two letters to the Minister, but no answer has been given. I am appealing to the Home Minister not to be ruthless in this matter, to shed your ruthlessness, make a human approach. That will solve the problem.

I am supporting the suggestion made that there should be a commission appointed but it must be headed by a Supreme Court Judge to go into the matter and deal with it fully and in an impartial way.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to repeat again that if members take only five minutes, I can call three or four, and the Minister can reply at 10 minutes to 6, and then Dr. Lohia has to reply.

Shri K. K. Nayyar (Palghat). Our representative has not been called.

Mr. Speaker: Will you please sit down. I am saying there are names with me. (Interruptions).

Shri Shew Narain (Basti): On a point of order. Who is the gentle-

man shouting from that side? Let him stand up. I would like to see him. This is not the way.

श्री रा० ह० सिंह (कैलाबाद) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस देश के किसी उदामे के बहुत बुरे नेता और साथ ही इस देश के एक बहुत बुरे नेता डा० मोहिया का साथ दिया। उन साथ में ज्यादातर बार्ते पुलिस के बारे में नहीं थी, डिप्लोमिन के बारे में थी। टाइटल के बारे में थी। पहले मैं उन बारे में आप के सामने कुछ बय कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे जिले कैलाबाद में अभी दो तीन यूनाइटेड कंट के मिनिस्टर्स का हबना हुआ और स्कूलों में जा कर के उन्होंने बच्चों को रात रात में बुलवाया, सड़कों पर जाते हुए जो उनके टाइटल, कावेनी टाइट उनके सामने देव था। तो डा० माहब जिम बयन यह कह रहे थे कि जब उनके हाथ में ब्रॉक होना तो हिन्दुस्तान को काया बन्द कर देने, तो मैं डाक्टर माहब को उन बच्चों को आपके हाथ वाद विनाया बाहना हूँ, एक्सीडेंट्स और एक्सीडेंट्स ऐक्सीडेंट्स की बात करने वाले को और हर चीज इधर की इरिबिबेंट हो गई। साथ हर चीज उधर की इरिबिबेंट हो गई। साथ हम लोगों ने राष्ट्र हित को धुला दिया है, हम धूम गए हैं कि कौन की बमार्ड के लिए, कौन की वेहवूदी के लिए कौन की चीजें हैं जो हमको कायदेबन्द हो सकती हैं और कौन की मुकामबेह (अवधान)
 आप मुझे बोलने दें और आप मुझे रोक नहीं पायेंगे। आप बोलते हैं, हम की बॉय तकते हैं। आप कोई पार्लियामेंट में ज्यादा बोट से जीत कर नहीं पायें हैं। (अवधान) बीनर्जी माहब की बायल है कि वह बड़ी हक को अपने लिए चाहते हैं बड़ी हुनरा को देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं . . . (अवधान) बीनर्जी माहब, मैं बीनर्जी माहब और आपके बुलावा रहुंगा। (अवधान)

मैं शर्न करूँगा कि आज हमको यह सोचना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में हमक कुछ हक दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में जो इसके लिए धारा बनाई है, जो चुनाव बहाल होते हैं जिनके जरिए सब हटाया जा सकता है, जिनके जरिए मिनिस्टर हार सकते हैं, उस संविधान की धीर उन परंपराओं की हमें इज्जत करनी होगी और अगर भारतीय संविधान को खत्म करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस, हिन्दुस्तान की फौज और निपातियों को राजनीति का घसाड़ा बनाया जायेगा तो यह हम देश को टुकड़े टुकड़े करने का पर्यवस्य के बराबर होगा और मैं इस का विरोध करूँगा। मैं पार्लियामेंट का बह पढ़ना। मध्यम या जिनसे धायके सामने कान घट्टेजान नॉटिस दिया या पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए। मैं पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बर्जित इमारत का समर्थक हूँ लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज धाय फौज को और पुलिस का और नवजवानों को राजनीति का घसाड़ा न बनाये। धाय उनर प्रभदेस में वही सरकार जो इन लोगों को बनाई हुई है धाय बह करे में है और उन लोगों के जिन लोगों को धाय ने उकसाया था। उरा लोगों को कोशिश कीजिये, धाय वे बालें पैदा न करें, वे जहर न पैदा करे जो आपको खा जायें। हम चाहते हैं कि मजदूरों और किसानों की बालें पूरी हों, मीठवानों की बालें पूरी हों, लेकिन वह न होना चाहिये, उरा उनर प्रदेस के विभिन्नपनों को कहना पड़ा—अगर धाय पुलिस बाले हमारे स्कूल के सामने न होवे तो बच्चों की मजबूती बन्ध न होगी, इन किन्म की ट्रेडयूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बनेगी, स्कूल के विद्यालयों को मजबूत करने की प्रेरणा दी जाय, उन को मजबूत करने का बीका दिया यह कोई राजनीतिक माच की बाल नहीं मानी जा सकती।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों को पार्लियामेंटों को पूरा किया जाय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब कर्मचारियों को हक दिया जाय,

लेकिन इन बात पर भी जोर दिया जाय कि देश का पुलिस फोर्स देश के इन्टेलीजेंस का एक अंग है, देश के इन्टेलीजेंस को, देश की फौज को, देश के मरकारी अफसरों को राजनीति का घसाड़ा न बनाया जाय, हमसे देश को एकता कम होगी और मजबूती नहीं रहेगी।

श्री प्रकाशचौरा जारजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहानी एक ऐसे दुर्लभ कर्मचारी को है जो दीपावली पर दीपावली का त्यौहार अपने बच्चों के साथ नहीं मना पाता, हमलों पर अपने बच्चों के साथ हॉली का त्यौहार नहीं मना पाता। 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त ऐसे राष्ट्रीय पर्व हैं, जिनको देखने के लिये पुलिस कर्मचारियों के बच्चे भी उनी उत्साह में उत्सुक होते हैं, जैसे हमारे होते हैं। लेकिन जबकि उनके पिता को इधरी पर रहना होता है, इसलिये वे अपने बच्चों को इस राष्ट्रीय ममारों में भी मर्मिम्विन नहीं कर पाते। इन प्रकार के दुर्लभ कर्मचारियों के लिये जो अपने धार्मिक पर्वों पर अपने बच्चों के साथ नहीं रह सकते, राष्ट्रीय पर्वों पर अपने बच्चों के साथ नहीं रह सकते, अगर उनको सामान्य सुविधाओं में भी बर्जित कर दिया जाय, तो यह उनके साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अत्याचार है।

सोचना यह है कि पुलिस कर्मचारी जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का प्रमुखतम अंग हैं—क्या उनको इन प्रकार की मानें हैं, जिससे उनको मनुष्ट कर इन प्रकार के धान्दोमनों की प्रवृत्ति को पैदा होने से रोका जा सकता है। उदाहरण के लिये रमबे मंत्रालय में कुछ इन प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है, जो कर्मचारी रमबे के निर्धारित तपनाह में वे छः दिवस रुकें करेंगे, उनको एक दिन का अफकाय दिया जायगा। क्या यह सबी भी इस पर विचार करेंगे कि पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के लिए भी इन प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था कर दी जाय कि तपनाह में या मास में कुछ सुभी प्रकार की सुविधा उन को

[श्री प्रकाशवीर काल्सी]

भी दी जाय जिससे वे अपने बच्चों के साथ रह सकें और उनके साथ रह कर अपने बच्चों की और अपने परिवार की देख रेख कर सकें ।

दूसरी बात, पीछे खोसला कमीशन जिसकी नियुक्ति हुई और जिसने अपना प्रतिवेदन भी सरकार को दे दिया उस पर क्या हुआ ? जहाँ तक मेरी अपनी जानकारी है, खोसला कमीशन का प्रतिवेदन अपने के बाद भी अभी तक सरकार खोसला कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन से पूरी तरह सहमत नहीं हो पाई है और उसके आधार पर पुलिस कर्मचारियों को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें थीं, वे सुविधायें अभी तक पुलिस कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी जा सकीं ।

तीसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आपने पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिये एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की थी कि जो कर्मचारी 8 घण्टे के दैनिक द्यूटी लेते, उन को 1 घण्टा 25 पैसा मत्ते के रूप में दिया जायगा । दुर्भाग्य यह है कि पुलिस कर्मचारी 8 घण्टे के बजाय 12 घण्टे द्यूटी देता है, लेकिन क्या किया जाता है—समाप्ता 8 घण्टे द्यूटी लेने के बजाय तोड़ टोड़ कर द्यूटी ले जाती है, ताकि सवा रुपये का मत्ता किसी प्रकार इस गरीब कर्मचारी की जेब में न जा सके । इस प्रकार घण्टा दरघण्टा घतलोच उभर कर प्रवर्धन का रूप लेता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं घाने देनी चाहिये ।

मैं अपने साथियों की राय से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ कि पुलिस धीर लेना—इन दोनों में हड़ताल या इस प्रकार के प्रवर्धनों की कल्पना पैदा हो जानगी तो इस देश की सुरक्षा कवरे में पड़ जानगी और इसी दृष्टि के इस बात का समर्थन हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो पुलिस कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई का प्रवर्धन हुए, वे उन व्यक्तियों में हूँ जो इस हड़ताल और प्रवर्धनों का समर्थन

नहीं कर सकते । लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी समर्थन हूँ कि उनकी उचित मांगों पर सरकार अवश्य ध्यान दे । मुझे इस बातकी सुन कर कष्ट हुआ कि जो पुलिस कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार हुए उनको बसों में भर कर करनाल के जंगलों में रोहतक के जंगलों में, फीरोजपुर के जंगलों में छोड़ा गया । बाकिर कार में भी अनुपम्य हैं । अगर आपने उनको दण्ड देना है तो दण्ड देने की भी कोई उचित प्रक्रिया होती है, मानवीय उपाय होते हैं, उनको पशुओं की तरह से दण्ड नहीं देना चाहिये था । इससे उनके घनवर प्रतिक्रिया की भावना पैदा होगी है । हम इस पर इस दृष्टि में विचार न करें कि यह कोई दलील प्रश्न है । यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, दलील स्तर से ऊपर उठ कर हमें इस पर निर्णय लेना चाहिये । जहाँ हम उनकी उचित मांगों का समर्थन करें और यह चाहें कि वे मरफारी मशीनरी का एक प्रनुष और जकरी घंम बन कर रहें, वहाँ उनकी समस्याओं पर भी उचित ढंग से विचार किया जाय । हम दलील स्तर से ऊपर उठ कर इस बात की निम्ना अवश्य करें कि पुलिस धीर सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के घनवर इस प्रकार के हड़ताल धीर प्रवर्धन की प्रवृत्ति नहीं पानी चाहिये, जिससे देश की सुरक्षा पर किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़े ।

Shri K. K. Nayyar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not opposing the police strike, and supporting the adjournment motion we are supporting the demands raised by the policemen of Delhi. After 20 years of Independence, and 12 years of socialist declaration by the ruling party, 16,000 policemen at the headquarter city of Delhi struck work, demonstrated and demanded more wages and more facilities to live just like human beings. Now, they are getting below Rs. 100. At the same time, the Government spend Rs. 100

for a police horse, that two-legged animal. The policemen demands, "Please give us more wages than you give to the four-legged animals." At the same time, our Home Minister faced them with the bullets, tear-gas and with suppression and other coercive methods.

Just as other friends have spoken, let me point out this. The policemen who were working in West Bengal and Kerala had expressed their opinion. I remember now, how in 1958, when the communist ministry in Kerala came to power, the leading Congressmen in Kerala connected with Delhi contacted the leading police officers and tried to overthrow the legally constituted Communist ministry there. Now, their attitude is this: they enacted that drama which was seen in West Bengal and Calcutta. In Kerala, we are very cautious from the past experience, we know the whole story. At that time, our chief Minister Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad expressed those things in Delhi, and at the same time, now, they are teaching us, "Do not play politics with policemen." Just like Punyavalan, they are speaking. If organised policemen strike work in Uttar Pradesh or West Bengal or Kerala, what will the Government do? We know.

What were the grievances of the policemen in Delhi? The burst of the police struggle is not an accidental one. The Delhi policemen were agitating for a long time for better wages and working conditions and the recognition of their union. While the Government is not willing to recognise their union, their other demands have not been considered too. At the same time, even police officers of all ranks are forbidden to press their individual claims in the matter of promotion, transfer and appeal against the punishment by approaching officials and non-official gentlemen for support or members of the Legislative Assembly for interpellations or by means of petitions submitted by relatives. Police officers of all ranks are forbidden from speaking interviews

with Ministers and Secretaries to Government in order to press such claims without the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police.

The Government not only neglected their case but threatened the policemen with dire consequences, and the policemen who were being used all these days to suppress the people's struggle, themselves became the victims of the iron hand of the State. The Government did not stop at that. They provoked the policemen by disarming more than 2,000 armed police and replaced them by the Central Reserve police. The policemen naturally resented this arbitrary steps of the Central Government, and spontaneous decision was taken by them to express their resentment to Government action. Therefore, it is the officials of the Home Ministry who were directly responsible for this state of affairs. Instead of punishing these officials, the Central Government decided to bring into the picture the Border Security Force to intimidate the policemen.

Sir, the conditions of the policemen in Delhi are simply horrifying. I have listened to the story mentioned here by my hon friends. I am told that in winter the policemen are not even provided with adequate warm clothing. How do you expect the policemen to do their duty effectively?

Mr. Speaker: All that has been said by the others.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: During the whole agitation period, the Home Minister took a high and mighty attitude. He might have been successful in suppressing the struggle temporarily. He cannot stop the cause of discontent among the policemen.

If the Government persists in its adamant attitude, the recent agitation of the policemen is likely to be repeated with more vengeance. What is the point in the boasting of the Home Minister? After detaining 1500 policemen, dismissing 600 others, encircling the entire area where the policemen

[Shri E. K. Nayyar]
and their families were residing and creating a reign of terror all over the city, the policeman's struggle was suppressed.

The Home Minister talks too much about the discipline in the police force. This, however is only an excuse to side-track the attention of the public from the real issues. The Home Minister does not care to bother about the indiscipline among the high officials who are seething with corruption. Has he done anything to stop it? Is there any discipline among ministers and among his own party men? Why should he only blame the policemen and hood-wink the people?

Sir, the appointment of a Commission has not solved any problem. Perhaps it may create many. The real problem is to take immediate steps to redress the grievance of the policemen and improve their working conditions. If the Government fails to do this, the Government should be prepared to face the situation again and again. I hope the Home Minister and the Government will not be blind to see the writing on the wall.

श्री मोलानाथ (अनवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं डा० राममनोहर लोहिया का वाक्य सुन रहा था। राजस्वाम में श्री लाल काचरिन हुई थी उन लाल की वह बात नहीं गई थी कि काफ़ी लोग मरे हैं। वहाँ पर उनमें मरे थे केवल 8 लेकिन उन्होंने 20-22 बताया था और उसी तरह यहाँ के लिये भी उन्होंने मरने वालों की संख्या बढ़ाई है जबकि कोई आदमी दरहकीकत न हो मिनिसटर के बंगले के सामने मरा है और नहीं अस्पताल में मरा है। लोहिया साहब ने और मुला साहब ने भी कहा कि बहुत ज्यादा आदमी मरे हैं जबकि कोई नहीं मरा है। इन तरह की कथन कथनों को इतने मिन्नेदार नेताओं द्वारा उठाना और यह भी बात धीरे से इस हाउस में उठे कहना एक बड़ी ही अनुचित बर्तन की बात मान्य होती है। पुलिस वालों की

उसी मोटी विचारधारा और अविचारधारा के बारे में कोई ध्यान न दिया हो यह बात कथन हो सकती है लेकिन इस तरह के मिन्नेदाराना बाराता बंग से जबपुर और दिल्ली के बारे में कहना कि बहुत अधिक लोग मारे गये यह ऐसे मिन्नेदार नेताओं के लिये अनुचित है अभी मुला साहब ने भी यह कहा कि यह भी ऐंशकीक कर गये हैं यह मर गये हैं यह भी विलकुल बेवुनियाब बात है। अगर इस तरह से यह लोग मिन्नेदाराना बंग से हाउस में कहेंगे तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस कहाँ जायेंगे? जबपुर के कांड के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी देर के लिये चाहे किसी हद तक उनका कथन सही मान भी लिया जाय इसलिए कि जो उन्होंने कहा है वह हकीकत से दूर है लेकिन जहाँ तक दिल्ली का मामला है तो पुलिसवालों का तो एंटीथैट रोम रहता है उनकी हाजिरी का रिकार्ड रहता है और इस लिए यहाँ के बारे में जो उन्होंने कहा कि बर्तनों मरे तो इस तरह के मिन्नेदाराना बंग से क्या हाउस में जो इस तरह की बात विरोधी बन के मिन्नेदार नेता लोग कहते हैं उल्टे उनकी इच्छत नहीं बढ़ती है यह मैं ध्यान से धर्म करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एम० सी० चटर्जी का वाक्य सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। क्योंकि संसद में डिप्लोम फॉर्मेशन का कानून पुलिस पर लागू किया जो कि राज्य सभा में पहले पास हुआ। यह कानून 14 नवम्बर 66 को पास हुआ और यह दिल्ली स्टेट में 3 दिसम्बर सन् 66 से लागू हो गया। उसके बाद भी 12 दिसम्बर 1966 को लाहूर कर लिये गये और 12 दिसम्बर 66 को ही कर्नलारी संघ को मान्यकरीत पुलिस कर्मचारियों का है उस की रिकर्नीकरण से बिना क्या और अब कभी इस कर्मचारी संघ के से कोई कमान्ड उठाये जा तो भी प्रीपिपरीट उन्होंने रबो उन पर बराबर दूसरे कर्मचारियों से ध्यान दिया। मैं धारण करता हूँ

कर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि 28 मार्च 1967 को आई सी० पी० से छद्म कर्मचारी संघ की एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी के मेम्बर मिले के और उनके सामने उन्होंने अपनी समान बातें रखी थीं। आई० पी० सी० ने उन लोगों से साफ तौर से कहा था कि आप लोग मीटिंग्स न करें डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन करें और स्लोमन्स न सगावें। लेकिन बाकायदा अधिकारी लोग और आतलीर से हमारे होम मिनिस्टर माहब ने बराबर उन लोगों से मुवाकात की है उनको इंटरव्यू दिया है लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव पार्टीज के लीडर्स में पॉलिटिकल एंजल के बाले इन पुनिम के मामलें को ठूल दिया है। पुनित बालों में यह ट्रेड युनियनिज्म की भावना माना देस के ब्यापक हित में नहीं होगा। यह ट्रेड युनियनिज्म और ऐडिटेसन प्रादि करने में हम लोग भी अतीत में प्रागित रहे हैं लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि आज के हालात में पुनिम जिन पर कि देस में आंतरिक सुरक्षा कायम रखने का बायबि है उसे इन तरह से उकमाना कदापि उचित नहीं है। होम मिनिस्टर माहब ने खुद उनको इंटरव्यू दिया और एग्जोर्में दिया कि यह उनकी कठिनाइयों के बारे में विचार करने और उन्हें काम पर बायबि बाने को कहा लेकिन उस पर भी यह लोग बड़ा बड़े बड़े एहते हैं तो यह कोई सिग्नल काम करने की नहीं है। धनबला जो उनके सामने बीबिबालीक हों उनको कांस्टीट्यूशनल बीस से अधिकारियों और मंत्री तक पहुंचाये और धान बर्बाद स्वतंत्र भारत में विन्नेवार कर्तासिक सरकार कायम है तो कोई बचक नहीं है कि उन की जायज मांगों पर यह बहागुपुतिपूर्वक विचार न करे। हमें जो यह स्वतंत्रता मिली है रिस्पॉन्सिबिलि कर्मानेंट मिली है यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल बीस से एकीकरण करने के मिली है। उचित तो यह था कि जब बाले इस पार्लियामेंट में डिपेंड कर्मानेंट के लिए कानून बनाना और पुनित पर भी उसे लागू करने का फैसला

किया तो उसके मुताबिक बलना चाहिये था। इसलिये मैं बर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि डा० मोहिया ने जो ऐडजोर्नमेंट मोशन नूव किया है उसको मान्यूर किया जाव।

Shri S. Kumda (Balsore): Sir, I rise to support this adjournment motion. This problem should be viewed from two angles. Firstly, it appears to me that the Delhi incident should be taken as a case in point to study what is happenig in the minds of the young officers of the police department and, secondly to fix up responsibility for what happened in Delhi. Who is responsible for this? I must say that for what happened in Delhi during the police strike the responsibility is cent per cent that of the Union Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the legitimate demands of the police officers for years together have been denied by the Government of India. Therefore, there is no escape from the point of responsibility. Today the Home Ministry might say that the police started to create some sort of a chaos in the city. Here, in this House, some hon. Member from the Treasury Benches will even go to the extent of labelling this incident as a rebellion. Can the Home Minister say that with Rs. 15 as housing allowance a poor constable can find a house in Delhi Seventy per cent of the staff are denied houses. There are many young officers in the police department who have as much desire as any other citizen in the country to build up this country in a way that we all like to have. They are much more loyal to this country than many others who only profess but not act. Therefore, we should not take this incident as a case of indication of chaos. It is a case in which the long-standing demands of these police officers were systematically denied. That has worked in the minds of young officers, who acted as a catalytic agent among the police officers, which resulted in the shape of a strike. If we simply

[Shri S. Kundu]

say that the police or the military should not have any right to go on strike, stage some demonstration or surround the Home Ministry, it will not solve the problem unless we solve the other question of providing the basic amenities to these people. These basic amenities have been denied by this Government time after time. Therefore, as has been said by some hon. Members, I would fix the entire responsibility on the Government of India.

Secondly, Sir, I would also associate with the idea that they should set up a high-power commission.

Mr. Speaker: Every speaker has made that suggestion.

Shri S. Kundu: In 1964 there was a big student upheaval in Orissa and one Commission known as the Burman Commission was appointed to go into these matters. Even some of the privileges which are granted in the Police Manual are not given to policemen. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of this suggestion of the Commission and to look into this with a dispassionate view and to grant them as much relief as possible with human consideration.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रीमान् का बहुत धन्यवादी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। मैं तो केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि तैपानियन के शब्द है कि :

“Those who will obey can give orders and those who will not obey cannot give orders.”

मैं अपने दोस्तों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के नेकर बंगाल तक घाज उन लोगों की सम्बन्धित है। घाज हम देखना चाहते हैं कि वह लोग किस तरह से डिमिप्शन में लगे करते हैं। वह उन का काम है लेकिन मैं बनवाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने लोगों से क्या कहा और उन को क्या राय दी। आई ब्रेव

ब्रह्म कर्मिण् घ्रायुर्वाहं कर्मिण्दुर्गुणी। मैं ने एक पुलिस ऑफिसर से कहा कि इस वक्त वह स्ट्राइक बरीह न करें वरना चरण सिंह उन को बिसमित कर देंगे। ऐज ए कॉन्सिडरेशन मैं ने उन से कहा कि आई ब्रेव विविंग ए ब्रह्म ऐडवाइस कि स्ट्राइक मत करो।

दिल्ली पुलिस का जो स्ट्राइक हुआ मैं उस का समर्थक नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं होम मिनिस्टर माहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि छिमा बड़ेन को चाहिये, छोटेन को उत्पात। अगर उन से कोई गलती हुई है तो आप को उन को माफ कर देना चाहिये। मैं ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि दिल्ली पुलिस को 75 ६० मिलते हैं, उन को 150 ६० मिलना चाहिये। किमी दूबने ने यह बात नहीं कही। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को कम से कम खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के लिये मकान मिलना चाहिये अगर आप धनाना रखा चाहते हैं, धोर यह जगज गर्जित बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हुन्सइबाजी का समर्थक नहीं हूँ, लेकिन डा० नोहिया ने जो प्रतिज्ञा पड़ी है उसका समर्थन करना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का पुलिस ईमानदार हो और त्यागी हो महो मानों में। मैं फारेन कंट्री से लौटा हूँ, मैं ने जमीका में पुलिस को डिमिप्शन को देखा है। वहा पर पुलिस का जो धरेंजमेंट है वह बहुत उत्तम है। हमलिये मैं होम मिनिस्टर माहब से सजेस्ट करना हूँ कि वह पुलिस को और ज्यादा धरेंजिटीज दें और उन को छोड़ दें।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जो पुलिस कांड हुआ, मायद स्वतन्त्रता के बाद वह भारत में अनप्रेसिडेंटेंस था। इसका कारण क्या हुआ कि एकदम से पुलिस के इनने लोग इस चीज के लिये तैयार हो गये, उन्होंने कानून को तोड़ा, डिमिप्शन को तोड़ा और जेल में ली गये ? इन की एक खास वैक्यूअरिब है कन्वह सालों की। आप एम्पायर कर के

वेब में कि 16 हजार लोगों में से 12 हजार लोग इस तरह के हैं जो अन्दर-नरिख हैं, जो अन्दर-फैड हैं। मैं इस का एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अब तो उन की परेड बड़ी घातमान होती है, अगर पुराने तरीके से उनकी परेड हो जाये तो यह लोग उस में गिर पड़ेंगे क्योंकि उन को खाने का नहीं मिलना, उन को जो बीज मिलनी चाहिये शरीर को बनाये रखने के लिये वह पूरी नहीं पड़नी।

17.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धार म्बीपर को गरम कपडा देने है। बपरासी को गरम कपडा देने हैं। लेकिन पुनिय बाने को गरम कपडा नहीं देने। इनका भी एक उदाहरण मैं धार को बनाना चाहता हूँ। एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल जो अपने घर में यहाँ को धा रहे थे। उसी वक्त एक कामेटबल मन्दी के मारे टिड्डन कर गिर पडा। जब उन्होंने पूछा कि वह क्यों गिर गया तो जो पुनिय के अधिदारी उनके साथ थे उन्होंने कहा कि उस के कपडे धुलने गये है। उसके बाद जहा जवाहरलाल जो रहने थे वह मे से 3-4 पॉनिपामेट हाउस तक जितने पुनिय बाने रहने थे उन को उस मान गरम कपडे दिये गये, लेकिन धोरों को गरम कपडे नहीं दिये गये। इस का मतलब यह है कि गरम कपडों को प्रावण्यकता नहीं है लेकिन वह दिये नहीं जा रहे है।

तीसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह बहुत ही जरूरी चीज है, धोर वह यह कि नीचे से लेकर लोगों के प्रयासन नहीं हो रहे है। दिल्ली में जो लोग चरती होने है उन में से धाज तक केवल दो धारमी एन० पी० बने है। जो धी धाम दिल्ली में चरती हुए है उन में से सिरी धोर को धाने नहीं लाया गया है। यह बात पुनिय बाने पन्द्रह सालों से कर रहे है। एक दरवाजे से दूसरे दरवाजे पर जाते है, तीसरे दरवाजे पर जाते है, तो ठोकर

मिलती है, जवाब नहीं मिलता, वाली मिलती है। धाखिर एक फ्रस्टेटेड धारमी क्या करे, एक दुखी हृदय क्या करे? वह वही कर सकता है जो कि उन्होंने किया। मैं उनको उचित नहीं समझता, इन्डिमिपिन को मैं ध्रष्टा नहीं समझता। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को तरक से उनको मलत नमीहत मिसी। कुछ तख ऐसे इन देश में जरूर है जो कि धाज देश में केधाम पैदा करना चाहते हैं, देश के अन्दर ऐसा कानावरण पैदा करना चाहते है जिस में कि देश के अन्दर किसी प्रकार का ना एड धाडर न रहे। मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ धोर हम उनका मुकाबला करेंगे। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस के लिये मर मे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। वह इस प्रकार के हालात पैदा कर रही है, वह ऐसे तखों के हाथों में खन रही है, जाने या धनजाने। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नरन इसके विरोध में हों वह इकट्ठे हों। मेरी पार्टी उन के साथ मिल कर काम करेगी। अगर वह इकट्ठे नहीं होंगे धोर ऐसे तखों को रखा करेंगे तो हम उनका मुकाबला करेंगे। हम देश के अन्दर जानि रखेंगे, केधाम पैदा नहीं होने देगे।

चौथा बात यह है कि किसी भी पॉनि-टिकन पार्टी को इन चीजों में नहीं धाना चाहिये क्योंकि इसके मलत नतीजे निकलने है साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पुनिय बाने लगातार या निस्वॉरिटी फोर्स बाने लगातार, मिनिटरी बाने लगातार, धपनी बाग कहते जाये, तो उनकी बात को देखने के लिये कोई चीज नो होनी चाहिये। धाखिर वह लोग क्या करे? उन के लिये क्या रास्ता है? धाप को एक ऐसी मर्गनरी डेवेलप करनी चाहिये, केवल दिल्ली के लिये नहीं, सारी धार्यों के लिये, सारी पुनिय के लिये, सारी निस्वॉरिटी फोर्स के लिये, जो उन के झगडे को तय करे अगर उन लोगों का सरकार से कोई झगडा हो तो मान धर या दो साल तक भले बस जाये, लेकिन उसके बाद एक ऐसा कमिशन जरूर होना चाहिये

[श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त]

को इन्वेस्टेंट हो और गवर्नमेंट से ऊपर हो। उस को बामना सौंपा जाये और उसका जो भी बहिष्कृत हो उस को सब तरफ से मान लिया जाये।

बोसना रिपोर्ट अन्तरिम रूप में जायद था गई है लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि सरकार उसे नहीं मान रही है। यह बहुत गलत बात होगी। सरकार को उस रिपोर्ट को मान लेना चाहिये और जो सुविधायें उस में रखी गई हैं वह दी जायें।

साखिर में एक बात कह कर मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करना कि जब बीबी का सवाल आता है, नागाओं का सवाल आता है, जो कि हमारी गाड़ियां सूट लेते हैं, जो दूसरे देशों से सम्बन्ध बनाने का नारा लगाते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान से हटने की बात करते हैं, उन से हम अन्दुस्ता से हम बात करते हैं, उन को हम यहां पर मेहमान बनाने हैं और जब पालियामेंट में इस पर सवाल उठाया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि हम झूठिंग नहीं चाहते, हम डिमांडों के रास्ते अपना चाहते हैं। उन से बात चीत करते हैं, तब जो हमारे भाई हैं, जो कि फस्ट्रेट होने की बजह से, मन्त नसीहत करने वालों की बजह से, कोई गलती कर गये हैं, उन से भी हम को बात करनी चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन को आप खना कर बीजिये और एक परिवार की हैसियत से आप को उन की रखा करनी चाहिये। आप को उन को एक दम से छोड़ देना चाहिये, सारे मुकदमे आपस से लेने चाहिये ताकि उन को भी महसूस हो कि आप देन आजाद है और देन के मुद्द मंत्री उन के साथ हैं। उन्होंने जो गलती की उसकी, काफ़ी सजा उन को मिल गई है। सब भाई बारे की तरह से एक अच्छा बला-बरक बनाना चाहिये।

Shri M. L. Senhla rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I have to call the Minister.

Shri M. L. Senhla (New Delhi): I represent New Delhi where all these events took place. I will not take more than a minute. I just want to add a point.

It is my humble submission that the police force, especially in New Delhi, has been much maligned and misunderstood. There is, I affirm, no spread of disloyalty as the term should be properly understood. This is a scare and it is my conviction, since I was in touch with most of the people, that their effort at unionisation was not something which was intended to create worker-management relationship; it was rather to find a framework of loyalty to the country. Therefore, the hon. Home Minister should now, in the opinion of most people in New Delhi, rise to the occasion and understand the need to provide them with this atmosphere of loyalty for which association in whatever form it takes place may be provided to them, so that solidarity can replace suspicion and conflict.

18 hrs.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am very grateful to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia for having moved this adjournment motion—through normally it is not welcome by the Treasury Benches—because it gives me an opportunity to discuss the police problem as early as possible in this particular session. Naturally, I am going to oppose the motion that he has moved and I am going to recommend to the House to reject it, but I shall give my reasons for that.

I would just give you the facts as I understand them. I can assure this House that there is absolutely no lack of sympathy in my mind about it. I can on the contrary, say that my efforts from the beginning of this problem were to deal with this problem with as much sympathy as possible.

It has been my privilege to serve the police for practically the last twenty years of my life. Before I

came into office, in one way or the other, naturally, we were under the protection of police but in a different sense. But after that, as a Deputy Minister, as the Home Minister of a State, as Chief Minister of a State, and later on as Home Minister here, for the last fifteen to twenty years of my life, I can claim to have had some intimate knowledge of the police problems, and I can also claim some intimate sympathy for their problems as well. I am trying to be personal because I want to assure this House that there is absolutely no lack of sympathy at all in this matter.

I came on the scene of the Delhi police in November, 1966, when there was the problem of the recognition of the union. The Bill which later on became an act, to which Shri N. C. Chatterjee has now made a reference, was being considered in this House and I assured this House that though that Bill was being passed, our attitude would not be to deny them of any facility of association though we did not propose to treat it as a trade union activity. It is much better to be very clear on certain things rather than try to be merely sentimental and emotional and try to say something more than what we could do. That was why I said at that time that we would certainly allow them a forum where they could voice their grievances in order to get justice, but at the same time we did not propose to recognise it as a trade union activity. After that, there were long, delayed and complicated negotiations between the police officers and the policemen for the recognition of their Sangh. The Sangh was named in a particular way; they were very much attached to it; the name was considered by some people to represent a trade union or some association of a trade union. But my predecessor in office had thought this way, and I thought also that, that was very right, that we should not fight on names but we should allow them to have that name. Certain more concessions were agreed to and an agreed constitution

was accepted. I thought that the whole thing had been set off to go on peacefully and in the right manner. But, unfortunately, that did not happen. It is not that these policemen were at fault, but possibly they were very badly advised, by whom, I do not know. The advisers can search their own hearts about it, whoever they may be.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): If they have the hearts.

An hon. Member: We should know whom he means.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There were certain difficulties, I quite agree. The police force of Delhi has grown up in a very big way as Delhi itself has grown in a very big way. About twenty years before, the population of the city was just about half a million, but now it has become a city with about 3 or 3½ million. As the city went on increasing in size, naturally, all the services including the police service grew in a haphazard manner. There were certainly some difficulties about it.

Certain deficiencies did creep in. Recruitment was done in that manner. There was no police force with an officer cadre in Delhi as such. Naturally many came on deputation from different States. I know the success of a police force depends ultimately upon the officer-men relationship. A force is good or bad according as the officer cadre of it is good or bad. I agree with that, because that was my experience in the armed forces also. Naturally the officer cadre had not got that feeling of belonging to the City. They had to look up to their own careers in their own States. For example, if some people come from the UP force cadre or the Punjab cadre or the Rajasthan cadre or the Madras or Bihar cadre, they have to look to their future in those cadres. These are some of the difficulties. So naturally, we wanted to go into them and see what could be done. There were

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

certainly some genuine grievances, as well. I wanted to give this information to the hon. House not because we did something which was not due; it was certainly due.

One thing was that all these things had to be looked into rather more carefully by a responsible body of experts, if I may say so, because it was not merely a question of giving what was due to the policemen; it was at the same time, a responsibility to the citizens of Delhi also their due, because the citizens are also entitled to have the services of an efficient police organisation.

In order to examine all these questions, a Commission was appointed, headed by Shri Khosla. Shri Khosla is a very distinguished Judge. He was assisted by another member Shri B. N. Mullick, who was the DIB. But we did not wait for the recommendations of this Commission, because we thought that it was very essential that we should do something to look into the immediate problems of these people. I know the housing problem was a pressing problem. There was a crash basis scheme of housing estimated to cost about Rs. 50 lakhs. It was sanctioned immediately. The question of getting land is a very complicated question in Delhi, as it is in every big city in India. That question was also solved. I am sure in the course of a couple of years they will certainly start getting the houses they need. There was the question of special allowance when they were on duty for more than 9 hours. There was the question of providing transport when they were coming from other places. There was the question of providing some sort of winter uniforms. A decision has been taken about that. There was the question of providing mosquito nets. These are all human requirements. These questions have been looked into and certain decisions have been taken.

I thought as we were looking into these problems, they had been provided with a new forum where they

could voice their grievances and things would go right. But having done all this, I was very disappointed when during the last session, in March and April, we started getting evidence that things were going in a wrong way. Again corner meetings which were not permissible under the constitution they had agreed to, again slogan shouting, again the same type of trade union activity not consistent with the sense of discipline implicit in the very idea of a police force. Things were going completely wrong.

Then they had the facility to put their grievances before the Commission itself. At the same time, they know—and were told about it—that the interim report of the Commission was coming shortly, only last month. But no advice was useful. I do not blame the policemen again. But what has to be done ultimately if they accept wrong advice?

Ultimately, coming nearer to the day when this whole trouble erupted, on the 14th morning, the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia did telephone me and asked me, "what is the trouble about the police? Why these people are being disarmed?" I said it is not a question of disarming—I am repeating what I had said—it is a question of taking the people off their duty, changing the duties. It is true that when policemen are not on duty, they are not with their arms. But essentially it is changing their duty, there is nothing wrong in it, it is quite a legitimate thing to do. Strangely enough before. I learnt of it from anybody else. I got a complaint from Dr. Lohia. He was the first man to talk about it.

डा० राज बरनहर लोहिया : इन से तो कुछ होना चाहिए । अब कुछ बंदी हथ हैं बाप नहीं ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ।

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : चोर क्या है चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ? चर्म नहीं घाली . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When it comes to listening to the reply, he gets angry.

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : अपनी तरफ के प्रादमियों को जरा संभाल कर रखो । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह काम कर रहा हूँ, इस में कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं है ।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : जरूर करिये । हम भी अपना काम कर रहे हैं ।

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : करो, सब पता चम जायगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इस प्रकार से कोई फायदा नहीं है । प्रकड़ से नहीं प्रकल से बाल करो ।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : मैं नज़रता से बात कर रहा हूँ । लेकिन दूसरों का भी कुछ स्वाभिमान होता है ।

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन यह क्या बदनमोमी बला रखी है ? चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री दत्त० दूब० बीनर्सी : इन का पूरा खानदान चोर और दूसरे को चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका कहते हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That morning he did telephone to me. I must say I was surprised that the first man to get this information was Dr. Lohia, and not the Home Minister. That was the most interesting part of it

श्री जयु गिजवे (पुणे) : बुरी बात क्या है ? जाप की अव्यवस्था इस में साबित होती है ।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): That only shows the failure of the Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that point, that the way they were being organised, in a wrong way, I am

only saying that certainly it is being organised in a wrong way. The police have some grievances, but if an organised force of this type was being misled to do something which was not right, that is the only thing that I am pointing out....

Shri Ranga: Is is not very strange that with all the equipment that the Government has got for espionage and all the rest of it, Dr. Lohia should be the first man to know about it and not the Home Minister.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On the question of disarming and changing of duty, he was trying to instigate, and naturally I knew it for the first time. It is good he telephoned to me.

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : कहने दो, जितना झूट बोलना हो बोल लो । इन्स्टीगेट, इन्स्टीगेट, जरा समझ के बोलो । घर के मुझ में ताकत होती तो सबमुच उकसाता, दिल्ली के पुलिस वालों को अच्छी तरह उकसाना ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You had your say.

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : जरा बोलना सिद्धाधी इन को । . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I point out to the hon. Member that the level of the debate was good till now, and that he should not lower it?

डा० राज गनोहर लोहिया : घर मेरे में ताकत होती तो मैं सबमुच उकसाता दिल्ली पुलिस को और दिल्ली के लोगों को ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I come ultimately to the point that certainly the leaders of some of these unions were misled because of the wrong activities that they had undertaken. Section 144 they broke, and they started a procession. They came in large numbers all the way, despite persuasions, despite certain difficulties put in the way; they reached my house, but that does not matter, they stayed here, they

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

shouted all slogans, they gave all abuses, some people came and addressed them.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने वयोनेट से मारा ।

श्री यशवंत राव चहूवाण : बिलकुल मारा नहीं किसी को ।

They reached there at about 5 O' Clock or a little later, sat through all the night: The types of speeches that were made and the type of slogans that were raised is a different matter, may be it was an aberration, I did not take it in a wrong way personally. Certainly we are used to getting abuses, that does no matter, I forget all this.

The next morning, at about 10 O' Clock, when I was on my way to office, I thought, as somebody said, in a family way. Ultimately they belong to us, I did say that, I told them' "we are a family, we are a team, you belong to me, and I belong to you....."

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You treat them now as your family.

Shri Y. B. Chavan:.... Do not go in a wrong way, you have done very wrong, because you are persons supposed to observe discipline and you have broken it." I said: For God's sake, go back to your duties; even now you can go back to your duties. They did not do so and I do not know what sort of advice they were getting. I had no other alternative but to take whatever action the police felt should be taken. Fortunately, no untoward incident happened when arrests took place. But unfortunately, when they were being taken, one truck got involved in some accident and two persons were killed. Some people say that more than two persons died in the hospital but I have verified; I myself went to the Willingdon Hospital when I learnt about this accident. I saw one dead body there. The other dead body belonged to the border security force and it was taken to

some other hospital by them. About 19 people were injured and two persons died unfortunately. The Prime Minister was kind enough to announce that very day Rs. 5,000 by some sort of compensation to the families of the deceased. Now, what do we do about it? Hon. Member Dr. Lohia gets angry when I said 'instigate'. But this is what he said in Trivandrum and I quote from the *Times of India*, May 14, 1967.

"He said that the recent police strike in Delhi was a 'revolution'. If the Opposition parties had not kept away from it, "Delhi would have been under my control, or 50,000 persons would have been dead."

He is sorry because neither of these things happened. He can take delight in these matters.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अखबार वाला अपना भेज दिया था यह सब लिखवाने के लिए ऐसा लगता है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is the way hon. Members try to take advantage of a very difficult situation. It is a difficult situation. I must warn this hon. House, it is my duty to warn this House, that if we try to tamper with the sense of discipline of the security forces of this country, the independence of this country, and democracy would be completely in danger. If I do not utter these words of warning, I think I would have no right to sit in these Treasury Benches and hold this office which the Party and the Parliament had entrusted to me. I say that this is an incorrect thing to do.

I do not know; his whole approach seems to be somewhat negative. He explained his philosophy by saying: *Janta bakree hai*. He is proceeding on the presumption that the masses have completely gone wrong that they have become weak and sheepish and he wants to make them brave by this sort of things, allotting himself

too big a role. He says that the communists are wrong, the Jan Sangh is wrong and the Congress is bad and even his party is rotten. He seems to be the only wise man in the country. During the last world war, when I was a student of law, I saw a very interesting cartoon and when I heard these words from Dr. Lohia it came back to my mind as a flash. The cartoon depicted a group of soldiers on parade and a sergent was giving the orders. There was one fellow in the parade who was the only person who was not walking in step with the others: The instructor went to him and asked him: 'What is wrong with you?' 'Nothing is wrong with me', he replied, 'the whole of the rest of the platoon is rotten and I am right.' Now, the story does not end there and the instructor, then, said: 'You deserve to be a parade by yourself. You had better walked out of the line, and walk'. He then gave orders, "Quick march". So he went on walking, and when he reached the end of the parade ground, he wanted the instructor to give him an order at least to turn back, right about turn or left about turn, and he did shout, "Sergeant give me my orders." and that Sergeant was a wise person. He said, "Good-bye."

I can only say that, if this is the preaching of Dr. Lohia; I can say "Good-bye to this country." I can only say that his philosophy, his approach, his teaching, are such that a wise nation can say, "Good-bye."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर सहाब ने आगे वह क्या करने वाले हैं, इस के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। क्या पुलिस के साथ बदले का भाव चलता रहेगा—इस के बारे में कुछ तो कहना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने त्रिवेन्द्रम के मेरे भाषण को यहां पढ़ कर सुनाया, मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने अपने किमी.....

संवाददाता को कह दिया था कि ऐसा भाषण छपवा दें। मेरी ऐसी आदत नहीं है कि मैं कहा करूँ कि दिल्ली मेरे कब्जे में चली जायगी। मैं शहंशाह नहीं हूँ, यह आपकी आदत होगी। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली पर हिन्दुस्तान के पचास करोड़ लोगों का कब्जा हो जाय, जो आज मुश्किल से 10-15 या 20 लाख आदमियों के कब्जे में है। यही मेरी इच्छा है, यह मेरा दर्शन है, इस को आपको समझ लेना चाहिये।

मैं तो गृह मंत्री जी अपने को बहुत निकम्मा आदमी समझता हूँ। आप सब अपने को बड़ा कारगर आदमी समझते हैं, क्योंकि 20 वर्षों में आपने हिन्दुस्तान को बड़ा स्वर्ग बना दिया है, लेकिन मैं तो अपने को निकम्मा ही समझता हूँ—खाली इतना ही फर्क मुझ में और आप में है। अगर आप भी अपने को निकम्मा समझने लगे तो हमारी और आपकी मिल कर खूब बढ़िया बात होने लग जाय।

आप जब बार बार कहते थे—ट्रेड यूनियन, पुलिस—अरे निकम्मे तो इतने जवरदस्त हो कि इन 20 वर्षों में निकम्मापन इन्तिहा पर पहुंच गया है, दुनिया का कोई भी देश कभी इतिहास में कभी इतने निकम्मेपन पर नहीं पहुंचा था। मैं अपने लिये खाली इतनी ही भीख मांगता हूँ कि इस निकम्मेपन को समझो, उस दर्शन को समझो जहां तक आप ट्रेड यूनियन की बात करते हो, सारे सभ्य संसार में, करीब करीब सभी देशों में पुलिस को अपने ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार है। यहां तक कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी, जिसका बहुत ज्यादा जिक्र होता है सभ्यता के मामले में, वहां तो सेना यानी पलटन को भी ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार है। लेकिन बातें यहां बहुत सारी हो गई और सिर्फ इस लिये कि जितने भी तर्क दिये जाते हैं, उन का ठीक तरह से उत्तर नहीं होता है।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अभी आपने नूह मंत्री जी को देखा— उन्होंने कह दिया कि इयूटी बदली गई। घसल चीज यह थी कि सैन्य रिजर्व पुलिस गई थी दिल्ली पुलिस को बदलने— यह इयूटी बदलना नहीं होता, यह हथियार देना होता। अगर दिल्ली पुलिस को एक टुकड़ी जाती नियत समय पर उन को बदलने, तब यह इयूटी बदलना होता, लेकिन उस का जबाब आपने नहीं दिया। कभी किसी तर्क का जबाब नहीं देते, खावी अपनी ताकत पर मस्त हैं— आखिर सरकारी गरमी है, वह गरमी कभी कभी तो बड़े जोग के माथ निकला करती है, लेकिन कभी कभी कोशिश करते हो कि उस गरमी को दबा जायें, लेकिन फिर भी याद रखना, आपही के एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां कहा कि नहर चल रही है। फंडाबाद का उन्होंने बिक्रि किया और कुछ हमारे पक्ष के मंत्रियों के कुछ ठाठ-बाट उन्होंने देखे, वे किस पक्ष के थे, किस पार्टी के थे, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया, लेकिन उस ठाठ-बाट का देखकर उन्होंने कहा कि सहर बड़े जोंरी में चल रही है और वह सहर हम सब को खा जायगी। इस में तर्क की क्या बात है—अगर ठाठ-बाट करते हों, बाहे इधर के करते हों या उधर के करते हों, दोनों को सहर खा जाय, तो अच्छा ही है, कोई नया हिन्दुस्तान बन कर उरेंगा, इस में बदराने की क्या बात है।

इस नये दमन का समझने के लिये—आप जरा खुर अपनी हागत को भी उस दिन देखिये कि उस दिन आपकी कैसी हागत थी, जब आप चिरे हुए थे। आपका घर ऐसा मालूम होता था, जैसे पलटन ने मोर्चा बनाया हुआ है। और जिस तरह में दो दुश्मन, दो देव आपस में मोर्चा बना कर लड़ते हैं और लिपटती लीज पेड़ की झाड़ में हरी टोपी पहन कर घूर कर गोली इधर या उधर फेंकते हैं, कभी लड़ने में उब दिन नूह मंत्री साहब की रसा हो रही थी। रसा कौन कर रहा था? पलटन के जायगी और कौन ही रही

थी—पहले बुनाये गये सैन्य रिजर्व पुलिस के लोग, फिर जब सैन्य रिजर्व पुलिस को जित पर एक होने लगा, तब बुनाये गये, बाउंड सिक्वोरिटी के लोग, और जब उन पर एक हुआ तो पलटन बुलाई गई जब तक इस तरह की कार्यवाही करते जायेंगे ?

एक बार आपके पहले वाले मंत्री साहब को बहुत मामली काम के लिये अपना पद छोड़ना पड़ा था— वह 7 नवम्बर वाला मामला था। यह उस से कहीं ज्यादा खतरनाक मामला था। 7 नवम्बर को दो परदेगी पलटनों का हरे टोप लगा कर पेड़ की झाड़ में खड़े हो कर मोर्चा नहीं बनाना पड़ा था, लेकिन 7 नवम्बर को काब्रेन की गुटबाजी ने आपके पहले वाले मंत्री को खा लिया, लेकिन आपकी गुटबाजी उस जगह पर नहीं पहुंच पाई कि आपको खा सके, नहीं तो जो काम उस दिन हुआ था, वह बहुत खतरनाक था।

जितना आपने भाषण किया है, उसमें आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है कि आप पुलिस वालों के लिये क्या करने जा रहे हो, खावी मेरा विश्लेषण किया, बहुत खुर हो मां, थोड़ा और विश्लेषण कर लो, मेरा विश्लेषण करने के बजाय आपको विश्लेषण करना चाहिये था—पुलिसवालों के सम्बन्ध में। क्या आपके इरादे हैं— दिल्ली पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में, पूरे भारत की पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में, क्योंकि इस में कोई एक नहीं है कि अनुशासन सारे देश का बिगड़ रहा है और मैं यह हर्षित नहीं चाहता हूँ कि अनुशासन इतना बिगड़ जाय कि हम लोगों को अपने देश में एक बहुत बचकर किस्म की हिला का सामना करना पड़ जायें। मैं अराजकता पसन्द कर सकता हूँ— वह अलग बात है, कानून टूटे— मैं पसन्द कर सकता हूँ, धाय कम के रिस्के बचलें— मैं इस को पसन्द करता हूँ, किसी तरह से अस्थिरता खल हो कर परिवर्तन आवे— मैं पसन्द करता हूँ, लेकिन हिजा नहीं, आरकत नहीं, किसी

की बात मैना यहाँ धीरे धीरे बातें बातें चल-
 चली में मत रहना कि जो पुलिस वाले थे,
 उन को हम लोग उकसा रहे थे। पुलिसवाले
 हमारे पास आते थे, मेरे भाषों को सुनते
 थे—श्रीने बार बार उनसे यही कहा कि श्रीने
 बचो, तेरा मत जाओ। गृह मंत्री जी—मुझे
 तो सब साफ कहना पड़ता है - आपको
 उकसावैने मत काम करने के लिये धीरे मैं
 यह साफ तौर से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस
 को मत काम करने के लिये यदि किसी ने
 उकसाया तो आपने उकसाया। एक नरक
 उन मात धारियों को बरखाम्त कर के धीरे
 दूसरी तरफ सेंट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स के द्वारा दिल्ली
 पुलिस के हथियारों को छीन कर के उकसाया।

हाँ, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ
 कि मैं निकम्मा हूँ, जलिनहीन हूँ, अगर जलिन
 होगी तो दिल्ली की जनता को जरूर उकसाया
 कि वह दिल्ली की पुलिस के सम्बंध में मदद
 कर के धारा दिल्ली में वह फोर्स धीरे जमानत
 पैदा कर देनी। इस लिये मैं फिर भी आपसे
 यही कहूँगा कि अगर मुझसे ही, ही मकना
 है कि मेरी बातों में आप कुछ गुस्सा हो गये
 हों, गुस्सा नहीं आया न? आप ठण्डे दिमाग
 से धामी बड़े हो कर कहें, कुछ नो कहें
 कि उन के लिये कुछ करेंगे। बचो, हमारे
 ऊपर आपने गुस्सा निकाल लिया, हम ने
 आप पर गुस्सा निकाल लिया, धरे कुछ तो
 कह दो कि कुछ करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही निवेदन करता
 हूँ कि इस सदन का स्वर्णन आप जरूर इस
 सीके पर करवायें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
 is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Those in favour will kindly say
 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against
 will say 'No'.

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the
 'Noes' have it . . .

Some hon. Members: The 'Ayes have
 it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Lob-
 bies be cleared.

Due to electricity failure the bell
 is not ringing. So I would request: all
 Members, their party whips, to find
 out their Members who are standing
 outside or in the Central Hall. I will
 wait for a couple of minutes more.
 (Interruptions).

Shri Banga: Let the division take
 place tomorrow. We do not want to
 take that responsibility. (Interrup-
 tions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You see, voting
 on this will take place tomorrow; but
 now we will continue the debate.
 (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: How can it be?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, the
 House is adjourned, stands adjourned.
 We will meet tomorrow at eleven.
 (Interruptions).

Now voting will take place. Those
 who are interested will wait.

An hon. Member: Have you ad-
 journed the House; now you cannot
 do it.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मधु स्वगत कर दिया
 जाये, हाउस एडजोर्न कर दीजिये। कल
 मतदान करिये।

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I want to
 know whether you have adjourned the
 House or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
 is . . . I appeal to the whips and the
 party leaders . . .

An hon. Member: Have you adjourned the House or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said that voting on this motion, as the machinery has failed, will take place tomorrow; and I called Mr. Sezhiyan to continue his speech. I said this. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said the House is adjourned.

An hon. Member: You don't know the rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why do you want to change? We want to hear the tape record. You said the House is adjourned.

श्री कंबर साहल मुत्तल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हाउस को प्राप एडजोर्न कर चुके हैं तो दुबारा नहीं बैठा सकते ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling the division. Those who are interested may . . . (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: You have adjourned the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said that voting on this will take place tomorrow and Mr. Sezhiyan will continue his speech. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have adjourned the House. See the record.

Some hon. Members: You have adjourned the House.

श्री कंबर साहल मुत्तल: रिपोर्ट देख लीजिये । रेकार्ड देख लीजिए हाउस एडजोर्न हो चुका है और उसे दुबारा बैठा कर प्राप दूसरी बार समझी कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the division now. (Interruptions).

The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Those in favour will say 'Aye'. (Interruptions).

Those against will say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Noes have it, the Noes have it.

The motion is lost.

Mr. Sezhiyan: (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to bring a censure motion against you tomorrow. You are a fool in the hands of the Congress.

An hon. Member: The House has been adjourned by you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Sezhiyan, you continue your speech on the UPS report. You were on your legs.

An hon. Member: How can he? You have adjourned the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Don't change the record. We want a copy of the record. We want to hear the tape. You cannot play fool with us. It is too much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Sezhiyan, you continue your speech on the Report of the UPSC. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: It is illegal, it is unconstitutional. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at eleven.

12.37 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 25, 1967/Jyestha 4, 1968 (Sahas).