

Fourth Series, Vol.III, No.7

Wednesday, November 22, 1967  
Agrahayana 1, 1889 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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## CONTENTS

*No. 7—Wednesday, November 22, 1967/Agrahayana 1, 1889 (Saka)*

COLUMN

<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 182 to 184, 186 and 190 to 191	1839-68
Short Notice Question—2	1868-73
<b>Written Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 181, 187, 189 and 192 to 210.	1874-89
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1259 to 1298, 1300, 1302 to 1344 1346 to 1355, 1357 to 1381, 1383 to 1427 and 1429 to 1431	1897-1985
<b>Calling Attention to Matter of urgent Public Importance—</b>	
Reported Statement by the Indian High Commissioner in Canada . . . . .	1985-88
<b>Rs. Motion of No-Confidence . . . . .</b>	1988-89
<b>Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .</b>	1989-91
<b>Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—</b>	
Fourteenth Report . . . . .	1991
<b>Election to Committee—</b>	
Committee on Public Accounts . . . . .	1991-92
<b>Motion <i>Re.</i> Report of Education Commission and Report of     Committee Members of Parliament on Education . . . . .</b>	1997-2005
Shri J. Mohamed Imam . . . . .	1997-2002
Dr. Maitreyee Basu . . . . .	2002-2005
<b>Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers . . . . .</b>	1992-97, 2005-2102
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . .	2005-27
Shri Shashi Ranjan . . . . .	2028-38
Shri Ranga . . . . .	2038-46
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan . . . . .	2046-49
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi . . . . .	2049-64
Shri Bhola Nath . . . . .	2064-70
Shri S. A. Dange . . . . .	2072-91
Shri Hanumanthaiya . . . . .	2091-2102

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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 22, 1967/  
Agrahayana 1, 1889 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

A.R.C. STUDY TEAM ON AGRICULTURE

+

\*182. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI PARTHASARATHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study  
Team on Agriculture appointed by the  
Administrative Reforms Commission has  
submitted its report;

(b) if so, its recommendations and in  
what respect they are different from the  
policies now being officially pursued; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be  
taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The  
Study Team has submitted its report to  
the Administrative Reforms Commission.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are  
contained in the report of the Study  
Team, copy of which has been placed in  
the Parliament Library. The recommend-  
ations made by the Study Team are for  
the Administrative Reforms Commission  
to consider. The Commission has yet to  
submit its recommendations on the subject  
to the Government. The question of any  
action being taken by the Government  
does not arise at this stage.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In view of the  
importance of the recommendations, will  
it not be proper for the Government to  
start thinking on these recommendations  
without waiting for the final Report of the  
Commission which will take a long time?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
The honourable House knows that these  
study teams have been appointed by the  
Administrative Reforms Commission to  
facilitate its own work and its own think-  
ing. The Government and this honourable  
House will be concerned mainly with the  
recommendations and the final thinking  
of the Commission itself which is com-  
posed of eminent persons who are mostly  
Members of Parliament. We do not know  
whether the Commission will accept their  
recommendations or their thinking or  
change them. I think, it will be a futile  
exercise to take any action on the recom-  
mendations of the study teams until the  
Administrative Reforms Commission itself  
finalises its own thinking.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Since the re-  
port is unanimous, since one of the im-  
portant recommendations are that cooper-  
ative farming should be abolished and,  
wherever possible and desirable, farming  
by individuals or group of individuals with  
larger lands should be permitted, will it  
not be proper for the Government to stop  
further financing cooperative farming with-  
out waiting for the final Report and start  
doing something about it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :  
As I have already indicated, we would  
rather wait till the Commission itself  
makes a recommendation in regard to this.

ROCKET EXPERIMENT

\*183. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will  
the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a rocket  
experiment was recently conducted by the  
National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi  
from the Wallops Islands, off U.S. coast  
in collaboration with the N.A.S.A.;

(b) if so, the purpose of the experiment;

(c) the cost incurred thereon; and

(d) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experiment concerned with measurement of ionospheric absorption by the riometer technique. Together with other experiments it is designed to yield data on height distribution of electron density and collisional frequency of electrons in the D-region in the Ionosphere.

(c) The costs incurred by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi towards construction and procurement of components for the payload were Rs. 1,200 approximately.

(d) A copy of the telemetry signals received from the experiments has been received at the N.P.L. and is being analysed.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : May I know whether this is just a stray experiment or is there going to be any sequence of that or is it connected with the Thumba experiment also ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I want to make it clear that this work has nothing to do with rocket technology. One of our scientists working at the N.P.L. got a fellowship to work in the National Aeronautical Space Administration in the United States of America. He was working here in the N.P.L. and was preparing some instruments used in the rockets in the Thumba station. At the N.P.L., he was mostly working for studying Ionosphere. Since the scientist was working in U.S.A., he utilised this opportunity to test the instruments there also. He, possibly, made some modifications as a result of the tests. All this work has been done in collaboration with the Indian National Committee for Space Research. As I have already said, the work has nothing to do with the rocket technology but to make a scientific study of the Ionosphere.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : May I know whether the propellant used was liquid or solid or whether it was indigenous or imported and whether steel alloy casing containing the propellant was also indigenous or imported ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : He was working with American instruments, components, whatever were there.

SHRI R. BARUA : Such experiments with foreign collaboration, if followed in future also, are likely to create political misunderstanding. May I know whether Government have tried to study the situation in that light ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I made it clear that it is only a scientific study of the Ionosphere. It has nothing to do with rocket technology.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY : May I enquire of the hon. Minister whether we should accept the statement that this has nothing to do with rocket technology as part of the principles which guide his Ministry because I find from the international sources, documents, that this international co-operation is taken rather seriously; for example, Pakistan has been receiving help under NASA international programmes and they have been launching rockets and have been claiming that with very small expenditures, they have achieved substantial results. To my mind, it is necessary to consider urgently the guiding principles in this matter. We are in competition with Pakistan and with other countries.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We know that on the recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet, the Government of India set up an Indian National Committee on Space Research. They are carrying on these experiments, the results of which may be known after they have been analysed.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is anything common between the rocket launched at Thumba and the rocket referred to in the question ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Some instruments, as I said, was made in the NPL here. The experiments were made with these instruments. That particular scientist, as I explained, went to America with a fellowship and he tried to modify that instrument. So, it has naturally got some connection with that.

सभा में उठाए गए भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

\* 184. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार तथा भाई-भतीजावाद के आरोपों के संबंध में सदस्यों द्वारा संसद में उठाये गये मामलों की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रक्रिया निश्चित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). चाहे प्रश्न भाई-भतीजावाद का हो अथवा भ्रष्टाचार का या अन्य किस प्रकार का, संसद में माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले हर प्रश्न पर सम्बन्धित मंत्रों द्वारा सावधानो-पूर्वक विचार किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्यों को ज्ञात ही है, कि यदि मंत्रों इस सदन में कोई आश्वासन देते हैं, तो आश्वासन समिति द्वारा उनकी पूर्ति के बारे में आगे कार्यवाही की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालय प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तिका के अनुच्छेद 152 और 153 की एक प्रति सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT.-1663/67] सरकार भाई-भतीजावाद तथा भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये सभा उपाय करने को उत्सुक है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न करने के पूर्व मैं आपसे कुछ गुजरिश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नों के इस प्रकार के उत्तर देने के पहले इस प्रकार को सम्बन्धित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रख दी जाय तथा सम्बन्धित सदस्यों के पास पहुंचाई जाय, जिससे कि उन के सम्बन्ध में और प्रश्न किये जा सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो लम्बा नहीं है, छोटा सा जवाब है, आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध, जिनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा रही है, केन्द्रीय वरिष्ठ नेतृत्व या काबीना के सदस्यों में से कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने सिफारिश की है कि उनको आरोपों से मुक्त कर दिया जाय ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of anybody from the Government side making a recommendation for exempting anybody from action being taken against him. We have never done that. If any particular allegation is brought to my notice, certainly I will not only take action but will also explain the action taken in the House.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : कर्मचारियों या अधिकारियों के अलावा जिन मंत्रियों के भ्रष्ट आचरण हैं, क्या उनके विरुद्ध भी कुछ कार्यवाही करने की बात सोची जा रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It depends on the allegations made against whom the allegations are made.

श्री राम चरण : करप्शन और नैपोटिक्म के नाम पर यह जो मिनिस्ट्रों का परसनल स्टाफ मिनिस्ट्रों के नाम पर—मिनिस्टर डिचार्ज कर के लिखता है—इस चीज की जांच के लिये क्या आपके पास कोई मशीनरी है कि मिनिस्ट्रों के यहां से कितने नोट्स इस तरह से ईशू हुए हैं तथा इस को वाच करने के लिये क्या आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What can I say ? We can certainly look into all the allegations that are made, but when allegations are not made, what can I say about it ?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इस भाई-भतीजावाद के प्रश्न पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ काबीना के मंत्रियों के लड़के तथा सरकार के उच्च अधिकारियों के लड़के जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों में काम करते हैं, यदि उनमें से

किसी पर मामला आता है तो आपस में बचाने का प्रयास करते हैं, जिसके कारण कोई इन्वैस्टिगेशन या जांच समिति नियुक्त होती है तो उस की प्रोग्रेस में बहुत बाधा आती है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे और सभा पटल पर रखेंगे कि ऐसा कौन कहता है और जांच कमेटो काम करती है।

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It is very difficult for me to answer any vague question or vague suggestion of this type.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Is it a fact that judicial proceedings in corruption cases are unusually protracted and take an unduly long time due to legal technicalities and often due to lack of evidence in certain cases, many of the culprits escape? Has the hon. Minister considered any alternative procedure whereby expeditious disposal could be done in such cases and effective action taken in the interests of good administration?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Certainly, some cases have been brought to my notice where some delays are involved. But I do not know what I can do about the matter. Delay is involved in judicial proceedings, because the rights of the person against whom the proceedings are taken are also involved and sometimes they want copies of many documents etc. and it certainly takes a long time. I know that there are certain cases of that type. But we take from time to time expeditious action to expedite these matters.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने और दूसरी कई सरकारों ने मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कुछ योजना बनाई है कि यदि कोई आदमी या सदस्य किसी मंत्रों के बारे में कुछ शिकायत करे तो वह सीधे लिख कर गवर्नर को अपने एफिडेविट के साथ भेज सकता है और उसके बाद किसी हाईकोर्ट के जज को नियुक्त करके वह उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करेगा। इसी तरीके से कुछ सरकारों ने कुछ बोर्ड बनाये हैं मिनिस्टर्स के लिए कि वह किसी से चंदा

नहीं लेंगे, पार्टी के लिए इकट्ठा नहीं करेंगे तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाई है जिसके तहत इस प्रकार से कोई एक फूलप्रूफ प्रोसीज्योर हो जाय जिसमें सरकार का दखल न हो? दूसरा हिस्सा उसका यह है कि कोई इस तरीके का कोड भी आप ने बनाया है जिसके द्वारा कोई मंत्र चंदा वगैरा पार्टी के लिये इकट्ठा करे या इस प्रकार का और कोई करप्शन हो तो उस के वास्ते कोड आफ कंडक्ट के मुताबिक व्यवहार किया जाय?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Yes, it is a fact that the UP Government have promulgated an ordinance, instituting some sort of new institution in this matter and some procedures have been laid down, and that is under the examination of the Government of India also. But I may say that this is under examination in connection with the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt scheme about which the Administrative Reforms Commission has made a recommendation. That is being examined. We have in principle accepted these recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. But naturally we were in consultation with the State Governments and waiting for their reactions. That whole matter is under the examination of the Cabinet at present.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** The second part of my question was in regard to the code of conduct for Ministers.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** The code of conduct was formulated and it was laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members know about it.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मंत्रों जो ने अभी कहा कि साधारण बातों का मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता कोई ठोस और निश्चित आरोप हो तो उसके बारे में मैं बतला सकता हूँ। आज की प्रश्न सूची में मेरा 20 नम्बर का प्रश्न देखा जाय जो कि छोटी सदरों के बारे में है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि पिछले वर्ष कई संसद सदस्यों ने और राजस्थान विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने मुख्य मंत्रा सुखाड़िया के खिलाफ आरोप पत्र दिया था और कहा था

कि गैर कानूनी ढंग से सोने को इकट्ठा करना या उसकी स्वर्ण तुला करना यह सारा काम राजस्वान के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने किया है। आज भी वह कांग्रेस प्रेसिडेंट केवल इसलिए नहीं बन रहे हैं कि अगर वह मुख्य मंत्री पद से हट जायेंगे तो जो जांच की जायेगी और उसमें छतरा है और शायद उनको जेल भी जाना पड़ेगा। तो मंत्री महोदय इसका साफ-साफ बयान दें कि जबकि कई संसद् सदस्यों और विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि छोटी छदरी कांड की जांच की जाय तो मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कमिश्नर आफ इनक्वायरीज ऐक्ट के तहत वह इस तरीके का कोई पब्लिक कमिश्नर क्लायम करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of having any public inquiry commission in regard to this matter. This question has many times been discussed on the floor of the House. In the information that was given to this hon. House, it has been stated that there is nothing against Shri Sukhadia which can be proved. But certainly as regards some further investigation into this matter like one by the CBI, I had said that such investigation could be undertaken on some evidence, because in between there was some inquiry by the CBI in regard to this matter in which Shri Sukhadia was not found guilty.

SHRI RANGA : We were never told about this. This is the first time that he is making such a statement.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I had said that here also. We discussed this matter here last time.

But some further probe would be required, but that probe cannot be undertaken because the whole matter is *sub-judice*. I will answer that particular question when it comes up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I enquire if the Minister is aware that statutory corporations like the Housing Board and Electricity Board which are not under the jurisdiction of the Vigilance Commissioner

are more corrupt than ordinary government servants? Would he consider placing these institutions within the jurisdiction of the Vigilance Commissioner?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is a good suggestion; I will have it examined.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Certain allegations of corruption of a very serious nature were made on the floor of this House against Shri Biju Patnaik, an ex-Chief Minister of Orissa. May I know if Government have inquired into those allegations by now?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This matter has many times been discussed on the floor of the House and answers given then.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We are not satisfied with the reply. We do not have such a memory as to remember all those actions that Government have taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Nor can he.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has a good memory.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Does the Minister appreciate, if he is to be true to his salt, that allegations against high-placed Ministers like Shri Sukhadia have been hanging fire for a very long time and unless specific, concrete steps are taken against very high-up people against whom allegations are continuing for a long enough period, the entire atmosphere in favour of corruption will not be dissipated? If he realises this, what steps does he contemplate taking in order to make sure that expeditious decisions are made particularly in regard to such an egregious case as the Sukhadia case which ostensibly, from the *prima facie* evidence, appears to be terribly serious? Why does he continually take shelter behind dilatory tactics which is characteristic of an attitude of mind which favours corruption?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I must say there was no *prima facie* case against Shri Sukhadia.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Ask people who know. I do not know the man; but I have seen the documents.

श्री मधु लिनये : प्रिमाफेसो केस है। पहले आप पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी बनाइये, मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। सी० बी० आई० ने कहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी क्रायम कीजिये, हम एक-एक आरोप साबित करने के लिये तैयार हैं। हवा में बात करते हैं। अभी संसदीय कमेटी बनाइये हम साबित करते हैं।

SHRI RANGA : As my hon. friend has said, this has been hanging fire for such a long period. The Home Minister himself admitted that this came up before this House on many previous occasions. But on no occasion have Government taken the trouble to give of a satisfactory answer that it had been referred to an impartial tribunal, that it was being investigated and a report was going to be placed before us. My hon. friend just now said that the CBI went into this and something was said here. The House knows only this much that these allegations were made by responsible people in a responsible manner and they were placed before the President as well as the Home Minister, but till now Government have not taken the trouble to enlighten the House and the country about the serious and responsible steps they have taken to prove to the Parliament and the country that there is no *prima facie* case, and if so for what reasons, or if it has been considered either by the CBI or the Home Minister, and thereafter what steps they have taken to assure the country that this question need not be proceeded with further.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have said that from whatever material that came before me, it was obvious to me that there was no *prima facie* case.

श्री मधु लिनये : यह तो आप तय करते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are some other aspects of it about which certain further enquiry or probe would be necessary, but that could not be taken up because the matter was *sub judice*.

श्री मधु लिनये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लिया-  
मेंट्री कमेटी रूखिय। आरोप उनके खिलाफ

है और वह कहते हैं कि आरोप में तथ्य नहीं है। खुद ही जज बने हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I know from the Home Minister whether the Santhanam Committee had recommended that whenever there are complaints made by ten legislators either of the Assembly or of Parliament, a *prima facie* enquiry would be made into the allegations, whether that position has been accepted by the Government of India, and whether in this particular case, when they decided that there was no *prima facie* case, it was referred to any legal authority to find out whether there was a *prima facie* case or not; or is it the stand of the Government of India that since they have accepted the Lok Pal, they would not accept this recommendation at all?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Lok Pal is an institution which has yet to come into existence. How can I say about that. But at the present moment, from whatever material came before us, it was very obvious that there was no *prima facie* case.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He has not answered the question. The specific question was about 11 legislators and some Members of Parliament who represented about this case. According to that recommendation, if any such representation is made, it will be referred to somebody to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. The question is whether that was done, or he himself decided that there was no *prima facie* case. He says he decided. Whether he referred it to anybody is the question.

SHRI RANGA : Place the facts before the country and the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Was it referred to anybody or you decided it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There was no question. The question arises only if there is a *prima facie* case.

श्री मधु लिनये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं आ रहा है। यह कौन तय करता है कि प्रिमा फेसो केस है या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is whether he referred it to anybody or he himself



took the decision. He has categorically stated that the question of referring to anybody does not arise, he himself decided. You may not agree with the answer, but the answer is complete.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** The Home Minister has been contending ever since the question was raised in the House that there was no *prima facie* case, and then he further states that he reached this conclusion. In the first place, let us examine this, what has happened. Under the Santhanam Committee's recommendation—I had something to do with the drafting of this particular section which is very categorical—it is not the Home Minister who will sit in judgment when a colleague of his party is involved. Therefore, we took into consideration this aspect of it and made a categorical recommendation that when 10 MLAs in the case of a State Minister, and 10 MPs in the case of a Union Minister, make an allegation involving the integrity of the Minister, the matter shall be referred, in the case of the State Minister to a Judge of the High Court, and in the case of a Union Minister to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and their findings will decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. Since Mr. Chavan has not done anything of the kind, are not we driven to the conclusion that this is a case of sheltering a guilty person?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Not at all. There is no question of sheltering anybody in this matter, I had certainly asked the evidence or material that was available to be examined by the CBI Director, and he advised me that there was no *prima facie* case.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Let Mr. Chavan know that when I joined the Santhanam Committee, the late Mr. Shastri told me at my sick bed: "Whatever you recommend, we will accept." I never disclosed it. It was on this understanding that some of us agreed to work on this committee; normally we keep away from any Government committee. This was a solemn assurance that he reiterated when we signed the report. May I know, therefore, whether the present Government treat that report more or less as killed?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** No, Sir. He is misinterpreting the report and whatever happened after that. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ रास्ता तो निकालिये। या तो एक पार्लिमेंटरी कमेटी बनाइये या आप बटारनी जनरल की राय लीजिये।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. Let us see. Shri Panigrahi. This is the first time during this question that I am allowing a Member to have a chance of putting a question from this side.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** It has been suggested that when a certain number of legislators and Members of Parliament make certain allegations against Ministers in office, then it should be referred to either CBI or to some judge for investigation. I would like to know from the Home Minister why it is that for the last six to seven months, allegations by the legislators of Orissa and also Members of Parliament from Orissa are lying with the hon. Home Minister and he is not taking any action at all over them, and he is sleeping over it?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Even in that matter, it was not for the Government of India; when there are allegations against Chief Ministers of States, we have not undertaken to see whether there is a *prima facie* case against them or not. I have forwarded the memorandum containing the allegations against him and advised him that if he wants to see whether there is a *prima facie* case he may appoint any Supreme Court Judge or High Court Judge if he wants to.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Who is "he" and who is "him"?

**SHRI J. H. PATEL :** In view of the fact that corruption is one of the gravest problems we are facing, will the Government of India think of appointing a Commission to enquire into the very problem of corruption? What is corruption? Let it be defined: whether it is the acceptance of favours the appointment of Governor, or the policemen taking bribe or floor crossing: which is corruption?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please put your question.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Corruption is something omnipotent. It is omnipotent; it exists everywhere. So, may I know whether they are going to appoint a Commission to define corruption and say what is corruption?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Sir; it is not the intention to appoint any Commission for that.

श्री सच्चिदानंद कपूर : मैं बहुत अदब के साथ जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि एक जर्मन नागरिक यहाँ टेम्पोरेरी वीजा पर आया था और उसका वीजा खत्म हो चुका था। उसने उसको बढ़ाने के लिये अप्लाई किया था लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया था। मगर नागपुर की बांडेवाला ट्यूब कम्पनी के सिफारिश करने पर सरकार ने उसका वीजा रिन्यू किया और उस आदमी को इस कम्पनी में अपने यहाँ अप्वाइंट किया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If he gives me the details of it, even if it is an allegation against me, I will certainly explain it to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that the Government has not accepted all the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee, especially those which deal with the Ministers and others, I would like to know whether the Government contemplates to appoint any Commission to go into the various charges for instance, as was wanted by the present Bihar Government which is going to be dismissed very soon—and enquire into the conduct of ex-Chief Ministers and others. I would like to know whether a Committee will be set up to enquire into the various allegations against Cabinet Ministers and other Ministers, whether they are ex-Ministers are at present working as Ministers.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Our idea is to have the institutional arrangement of Lokpal and Lokayukt. I have said that we have accepted that recommendation in principle, and naturally we will come with the Bill before the House.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : In the month of June, if I remember aright, when the House was seized with the discussion of the Anti-Corruption Bill, an assurance was given by the Government that Ministers would be considered the same as public servants in the matter of complaints against corruption and other such matters. May I know what has been the progress achieved in that matter and whether the Government has come to any final decision on that aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Bill was passed by the Parliament. If some cases come across out notice and are taken to the courts they will be decided according to the law that has been approved by Parliament.

#### FOREIGN FOUNDATIONS

\*186. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of foreign foundations now working in India;

(b) the number of foreign and Indian staff working in each of these foundations;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into the activities of the foundations following the revelations in the U.S. Press that some of these foundations were a ready cover for C.I.A. agents in India;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There are 3 foreign private foundations which have their offices in India. They are the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Asia Foundation.

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

(c) and (d). There was nothing in the U.S. Press about the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Asia Foundation has, however, come to notice as having received contributions from private foundations and trusts which in turn had received funds from the C.I.A.

(e) The Asia Foundation has given an assurance that no funds would be received from these sources in future. Even so proposals submitted by the Asia Foundation regarding assistance for existing or future proposals have been held up pending full consideration of the advisability of permitting it to carry on any activity in India.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Is it a fact these Ford Foundation people have even their own aeroplanes operating in this country and they are in the practice of taking photographs of strategic areas; if so, may I know whether Government have enquired into this matter? Sometime back, when Dr. B. C. Roy was the Chief Minister of West Bengal he objected to some of the photographs being taken. I would like to know whether Government propose to put a stop to this practice of planes belonging to these foundations operating in this country?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** This is a matter which will have to be gone into a detail. I will look into the matter.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Am I to understand that Government has no information about it?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Government must have information, but I have not got it here at this moment.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** This question was tabled long back. The Minister is expected to come prepared to answer all supplementaries arising out of it. The question is specifically about foundations. This is a very vital matter. I think the whole House should be exercised over this fact that the Ford Foundation have got aeroplanes operating in this country.

My second question is, in the context of the disturbing revelations made by the ex CIA man, Mr. John Smith even today paper reports have come that even an ex-Cabinet Minister was in the pay roll of the CIA and he was condemning another Cabinet Minister according to the behest of another foreign government and agency; all these reports have come and Government has been sleeping over all these matters because they have been very busy

in dismissing government—and in view of the further revelation that one gentleman by name David Henry Bles who was working with this gentleman Mr. John Smith long back is even now in India and is continuing to work in India, may I know whether the Government has any such information about this very gentleman who is operating in India on behalf of the CIA?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** About one name he mentioned. I am told that he is still employed with the American Embassy here.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** May I know whether the aid of some of these foundations are tied up with the condition that a certain number of peace corps volunteers be appointed along with the aid?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I have no information about peace corps volunteers, their conditions etc. This question deals with CIA funds and foundations functioning in India. It is a limited question and I have come prepared only in regard to that.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** You are not prepared even for that.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** No, I have come prepared about that. With regard to peace corps volunteers and their conditions, when and where they come etc., I have no information.

**श्री रबी राय :** मंत्र महोदय ने तीन फाउंडेशंस का जिक्र किया है। क्या ये जो फाउंडेशंस हैं यह मान कर चलना पड़ेगा कि इनके जरिये सी० आई० ए० के जो लोग घुस आए हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं उनको ऐसा करने की छूट रहेगी या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई इस तरह की स्कीम है कि एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बिठाई जाए जो इन तीनों फाउंडेशंस के सिलसिले में जांच करे और पता लगाये कि सी० आई० ए० का क्या तथा लोग वहाँ तक घुस आए हैं ताकि इस तरह के कामों को हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द किया जा सके ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no proposal to stop anybody but, certainly those who are found to be taking money from the CIA will have to be dealt with. Naturally, these matters will have to be gone into and, certainly, some steps will have to be taken about that. But we cannot have a general ban as such.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : There are certain Peace Corps Volunteers, and it is an established fact that they are getting money from CIA and such other foundations, and they are being allowed to go to places like Nagaland and Mizo Hills. May I know whether government have put any restrictions on their movement to places like that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, they are not allowed to go to security-sensitive areas. But, apart from that, I do not think the Peace Corps and CIA funds are relevant here. This is a government to government arrangement. About Peace Corps I cannot answer all detailed questions.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह का शिकायतें आई हैं कि ये जो फारेन फाउंडेशन है ये कनवर्शन के कार्य में जो भारतवर्ष में लगी हुई है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think the Foundations are doing it. Some allegations were made, but they were about foreign missionaries; it has nothing to do with the Foundations.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Has the Government laid down any general conditions under which these foundations can operate in this country, or are they allowed to operate in the manner they want?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of allowing them to work in the manner they like. There are certain conditions under which they are working. They have got certain specified functions. In the case of Asia Foundation, it was found that they have received certain money. Therefore, I said that the whole matter is under examination of the Cabinet.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Now that Mr. John Smith, an ex-CIA spy operating in India has made startling revelations in his three articles published in *Literary Gazette* of Moscow, which are very disturbing disclosures indeed, may I know whether our government have taken up the responsibility of disrupting all financial links between the CIA operating in this country and these foundations? Some of the foundations have stated that they are not going to accept money from the CIA, but that does not satisfy us. Have government evolved any machinery or have taken any responsibility of disrupting all financial links between the CIA and the foundations?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, we will have to take all necessary steps, and that is why I said that the whole matter is under examination.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are various foundations in India, financed by America, about which disclosures have been made, like the CIA. But there are a number of friendship organisations and amity organisations in India, in collaboration with different foreign countries like USSR, UK and, formerly, China and Pakistan. I want to know whether our Home Minister has made any investigation that under the cover of these friendship organisations the foreign countries are indulging in espionage work and anti-national work and collecting strategic information about us?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as I am aware, there is no foundation as such of the countries that the hon. Member has mentioned. But there are certain scholarship schemes etc. from those countries on government to government basis.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are some friendship organisations and amity organisations. Has any investigation been made as to whether their activities are really directed towards the interests of India or are against the interests of India?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This question was dealing with foreign foundations. If there are any friendly institutions in co-operation with other countries, that is a

separate matter. In these matters we watch their activities and take appropriate steps. But if I tell you what steps we are taking, that will frustrate the whole effect of those steps.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** The fear that the enemy will know should not be used as a cover for inactivity. We are suspecting that.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** That is very right. Therefore you should ask that question. But, I think, my answer should satisfy you.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** His answer does not satisfy us. When I put that specific question, he said that the activities of the CIA are still under consideration. That means, after the national security of India is disrupted you wake up.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Since the day the new Parliament met all Members have been demanding an inquiry by a commission into the funds which are coming to India from the CIA. Now it is clear after reading these articles. Even in today's papers it has come out that he has confessed that the accident to Air India's *Kashmir Princess* was due to espionage. He has also mentioned that some ex-Cabinet Ministers were also involved in it. I would like to know whether the assurance given by the ex-External Affairs Minister, Shri Chagla, that he would consult the Cabinet and put the feeling of this House before the Cabinet for the appointment of a commission has been shelved or whether the Home Minister is going to appoint a commission to investigate into the whole affair.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I do not think there was an idea of appointment of a commission as such.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** He said that. I can quote it.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** What I learnt from him was having some sort of an inquiry made of this particular matter. About this I have answered questions saying that a certain probe was made and the matter is under consideration.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If he defects to America, he may make allegations against

so many other people. So, you may be careful also.

**श्री रामावतार सास्त्री :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ फाउंडेशन की चर्चा की है। अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से किस-किस फाउंडेशन को पी० एल०-480 का रुपया मिलता है।

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** The main point was whether really speaking they were getting money from the CIA. Out of the three foundations, against the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations there are no allegations. We have also found that there are no such connections. The only Foundation which is supposed to have received money from the CIA was the Asia Foundation about which what we are doing I have explained.

#### POLICE VERIFICATION OF THE ANTECEDENTS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

\*190. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to reconsider the policy and basis governing Police Verification in respect of the antecedents of the candidates seeking Government employment; and

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

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

(b) Even before the receipt of the request from the Kerala Government, a review of the relevant instructions had been initiated. The instructions have now been amplified so as to remove any misunderstanding or apprehensions of the kind that the Government of Kerala had referred to. These amplified instructions have been circularised to all States including Kerala.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Police verification is only one among the many weapons used by the Hitlers and hangmen of democracy who preside over the destinies of the Home Ministry in Delhi. Even during the last elections workers belong-

ing to the Opposition parties and their relatives were intimidated and an attempt was made to paralyse the Opposition parties by using the police and also by carrying on propaganda that the relatives of those who are sympathetic to the Opposition parties would not get Government employment because they would be cut down through police verification. I would like to ask the Home Minister, while conducting police verification, what antecedents are enquired into, social, moral and economic antecedents only or political antecedents are also inquired into.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Basically we look into two things. One is whether a person has been convicted of offences involving moral turpitude. Secondly, we have specifically said in 1947 also that no person should be considered unfit for appointment solely because of his political opinions but care should be taken to see that those persons should not be employed who are likely to be disloyal and abuse the confidence placed in them by virtue of their appointment. Basically our position is still the same. There were some apprehensions, as the hon. Member has mentioned, that some political considerations did come in while the antecedents were verified. To remove any such apprehension we have recently amplified those basic instructions and circularised them to all the State Governments.

They are under consideration of the State Governments. From most of the State Governments, we have not received any reactions.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** The hon. Minister just stated that the loyalty of an applicant or an employee is taken into consideration. I would like to know what criteria Government have adopted to ascertain the loyalty of an employee or an applicant. Is it that he should belong to the Congress Party or what is the yardstick applied to find out the loyalty of an applicant or an employee?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** It is well-understood that loyalty means the loyalty to the Constitution of India.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** He has not answered my question. What are the criteria adopted by the Government to as-

certain the loyalty of an applicant or an employee? (Interruption)

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Perhaps, the hon. Member is enquiring in what way we ascertain whether a person is loyal to the Constitution or not. We, normally, do that through the State Governments and the District Magistrate. The criteria that have been suggested now will be the guidelines for the District Magistrates and the State Governments to ascertain whether the person's loyalty is to the Constitution or not. (Interruption)

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** May I know whether it is a fact that State Governments were asked to ascertain the particular affinity of the applicant, whether he belongs to the Communist Party or the D.M.K. Party or any other Opposition party, and the Government insisted upon having the information as to whether the applicant belongs to a particular trade union, whether his father or parents or anybody was connected with any particular trade union and, if so, whether all these details were collected before the applicants' verification was finalised?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** As far as the instructions of the Government regarding antecedents and verifications go, no such information was required by us.

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** यदि भारत सरकार के किसी कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध किसी पौलीटिकल पार्टी को सहयोग देने के कारण, या उस किसी लड़के के किसी राजनीतिक दल में होने के कारण, सरकार की ओर से कोई एक्शन लिया गया है, उस को हटा दिया गया है या सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है, यदि ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति के द्वारा प्रार्थना की जाये, तो क्या गृह-मंत्री उस को वापस अपनी जगह पर लाने और उस के विरुद्ध लगाए चार्ज से बरी करने की कार्यवाही करेंगे?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता है, क्योंकि यह सवाल नौकरी में लिये जाने से पहले का है। नौकरी में आने के बाद एन्टिसिद्धेंस को देखने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता

है; नौकरी में लिये जाने से पहले उन को देख लिया जाता है।

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** जिन लोगों के बच्चों राजनीतिक दलों की कार्यवाहियों में भाग लिया है, गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा उन को परेजान किया गया है।

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** May I know whether the Government is aware that in view of the differences of political opinion, many people are rejected for employment in public sector institutions, like, P.A.C.T. in Alwaye and H.M.T. in Kalamasseri in Kerala, and, if so, whether the Government will give instructions to those managements not to do so hereafter ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I have already clarified that we have issued no such instructions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Vajpayee.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Are they acting on the orders from heaven ? (*Interruptions*)

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER :** All of you kindly sit down. I have called Shri Vajpayee.

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Every day, they are issuing some secret instructions.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में कोई निश्चित सूचनाएं दी गई हैं या नहीं दी गई हैं ? अगर सूचनाएं निश्चित रूप में दी गई हैं और अंतिम रूप में दी गई हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उन सूचनाओं से सदन को अवगत करने की कृपा करेंगे ? क्या सूचनाएं सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ? दूसरी बात— अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा जांच कराते हैं। राज्य सरकारों/जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों के द्वारा जांच कराती हैं और जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट पुलिस के छोटे से सब-इंस्पेक्टर या सी० आई० डी० के छोटे से कर्मचारी से जांच कराते हैं। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस बारे में सत्ता का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और किस स्तर पर

जांच करायी जाय, वह जांच ऊंचे स्तर पर करायी जाय, क्या इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इंड्रकॉस का सवाल है, कैंक्टर वेरिफिकेशन एंटिसिडेंट्स वेरिफिकेशन का; मैंने पहले ही कहा था इस के सम्बन्ध में हम ने कभी नहीं कहा कि फला-फला राजनैतिक दल के लोगों को नौकरी में न लिया जाय या लेने से रोका जाय। दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछी है, उसके बारे में हम लोगों ने काफी सोच विचार किया। उस के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें भी आईं और फिर 1954 में इस तरह के आदेश दिए गए थे कि जो एक तरह की स्पॉट एम्प्लायरी होती है जिस में कि छोटे-छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी इस काम को करते थे उस बात को रोक दिया जाय। उस के बाद फिर कुछ ऐसे सवाल आये सात आठ साल के बाद जिस में देखा गया कि कुछ लोगों के बारे में, जिनके चरित्र के बारे में कुछ शक था, जब तक फील्ड एम्प्लायरी न हो, तब तक कुछ पता लगना संभव नहीं था। तब फिर जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों को आदेश दिया गया कि वह जब आवश्यक समझें तो फील्ड एम्प्लायरी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐज ए रूल जनरल रूल फील्ड एम्प्लायरी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने कहा कि सूचना क्या सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** The revised criteria that we have suggested to the State Governments, we shall lay on the Table of the House.

#### LOSS SUFFERED BY AIR CORPORATIONS

\*191. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the losses suffered by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air-India on account of suspension of air services during the strike by their technicians and other personnel; and

(b) the amount required to pay the increased D.A. and other emoluments to the officers and staff of the two air concerns and the percentage it works out of the annual income after deducting the working expenses including salaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) The loss suffered by the Indian Airlines Corporation during 1967 on account of strikes, was Rs. 20 lakhs, and that by Air India up to October was Rs. 14.75 lakhs. The loss due to the current strike by Aircraft Maintenance Engineers of Air India, since 6th November, 1967 has been estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs per day.

(b) The increase in wage bill on account of the last revision in pay scales and allowances of I.A.C. was of the order of Rs. 150 lakhs, during 1966-67. In that year, the Corporation ended up with a deficit of Rs. 4.32 crores. The net increase in wage bill of Air India on account of wage revision, was of the order of Rs. 80.82 lakhs during 1965-66, when the Corporation made a net profit of 163.56 lakhs.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : With reference to part (a) of the Question, may I know whether any alternative arrangements have been made to cope with the situation that may arise in future by strikes and other things?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Pilots and other crucial components of aviation organisation are not always easy to supplement because they are technically trained. The matter of alternative arrangements is always before us, but it will be difficult to say that we have made such firm arrangements.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether the two Corporations suffered any more loss other than by strikes and if so, what are they and what was the loss suffered during the Third Five-Year Plan?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The present question really deals with the loss caused by strikes. Of course, there are other factors which have resulted in the IAC going into a loss; for example, the crashes of

the Caravalls in 1966; also the additional expenditure as a result of the implementation of the N.I.T. award and such other factors. Air India, of course, made a profit during the last year.

श्री प्रकाशवीर सास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ, इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के संबंध में नहीं केवल एयर इंडिया के संबंध में, क्योंकि एयर इंडिया ने विश्व में अपना एक गौरवपूर्ण स्थान बनाया है तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कंपनियों में तीसरा प्रमुख स्थान एयर इंडिया का है, तो इस प्रकार के कार्यों से एयर इंडिया की जो ख्याति बनी हुई है उसको निश्चित रूप से आघात लगता है तो क्या कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है जिससे भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही न हो और जो गौरवपूर्ण स्थान एयर इंडिया ने विश्व में बनाया है न केवल उसका वह स्थान ही बना रहे बल्कि उससे भी आगे बढ़ जाय, उसमें कमी न होने पाये ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने कहा है, हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि एयर इंडिया का स्थान विश्व में बहुत ऊंचा है और जैसा मैंने प्रार्थना की थी, इस बात से बहुत कष्ट होता है कि कर्मचारी जब इस तरह की स्ट्राइक्स करते हैं तो हमारा जो स्तर है वह गिरता है। तो इसमें हम यही आशा कर सकते हैं कि जो एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारी हैं वह इस प्रकार की स्ट्राइक्स नहीं करेंगे और एयर इंडिया के स्तर को ऊंचा रखने में हमारा हाथ बंटाएंगे।

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether Government are taking active steps to end the present strike of the engineers of the IAC and whether Government would withdraw the suspension and dismissal orders against certain key personalities in the strike who control the union, and they would see that an amicable settlement is reached early ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The strike is not in the IAC but it is in Air India. I can assure the hon. Member that very active efforts are being made to bring



about an amicable settlement. Over the last three or four days I personally have been involved in these talks. I can only say at this stage that I am hoping that in the course of today perhaps the strike will be withdrawn; that is my hope, I would not like to say anything more now.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** It is one thing to suggest that due to the strike of the workers certain loss has been sustained. But may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that lakhs of rupees have been wasted as a result of excess expenditure or extravagant expenditure and also luxurious spending in these two corporations? For instance, recently in Delhi at the time of the opening of the IAC office, about a lakh of rupees was spent and a gala party was thrown where drinks were served to the guests.....

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** What drinks? Hot or cold?

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** Real drinks were served. They may be cold but after that is taken it makes body hot, and hon. Members know it very well.

What steps is the hon. Minister going to take to stop such extravagant expenditure?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** I do not think that it would be correct to say that there is extravagant or useless expenditure in the airlines. Certainly, as the hon. Member is aware, the airlines corporation is an undertaking which has to function in close coordination and co-operation with other international airlines and international air services, and, therefore, certain standards have got to be maintained, and, certain types of things have to be done; otherwise, it is difficult for the airlines to keep up in the competition with others.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** In view of the average monthly amount paid to the technicians, inclusive of all emoluments?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** I am afraid I do not have the figures with me immediately.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** In view of the fact that such strikes have resulted in a loss to the nation and also affected the prestige of the nation, is it possible to in-

corporate some clause in the service agreement by which we can prevent any such strike by any of the workers of Air India? May I also know whether compared to other international airlines, in the Air India, we are paying less in respect of the demands put forward by the workers, or we are at par?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** I do not immediately have the comparative figures. But I can say that as far as Air India is concerned, our wage structure is a very high one because it has got to compare not only with that in the foreign airlines but also with the general wage structure in the country.

With regard to the first part of the hon. Member's question, certainly we shall try and see that these strikes become more and more difficult under the service rules, but I do not know whether it is possible for us unilaterally to amend these rules however much we may like to do so; that is a matter which we shall have to consider.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

भारत सरकार के दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद स्थित मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल का नोटिस

S.N.Q.-2. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, छावास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद स्थित मुद्रणालयों के कर्मचारियों ने 22 नवम्बर, 1967 से हड़ताल करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### STATEMENT

Out of the total of 45 demands, 34 relate to the upgradation of scales of pay, 3 relate to betterment of service conditions, 7 to the creation of more promotional posts and one to the liberalisation of leave rules for post 1961 entrants.

More than fifty pay scales of the industrial workers of the Government of India Presses have been revised in 1966 in accordance with the recommendations of the Categorisation Committee set up by Government in 1964 (in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission of 1957). Most of the present demands are beyond the recommendations of the said Committee and in view of the general ban on upward revision of pay scales and the widespread repercussions on other industrial establishments, it is not possible to agree to them. Some recommendations of the Committee which were not wholly accepted by Government can, however, be reviewed.

Out of the 3 demands asking for liberalisation of pay refixation, the abolition of trade tests and liberalisation of out-turn, only the last item is under consideration. The other two cannot be accepted.

7 demands relate to the creation of extra posts and the method of filling them up. The creation of extra posts is generally in accordance with workload. Some of the demands can be reviewed, however. The question of filling up of vacant posts has been taken up and in some cases already completed.

In 1961 orders were issued that all industrial employees of the Government of India Presses recruited after 17th November, 1961 will be governed by the leave admissible to factory workers. The question of abolition of this distinction between post-1961 entrants and pre-1961 entrants is being examined.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह ठीक है कि फरीदाबाद प्रेस के कर्मचारियों ने 17 अक्टूबर को हड़ताल की थी तथा निर्माण एवं आवास मंत्रों के हस्तक्षेप और आस्वामन पर

वह हड़ताल 21 नवम्बर तक के लिये स्वीकृत कर दी गई थी। परन्तु फिर भी कम्पैन्सेट्री एलाउन्स के सम्बन्ध में उनकी जो मांग थी वह अस्वीकृत कर दी गई ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : हाँ, यह ठीक है कि पहले उन्होंने एक दिन हड़ताल की थी और उस के बाद हड़ताल नहीं की। जहाँ तक कम्पैन्सेट्री एलाउन्स का ताल्लुक है, उन को यही कहा गया था कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को दोबारा लिखेंगे वह दोबारा लिखा गया।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, गवर्नमेन्ट प्रेस के कर्मचारियों की यह सब से बड़ी और व्यापक हड़ताल है। क्या यह ठीक है कि औद्योगिक विवादों में सरकार वालन्ट्री आर्बिट्रेशन की नीति को प्रोत्साहित करती है, यदि हाँ, तो बताया जाय कि सरकार अपने औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों और विशेषतः प्रेस कर्मचारियों के इस मामले के अन्दर वालन्ट्री आर्बिट्रेशन की बात से क्यों कतराती है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इस मामले में जहाँ तक प्रेस के कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, कतराने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। उनकी यूनियन्स हैं और उन यूनियनों की मारफत जो-जो बातें आती हैं उन पर गौर किया जाता है। जहाँ वालन्ट्री आर्बिट्रेशन की बात है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हम बात करते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ यूनियन्स हैं, वहाँ पर उन यूनियन्स से बातें करते हैं।

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Is it a fact that before the strike materialised, the President of the Labour Union, affiliated to INTUC, had written a letter to the hon. Minister to invite the representatives for negotiations at his level so that the strike could be averted? If so, what action was taken on that and what is his attitude now ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATHA RAO) : It is true that the President of the Union met me and we had a discussion when the hon. Member was also present. The representations made

by them are under consideration and I hope that something will be done.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a widespread feeling among the workers that those in authority are able to place their relatives in important positions there and in fact there was a *dharna* and widespread resentment against this practice which almost partakes of the character of corruption, and that the Categorisation Committee did not win the confidence of the workers at all? So instead of using the big stick method, why not invite their co-operation and initiate a new era in the management of the Press?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH :** As far as inviting the co-operation is concerned, we are ready for it. We have invited them and some suggestions are under examination and sympathetic consideration.

As far as the Categorisation Committee is concerned, I have laid on the Table a statement showing the recommendations which have been accepted. Moreover, the Categorisation Committee was not a pay commission or pay revision commission.

**SHRI B. R. KABADE :** Is it a fact that the Nasik Press workers are also involved in strike, and if so, what is their number?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH :** We have no information about it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** This Categorisation Committee headed by Shri P. K. Sen was formed because on the Pay Commission proper representation was not given to the press workers. The Categorisation Committee submitted its report long ago. Then we had many rounds of discussions with government representatives and the Minister and we were assured that the recommendations would, after discussion, be sent to Finance for concurrence. Has any decision been taken to see that Finance do concur with the recommendations of the Categorisation Committee so as to give entire satisfaction to the employees?

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH :** As far as the recommendation of the Pay Categorisation Committee is concerned, I admit there were so many meetings between the

workers representatives and Government officials, and we have sent our recommendation to Finance as Finance are also concerned, and we are finalising all these recommendations, and we may lay them on the Table of House in a day or two.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** स्पीकर साहब, एक मिसाल मज़हूर है "बकरी दूध तो देती है, लेकिन मँगनियां कर के देती है।"

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is the Question Hour.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब मांगें ठीक हैं, उनकी बातें आपके सामने आती हैं, बाकायदा टाक्स होती हैं, तो मिनिस्टर साहब सही बातें पहले ही क्यों नहीं मान लेते, जायज बातें क्यों नहीं मान लेते? क्या वजह है कि स्ट्राइक की नौबत आती है?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** जहाँ तक उनकी मांगों का ताल्लुक है, जो-जो मांगें ठीक होती हैं, उन को मन्जूर करते हैं, लेकिन जो ठीक नहीं होते हैं उन को मन्जूर नहीं कर सकते। जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि हम किसी प्रेशर से उनकी मांगें मन्जूर करते हैं या नामन्जूर करते हैं—यह ठीक नहीं है। वह एक कैटेगरी इजेशन कमेटी है, पे-कर्मेशन नहीं है, इसलिए जो मांगें मानी जा सकती थीं, उन को हम ने माना है।

**श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :** जो विवरण मंत्री महोदय ने सभा पटल पर रखा है इस में तीन स्यानों पर इस प्रकार की बातें लिखी हैं—कुछ सिफारिशें जो कि सरकार के द्वारा पूरी तरह स्वीकार नहीं थीं, उनकी पुनः समीक्षा की जा सकती है। दूसरी जगह लिखा है—कुछ मांगों पर पुनः समीक्षा की जा सकती है—जो कि सात अतिरिक्त पदों के सम्बन्ध में है। तीसरी जगह लिखा है कि 1961 के बाद तथा 1951 के पूर्व हुई भर्ती का अन्तर समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। यह जो सरकार का डांबाडोल मन है क्या यही कारण है कि जिस के कारण इस प्रकार के महत्व-

पूर्ण मुद्रणालय में हड़ताल हुई है। आज ही प्रातःकाल लोक सभा के जो कागज गये हैं, उस में यह सूचना भेजी गई है कि मुद्रणालय में हड़ताल होने के कारण दूसरी चाँजे छप नहीं पा रही हैं अर्थात् इस हड़ताल का प्रभाव इतनी महत्वपूर्ण लोक सभा की कार्यवाही पर भी पड़ा है। सरकार एक बार निर्णय कर डाले कि हम ने यह सुविधा देनी है और यह नहीं देनी है, ऐसा कह कर कि विचार किया जा रहा है ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार कब तक इस मुद्रणालय को रखना चाहती है ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** यह ठीक है कि जहाँ पर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कागज छपते हैं, वहाँ आज हड़ताल हो गई है, लेकिन जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि कौन-कौन सी बातें मन्जूर की जा सकती हैं, वे हम ने मन्जूर की हैं और उन्हें मैं एक-दो दिन में टेबिल पर रख दूंगा। जो-जो बातें मन्जूर की जा सकती थीं, उन को मन्जूर किया गया है, एक भी ऐसी बात नहीं है जो हम मुनासिब समझते थे और उस को मन्जूर न किया गया हो। जो बातें मन्जूर नहीं की जा सकती थीं, जैसे जो बातें कैटेगरीजेशन कमेटी के अख्तियारात से आगे जा सकती थीं, उन को मन्जूर नहीं किया गया।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हड़तालियों का मैजोरिटी मालिकों से ज्यादा है। देश के अर्थ को उत्पन्न करने में वे ज्यादा सहायक हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी कहा है कि उन्होंने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को रिपोर्ट किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट आपने क्या की है, वह जरा बता दीजिये ?

**श्री इकबाल सिंह :** मैंने यहाँ कहा है कि वे बातें फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को भेजी गई हैं और जो उन्होंने मन्जूर की हैं, उस के मुताबिक हम ने मन्जूर किया है।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### CALCUTTA HIGH COURT JUDGEMENT ON 'GHERAOS'

\*181. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Calcutta High Court judgement on the illegality of the 'Gherao' movement and harassment of the factory executives and technicians; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to set matters right in the light of the above judgement and check the deteriorating law and order situation in the industrial belt of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government of West Bengal have informed us that their two relevant circular letters have been quashed by the Calcutta High Court as bad in law and *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Certified copies of the judgement are awaited.

(b) The State Government have instructed all the concerned authorities not to take any action in accordance with the instructions contained in their circulars dated 27th March 1967 and 12th June 1967 which had been quashed by the High Court.

### BERTHING PROBLEM AT KANDLA PORT

\*187. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship has to wait for over ten days in the mid-stream for berthing at Kandla;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Kandla port authorities, after the ship is berthed, take as much as twenty days to unload the cargo;

(c) if so, the reasons for such delays in berthing at Kandla;

(d) whether it is also a fact that over 50 per cent of the port facilities like cranes and barges are not in a good condition; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the working of the Kandla Port ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) No, Sir. During the last six months, out of 114 ships that visited the Port only 7 had to wait for over ten days due to bunching of ships in Major Ports consequent on the Suez crisis. The average period of detention per ship during the period 1st June to 8th November works out at 2.8 days.

(b) No ship which visited the port since June 1967 took as many as 20 days to discharge her cargo. The average period taken works out at 6 days.

(c) Normally, ships prefer to discharge cargo from alongside berths, even though they have to wait for a few days rather than to discharge in lighters.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise. Steps, however, are being taken to improve the working of the Port.

**PLAN ALLOCATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN FOURTH PLAN**

\*189. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more amount will be allocated for education during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether a detailed plan has been chalked out to implement this decision; and

(c) whether a team of experts is proposed to be appointed to advise the Planning Commission in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) to (c). The entire question of the Fourth Five Year Plan is now under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council.

**BORDER DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES**

\*192. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new formula has been evolved to resolve the border disputes between the States;

(b) if so, the broad features of the formula; and

(c) whether the States have accepted it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Boundary disputes between States should normally be settled by mutual negotiations and agreement. The forum of the Zonal Councils is also available for discussing and making recommendations on matters concerning boundary disputes. When necessary, Commissions or Committees have been appointed in the past to deal with specific inter-State disputes having regard to the nature and requirements of each case. No new formula has been evolved to resolve border disputes between States.

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

**INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR**

\*193. **SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:**

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:**  
**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:**  
**SHRI SHARDA NAND:**  
**SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE:**  
**SHRI MARANDI:**  
**SHRI N. S. SHARMA:**  
**SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:**  
**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**  
**SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the International Tourist Year, the traffic in India has not been encouraging;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total foreign exchange earned during the International Tourist Year; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the tourist traffic to India?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) No, Sir. The total number of tourists who visited India during the first six months of the International Tourist

year is 80,685 showing an increase of 12.7% over the 71,559 arrivals in the same period last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foreign exchange earning from tourism in the first half of 1967 is estimated at Rs. 11.33 crores as against Rs. 10.14 crores for the corresponding period last year.

(d) The steps taken or proposed to achieve an increase in tourist traffic to India include building up of the tourist infrastructure to meet the requirements of tourists and further broadening our overseas promotional programmes.

**STRIKE BY TEACHERS OF DEGREE COLLEGES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH, HARYANA AND PUNJAB**

- \*194. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of Degree Colleges in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab had decided to go on strike from the 20th November, 1967;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Only the Government of Punjab have received notice from the teachers of private degree colleges to go on strike from November 20.

(b) The teachers of private colleges have demanded that the scheme of revised pay-scales as recommended by the University Grants Commission be implemented.

(c) The State Government have already issued orders indicating the revised pay scales applicable to teachers of private colleges, with effect from November 1, 1966. Implementation of the scheme has been held up for want of certain details to be furnished by some of the colleges.

**UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SCIENTISTS TRAINED ABROAD**

\*195. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 Indian scientists trained abroad return every year to India but it is difficult to find work for them because there is a severe cut in the allotments to the Indian Council of Scientific Research resulting in slowing down of research;

(b) whether it is a fact that "the older elements have monopolised all governing bodies" of scientific research "shutting out the younger generation of scientists" as stated by Dr. Syed Hussein Zaheer, the ex-Director General on the 28th August, 1967; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to remove this stagnation in scientific research ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) According to the National Register of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, on an average about 650 Indian personnel trained abroad return to India every year. The C.S.I.R. provides them as much assistance as possible in securing jobs in the Public and the Private Sectors. The C.S.I.R. maintains a Scientists' Pool for well qualified Indian scientists and technologists for providing them with temporary placement and all those recommended by the Special Recruitment Board are offered appointment in the "Pool". Full Financial provision for this exists.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The two principal bodies of the C.S.I.R.—the Governing Body and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research—represent a balanced team of leading scientists, industrialists and experts in different fields of science and technology and their constitution is reviewed periodically consistent with C.S.I.R.'s Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws. Similarly, the constitution of the various Executive Councils of the National Laboratories/Institutes is reviewed every year and injection of fresh blood is a continuing process.

NAGA HOSTILES

- \*196. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI MARANDI :  
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA  
CHANDA :  
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :  
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :  
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a heavy build-up by Naga hostiles in all the Northern hill areas of Manipur during the month of September, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that two Naga hostiles equipped with automatic weapons and mortars have infiltrated into the cease-fire bound Ukhrul Sub-Division of Manipur;

(c) whether they had launched a reign of terror in these areas and were forcibly collecting money and food; and

(d) if so, the action taken to meet this threat ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is reported that Naga Under-grounds had built up their strength in Mao and Ukhrul Sub-Divisions of Manipur.

(b) There is no such specific information.

(c) Reports have been received that the hostiles have forcibly collected money and rations.

(d) Concerned Security posts have been alerted, strengthened and instructed to take necessary action within the terms of 'Suspension of Operations Agreement'.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

\*197. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the University Grants Commission as well as the Vice-Chancellors, during a recent conference, have suggested that the strength of

the University Grants Commission be increased and that the pattern of its membership also be changed; and

(b) whether there was any suggestion to extend its jurisdiction to the fields of agriculture, medicine and technology and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Vice-Chancellors' Conference recommended that the Jurisdiction of the University Grants Commission should extend to all types and levels of higher education in the country. The Government have taken no decision on this recommendation.

VISHAL HARYANA

\*198. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Haryana has asked for the creation of Vishal Haryana, consisting of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and certain districts of U.P. and Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Government have not received any such proposal from the Chief Minister, but have seen some press reports about this demand. Government do not intend entertaining any such demand.

JOB EVALUATION COMMITTEE FOR AIR-INDIA AND I.A.C.

\*199. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the job Evaluation Committee for the Air-India and the Indian Airlines Corporation has been formed; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference ?

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

(b) Shri S. N. Guha Roy, a retired High Court Judge is the Chairman of the one-man Committee. He is assisted by Air Commodore M. L. Akut of the Indian Air Force and Shri Y. R. Malhotra, Director of Air Safety in the Civil Aviation Department, as assessors/experts. Efforts are also being made to obtain the services of an expert through the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, U.K.

Terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :

To conduct job evaluation to determine relative position in the job structure of the following categories of employees of Air-India and I.A.C. taking into account *inter-alia* the nature of the job, the work load and the skills involved and the type of equipment in use :

- (i) The cockpit Crew, viz. Pilots, Navigators, Flight Engineers of each of the two Corporations *inter se* and of the two Corporations as aforesaid;
- (ii) such other categories as may be referred to the Committee by Government.

#### CHHOTI SADRI GOLD CASE

\*200. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1081 on the 12th July, 1967 and state :

(a) the stage reached in the prosecution started against Shri Ganpat Lal on the basis of the complaint of Shri Godawat in the Chhoti Sadri Gold Affairs;

(b) whether any other complaint/writ/application came for hearing in the Rajasthan High Court or any other Rajasthan court in which the question of the treasury gold deposited by Shri Ganpat Lal and the panchanama gold recovered by the Police from Shri Ganpat Lal and his associates was argued/settled;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry by any investigating agency of the Home or Finance Ministry has since been ordered; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Munsif Magistrate at Chhoti Sadri has fixed 24th November 1967 as the next date for hearing of this case.

(b) and (c) The petitions filed by Ganpat Lal and Hiralal in the Rajasthan High Court against the orders of the Sessions Court rejecting their revision against the charge framed against them were not admitted and the petitions filed by Bherulal and Kishen Singh were withdrawn by them on 28th October, 1967. According to the information received from Rajasthan, no other applications came up for hearing before Rajasthan High Court or any other Rajasthan Court in this connection.

(d) and (e) Governments legal advice is to the effect that no further formal inquiry/investigation can be undertaken till the case pending in court is decided. In view, however, of the delay in the disposal of the case in court, the matter has been remitted to further legal examination and a decision may be expected shortly.

#### GENERAL CARGO BERTH AT PARADEEP PORT

\*201. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far to provide a general cargo berth at Paradeep port; and

(b) the steps taken to further check the scouring done by sea to a major portion of the Port area ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) A proposal for the construction of a general cargo berth at Paradip Port is included in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan. As a decision on the construction of this berth depends upon the availability of sufficient quantum of general cargo traffic (other than iron ore) and the provision of a rail link to the Port, a special Committee was appointed to determine the traffic potential of the hinterland of the Port. The Committee's report was received only recently and is under consideration. The question of provision of a rail link to the Port is also being pursued by the Ministry of Railways,



and is now under discussion with the Planning Commission.

(b) Due to the construction of breakwaters at the port, the northern movement of the littoral drift along the coast near the port has been interrupted. The northern shoreline of the Port has, therefore, been deprived of its natural nourishment. As a permanent measure, a sand-cum-shore based dredger has been ordered for installation on the south side of southern breakwater to pump out regularly the accretion of sand and transport it by means of a pipeline to the north of the northern breakwater to nourish the coast. As an immediate remedial measure, the construction of a rubble wall and sea groyne has been sanctioned.

#### COCHIN PORT

\*202. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger steamers have stopped calling at Cochin Port,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to persuade passenger steamers to call at Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. After the War, passenger service to Cochin was resumed in 1956 with regular monthly calls of ships of the Lauro Lines on the way from Australia to Genoa but this was discontinued in 1959. Similarly, ships of Lloyds Triestino Line started calling at Cochin once a month from November, 1957 on their voyage from Australia to Europe. This was also discontinued from the middle of 1963. In fact, since 1963, there has been no regular foreign passenger traffic at this port. A coastal passenger service is being maintained by the Scindias.

(b) As Bombay is well connected with other places in India by air and passenger routes, it has been more convenient for passenger liners to touch Bombay instead of Cochin. Also they get more passengers from Bombay than from Cochin. The facilities for embarking and disembarking of passengers at Cochin have also been held to be somewhat inadequate.

(c) Efforts were made to persuade foreign passenger liners to call at Cochin Port but they prefer Bombay in view of the latter port being more centrally situated and being convenient for disembarking/embarking passengers. The question of providing a new terminal building for passengers at Cochin Port has also been considered but it is felt that the assumption of increased passenger traffic may not materialise under present conditions.

#### PURCHASE OF JUMBO JETS BY AIR-INDIA

\*203. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :  
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :  
SHRI P. K. DEO :  
SHRI M. SUDERSANAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-India is contemplating to buy two jumbo jets; and

(b) if so, the cost of each of them and how they would be economical and beneficial to the Air-India ?

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

(b) The total capital cost of two jumbo jets will be Rs. 48.20 crores. Air India have decided to go in for these aircraft for competitive reasons. Apart from the fact that the passenger capacity of the Jumbo Jets is much higher than that of the Boeings now in use, the cost of operation per seat-mile is also likely to be about 20 to 25 per cent less.

#### CASINOS

\*204. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Richard Graves, a Nevada expert on gambling halls is shortly visiting India to assess the prospects of collaboration in setting up casinos in India.

(b) whether it is also a fact that some private parties in India have submitted proposals for setting up casinos in Kashmir

for providing comfort and entertainment to the tourists visiting the State; and

(c) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) According to our information Mr. Richard L. Graves was to visit India for Shikar but did not arrive as expected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the type of entertainment offered in casinos is a State subject, it is a question for the State Governments concerned to decide. The J&K Government has indicated that the idea is not acceptable in principle.

#### CRASH OF DELHI FLYING CLUB AIRCRAFT

\*205. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI K. K. NAYAR :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether an aircraft belonging to the Delhi Flying Club crashed recently resulting in the death of two trainee pilots;

(b) whether the crashed aircraft was an obsolete one;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the causes of the accident;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The accident is under investigation by an officer of the Civil Aviation Department.

#### MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

\*206. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the States' Education Ministers was held at Delhi during August, 1967 to discuss the medium of instruction in the Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at therein?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) and (b) A Conference of State Education Ministers was held in April 1967 to discuss the Report of the Education Commission. It discussed, among other things, the problem of the medium of instruction in Indian universities. A copy of the Resolution adopted by it on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1664/67.]

#### BOOKS FROM U.S.S.R.

\*207. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 8382 on the 9th August, 1967 regarding books received from U.S.S.R. and China by the Communist Party of India and state :

(a) whether the enquiries have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the report of the intelligence Bureau has been examined by Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The name of the Book House is the New Century Book House, Madras. It did not obtain any foreign exchange in 1957-58 from Madras Government under the Sales Tax Act.

(c) and (d) On inquiries in regard to import of books, by this company in 1957-58, no action is found called for.

**दिल्ली में अपराध**

208. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

श्री मयाबन :

श्री जैगलराया नायडू :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में हत्या, छुरेबाजी तथा अपहरण की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस गत वर्ष हुए हत्या तथा अपहरण के मामले का पता नहीं लगा सका;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत वर्ष बहुत कम गुंडों को दिल्ली से बाहर निकाला गया था और

(घ) दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इन घटनाओं में वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है, जैसा कि तांनों अपराधों के नांचे दिये गये आंकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है :—

	1965	1966	1967
(31-10-65 तक)	(31-10-66 तक)	(31-10-67 तक)	
हत्याएं	64	62	58
छुरेबाजी	228	131	137
अपहरण	244	222	227

(ख) हत्याओं तथा अपहरण/भगा ले जाने के जो 73 और 249 मामले पिछले वर्ष के दौरान दर्ज हुए थे, उनमें से क्रमशः 25 और 44 मामलों का पता नहीं लग सका।

(ग) पिछले वर्ष से अब तक 39 गुंडों के खिलाफ न्यायलयों में मामले चलाये गये,

जिनमें से 17 को दिल्ली से बाहर निकाला गया।

(घ) अपराध सम्बन्धी स्थिति का प्रशासन द्वारा समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और वर्तमान कार्य-व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

**FREIGHT CHARGES**

\*209. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Shippers Council has drawn attention of Government to the high freight charges which raise the cost of goods and make them uncompetitive in world markets; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to fix freight charges at competitive level ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A note on the subject was sent by the Council to the Commerce Ministry and copy was forwarded by them to the Transport Ministry.

(b) The Directorate General of Shipping has started detailed examination of the specific cases mentioned where it is alleged that freight rates are inhibiting exports. The Shippers' Council has promised to send comprehensive suggestions after they have completed their own detailed studies on the subject.

**COMMUNAL HARMONY**

\*210. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government both through the Press and other mass media in preserving communal harmony in the country;

(b) whether the good offices of the Press Council have been utilised in so far as the Press is concerned; and

(c) to what extent these steps have yielded the desired results ?

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-1665/67.]

**दिल्ली पुलिस का "ट्रेन्ड कुत्तों" का दस्ता**

1259. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के पास इस समय सिखाये गये कुत्तों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनकी संख्या कितनी बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या ये कुत्ते घटनास्थल पर चोरी, डकैती आदि के अपराधियों का पता लगाते हैं ?

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

(क) 5

(ख) 18।

(ग) कुत्तों को इस प्रकार के अपराधों से सम्बन्धित वस्तुओं/व्यक्तियों की गन्ध के आधार पर अपराध की खोज करने के लिये तैनात किया जाता है।

**PROMOTION OF NON-MATRIC CLASS IV EMPLOYEES**

1260. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6012 on the 19th July, 1967, and state whether any decision has since been taken on the scheme evolved by the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding the promotion of non-matric Class IV employees, who have put in 15 years of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 660 on 15th November, 1967, in the Lok Sabha. The matter is still under consideration.

**CENTRAL CIVIL SERVICES**

1261. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provide that no Class I officer shall, except with the previous sanction of Government, permit his son, daughter or other dependents to accept employment in any private undertaking with which he has official dealings;

(b) if so, the number of class I Officers who have applied for such permission during the period from April, 1965 to August, 1967; and

(c) the number of cases where such permission has been granted and the number of cases where the permission was not granted ?

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

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

**RETIRED I.C.S. OFFICERS**

1262. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of I.C.S. officers and Secretaries who retired from service during the last ten years;

(b) the number among them working now in the Public Undertakings, with their names and designations;

(c) whether any of the retired officers were allowed to take employment in private sector undertakings in relaxation of the 2-year retirement rule during the last 10 years; and

(d) if so, their names and the reasons for such relaxation in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the last ten years 19 retired I.C.S. officers were permitted to accept

commercial employment within 2 years of their retirement, under Art. 531-B of the Civil Service Regulations.

(d) A list of such officers is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1666/67.*] Before grant of permission cases were examined on merits and the Government were satisfied that the officers had no previous dealings with the proposed employer, their duties in commercial employment were not such as to give unfair advantage to the employer or to bring him into conflict with the Government, and that the proposed employment was of a thoroughly reputable kind and no contact or liaison work was involved.

#### PARADEEP PORT

1263. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the average monthly traffic at Paradeep Port and the freight earnings therefrom; and

(b) the steps taken towards rapid development of the port ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) and (b) Under the first stage development programme, an iron ore berth has been built at the Port with mechanical handling facilities to cater to a traffic of 2 million tonnes of iron ore per annum. The Port is in operation since 19-11-1966. The average monthly traffic handled and the average monthly income of the Port from 19-11-1966 to the end of October 1967 is given below :—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Average monthly traffic</i>	<i>Average monthly income (Rs. lakhs)</i>
19-11-66 to 31-3-67	15,600 tonnes	1.62
1-4-67 to 31-10-67	57,400 tonnes	5.02

The question of construction of a general cargo berth and augmenting the capacity of the ore handling plant to enable it to handle 4 million tonnes per annum is under consideration.

#### KERALA CENSUS DEPARTMENT

1264. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who had put in more than five years of service retrenched in the Census Department in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from these retrenched personnel requesting for appointment in Central Government service;

(c) the number of the retrenched personnel who have since been absorbed in the Central Government Service; and

(d) whether Government would take steps to absorb all the retrenched personnel ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Of the 15 persons who were retrenched from the Office of the Superintendent of Census-Operations, Kerala, it has been possible to find alternative employment for all except three.

(d) Efforts to absorb the remaining persons are continuing.

#### I.A.S. AND I.P.S. OFFICERS FROM GUJARAT ON DEPUTATION AT CENTRE

1265. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers from Gujarat who are now on deputation with the Central Government; and

(b) whether the full deputation quota of Gujarat has been availed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) I.A.S. 23; I.P.S. 14.

(b) While the Central deputation quota for the I.P.S. has been fully utilized, it is shortly by 1 in the case of the I.A.S.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO GUJARAT STUDENTS FOR STUDIES ABROAD

1266. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to Gujarat who were awarded foreign scholarships and who were sent abroad during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the number of applications received therefor; and

(c) the number of students selected out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) 1965-66	1966-67
6	10
(b) 1965-66	1966-67
11,693	8,838
(c) 1965-66	1966-67
422	446

मध्य प्रदेश में पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा लिये गये प्राचीन स्थान

1267. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित: क्या शिक्षा मन्त्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा लिये गये प्राचीन मन्दिरों तथा मस्जिदों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उनकी मरम्मत कर दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मरम्मत पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(घ) क्या अभी भी कुछ ऐसे प्राचीन मन्दिर तथा मस्जिद हैं जिनकी मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है; और

(ङ) यदि प्राचीन मन्दिर तथा मस्जिदों की मरम्मत नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जिले की निम्नलिखित तीन मस्जिदें और पांच मन्दिर केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित स्मारकों की सूची में हैं:—

मस्जिदें: (i) असांरगढ़ की जामीन मस्जिद।

(ii) बुरहामपुर में बीबी साहिब की मस्जिद।

(iii) बुरहामपुर में चूड़ावालों की मस्जिद।

मन्दिर: (i) असांरगढ़ में किले के अन्दर मन्दिर।

(ii) असांरगढ़ का महादेव मन्दिर।

(iii) मान्धाता का चौबीस अवतार मन्दिर।

(iv) मान्धाता का सिद्धेश्वर मन्दिर।

(v) मान्धाता का अमलेश्वर अर्थात् ममलेश्वर मन्दिर।

(ख) और (ग): अलग-अलग स्मारकों की आवश्यकताओं और उनकी अविलम्बयता को देखते हुए और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार मरम्मत की जाती है। तदनुसार 1966-67 के दौरान अलीगढ़ की जामीन मस्जिद की मरम्मतों पर 2385/- रुपये और 1964-65 से 1966-67 तक तीन वर्षों के दौरान बुरहामपुर की बीबी साहिब की मस्जिद पर 1844/- रुपये खर्च किए गए थे।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र के अन्य स्मारक संरक्षण की संतोषजनक हालत में हैं और उन्हें किसी जल्द मरम्मत की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ङ) चूँकि वे संरक्षण की संतोषजनक हालत में हैं इसलिए कोई मरम्मत नहीं की जाती है किन्तु जब कभी आवश्यकता होगी, मरम्मत कर दी जाएगी।

**SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

1268. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State and Union Territory;

(b) the percentage prescribed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Class I, II and III Government Service in each State and Central Government;

(c) whether reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central and State Government services are being maintained in the ratio of their population, category-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A statement giving the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State and Union Territory, according to 1961 Census, is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1667/67.]

(b) to (d). A statement showing the percentages of reservation prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies in posts filled on an all-India basis (generally Class I and II posts are filled on this basis) and in vacancies in posts filled on a regional basis (generally Class III posts are filled on this basis), in Central Government services, is given in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-167.] A statement showing the total number of employees under the Central Government and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them, as on 1-1-1966, in Class I, II and III, is also given in Annexure III laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-167].

Reservations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only in vacancies in services and posts filled by direct recruitment and also in vacancies in Class III and IV post filled by promotion by selection or through departmental competitive examination in grades to which

there is no direct recruitment whatever. The quota of reservation has thus to be observed in vacancies as and when they occur in services and posts filled by direct recruitment and in services and posts filled by promotion to the extent reservation is permissible in such posts. There is no quota fixed for representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *vis-a-vis* the total number of employees in a grade of service or a Ministry/Department etc. Also, in Ministries/Departments, attached and subordinate offices, vacancies in posts are filled by methods other than direct recruitment or promotion, e.g., by deputation or permanent transfer. When vacancies are filled by deputation or permanent transfer, no reservations have been prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies in Class I and II posts filled by promotion. Viewed in this light, it would not be correct to expect that the strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a Ministry/Department/Attached Office/Subordinate Office would be either in the ratio of their population or in the ratio or reservations for them in direct recruitment or, where applicable, by promotion. However, a Working Group headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, has been set up to examine *inter alia* the question of improving the recruitment of Scheduled Caste personnel in Government services at the Centre and in the States. The Report of the Committee is expected shortly.

As for State Services, reservation in State Services is the concern of the respective State Governments, *vide* Article 335, read with Articles 16(4) and 12, of the Constitution.

**MINISTERS ON TOUR ABROAD**

1269. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :  
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Members of the Council of Ministers were on tour abroad from August to the 12th November, 1967; and

(b) how much foreign exchange was spent on each Minister ?

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

#### MINISTERS' VISITS ABROAD

1270. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any single Cabinet Minister who has not visited any foreign country during the last inter-session period;

(b) which are the Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers who did not go on tour abroad at all during the last inter-session period; and

(c) whether there is any restriction on their travels?

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

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

(c) Tours are undertaken by Ministers only when they are necessary in connection with the proper performance of their duties. The question of any restrictions thereon does not, therefore, arise.

#### BORDER INCIDENTS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1271. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Border incidents between India and Pakistan in the Eastern Sector has increased recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to check such incidents and also to prevent any large scale invasion by the Pakistani army on this sector?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, all possible steps have been taken to deal with any situation that may arise on this, or any other sector.

#### SECOND BRIDGE OVER RIVER HOOGLY

1272. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been finalised to construct a second bridge over the river Hoogly in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The proposed second bridge over the river Hooghly is a State Scheme. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. It is understood that they have approved the project for this work at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.52 crores for inclusion in their Fourth Five Year Plan and have also finalised the alignment and location of the bridge. The first stage of the project implementation, involving the scrutiny and vetting of documents for inviting tenders, is now in progress.

#### COMMITTEE ON REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1273. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Prime Minister to study the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services and the grant of lands to them has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by it; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No. The report is expected to be submitted by the Study-Group in the course of this month.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Study-Group was set up in April 1967 and had to examine the problems referred to it in detail. The Study Group also wanted the Director General of Employment and Training to make a study of the problems of placement of Scheduled Caste persons in services through



the machinery of the National Employment Service. Hence it could finalise the report only after the results of this study were available.

**STRIKE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STORES, NEW DELHI**

1274. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :  
SHRI MARANDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Central Government Consumer Co-operative Stores, New Delhi, went on strike recently;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute; and

(d) the effect on the Central Government employees, following the closure of ration shops due to strike ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes Sir, but quite a number of stores of the Society remained open.

(b) Their main demand was increase in wages.

(c) The dispute has already been settled amicably by mutual agreement between the Management and the representatives of the workers.

(d) Central Government employees and other registered as ration-card holders with the Stores which remained closed, were allowed to obtain their requirements from the neighbouring Authorised Ration Depots.

**PROPOSED DHARNA BY WEST BENGAL MINISTERS IN DELHI IN AUGUST, 1967**

1275. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'dharna' proposed by some West Bengal

Ministers at Delhi in last August was ultimately given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No 'dharna' was offered by any West Bengal Ministers at Delhi. Some West Bengal Ministers called on the Prime Minister at New Delhi and discussed with her the then prevailing food situation in the State.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING**

1276. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious charges of corruption, nepotism and mismanagement in the National Council of Educational Research and Training as published in 'People's Democracy' in its issue, dated the 27th August, 1967 and in 'Saturday Digest' in its issues, dated the 29th July, 1967, 5th August, 1967, 12th August, 1967 and 19th August, 1967 have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The charges are unfounded.

**LOAN FOR POLICE HOUSING SCHEME IN KERALA**

1277. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government to sanction a loan of Rs. 40,00,000 towards the Police Housing Scheme for the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, whether the loan has been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir. Under the Central Government Police Housing Loan Assistance Scheme State Governments are granted loans every year

taking into consideration their needs, performance etc.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been sanctioned.

#### INDEBTEDNESS AMONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1278. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the extent of indebtedness among the Central Government employees; and

(b) if not whether Government propose to take steps to conduct such a survey in view of reports of racket of private money lenders working in various Government offices?

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

(b) No, Sir. Government has no reason to believe that there is any racket of money lenders working in Government offices.

#### SMUGGLING OF VEHICLES TO NEPAL

1279. SHRI K. RAMANI:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that road vehicles from India are being smuggled to Nepal;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles smuggled up till now; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) It is reported that 7 cars stolen from Delhi have been disposed of in Nepal. Up-to-date information with regard to other States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) The matter is being pursued with the Government of Nepal. This is also

being taken up in the periodic Indo-Nepal Police Officers' meetings.

#### SETHU SAMUDRAM CANAL PROJECT

1280. SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Sethu Samudram Canal Project authorities have completed their studies on technical feasibility of the project and submitted their report; and

(b) if so, when this project will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) and (b). The report on the Sethusamudram Project is expected to be received by the end of the current financial year. Further action on the Project can be taken only after the receipt and examination of the report.

#### बिहार और उड़ीसा में तूफान

1281. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा:

श्री मोहन स्वल्प:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 अक्टूबर, 1967 को अथवा उसके आस-पास बिहार और उड़ीसा में जो भारी तूफान आया था उससे सैकड़ों लोग मारे गये थे और लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने तूफान के कारणों का पता लगाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जान-माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ था?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी): (क) 19 अक्टूबर, 1967 को बिहार और उड़ीसा में कोई तूफान नहीं आया था किन्तु 9 अक्टूबर, 1967 को उड़ीसा में कटक, पुरी तथा बालासोर जिलों की

सागरतटीय पट्टी के ऊपर एक तूफान आया था ।

(ख) प्राकृतिक कारणों से ।

(ग) जनहानि 327 (13-11-67 तक के अनुमान के अनुसार)  
पशुघन=10,249  
घन-हानि=लगभग 22.5 करोड़ रुपये ।

इसके अलावा फलदार पेड़ों और बगीचों को भी बहुत क्षति पहुंची । क्षति का अनुमान अंतिम रूप से तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

#### FUNDS FOR DELHI ADMINISTRATION

1282. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the request of the Delhi Administration for more funds; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration requested for additional funds amounting to Rs. 1060.73 lakhs for various items. The proposals have been considered in the concerned Ministries and the present position is indicated below :—

- (i) Seven proposals involving Rs. 15.77 lakhs have been accepted.
- (ii) Seven proposals involving Rs. 382.40 lakhs have been rejected; and
- (iii) No final decision have yet been taken in the case of 31 proposals involving Rs. 662.56 lakhs of these, 16 proposals are pending

for want of detailed information from the Delhi Administration.

#### VISITS OF MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1283. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :  
SHRI S. KUNDU :  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR  
SHAH :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Central Ministers who visited foreign countries during the months of August, September and October, 1967;

(b) the names of countries they visited and the purpose of their visit;

(c) the total expenditure incurred as a result of these tours;

(d) whether they have submitted any reports to the Prime Minister about their activities abroad; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy each of these reports on the Table of the House ?

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

#### EXCLUSION OF MANIPUR FROM CEASE-FIRE AREA

1284. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to exclude Manipur from the purview of the cease-fire agreement with the underground Nagas; and

(b) if so, since when ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PAKISTANI INTRUSION INTO INDIAN  
TERRITORY

1285. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :  
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) on how many occasions the Pakistani army opened fire during the last three months on the Indian border forces or had intruded into the Indian territory both on the Eastern and the Rajasthan sectors;

(b) the loss suffered by the Indian side as a result of these incidents; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the U.N. Observers ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There were no such incidents.

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

PAKISTAN BOATS SEEN IN KUTCH AREA

1286. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that two Pakistani Boats were seen in Kutch in Kori Creek—one on the 15th August, 1967 and another in the next week;

(b) whether some families with camels went to Pakistan in those Boats. and

(c) the steps taken by Government against this breach ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). According to information received by Government of India, unidentified country-crafts were sighted in Kori Creek on 14th, 30th and 31st August, 1967. It is also reported that three Indian nationals and twelve members of their families stealthily went over to Pakistan in a Pakistani country craft on 1st and 27th August, 1967, taking with them 30—40 camels.

(c) Intensive Patrolling and vigilance is being maintained.

ACTIVITIES OF MIZO HOSTILES IN  
CHAURACHANDPUR

1287. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 Armed Mizo hostiles crossed into Chaurachandpur Sub-Division of Manipur on the 18th October, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have been sent by the Mizo National Front to join the Kuki Nagas and Mizo hostiles in the area;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that these Mizos have burnt down three villages in the Miment area; and

(d) if so, whether reports have also been received that they are putting the loyal people to insult and have let loose the reign of terror in the Western Sector of Mizo hills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A gang of about 50 Mizo hostiles is reported to have crossed over to Chaurachandpur sub-division on the 18th October, 1967.

(b) and (c). There is no such information.

(d) The Mizo rebels terrorise and force the villagers in the interior to join them and act as their agents and also work for them.

पाकिस्तानी गांव पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सेना  
द्वारा आक्रमण

1288. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के राइफलमैनों ने पयास्ती गांव पर कब्जा करने के विचार से उस पर निष्फल आक्रमण किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप एक पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के हमलों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस आक्रमण के फलस्वरूप जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :** (क) भारत सरकार को प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार 12 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 1 अगस्त, 1967 को कूच-बिहार जिले के मेखलीगंज थाने में तिस्ता पयास्ती पर अवैध रूप से भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आये और खड़ी फसलों को काटना शुरू कर दिया। सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा उनका रास्ता रोके जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

(ख) पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों को विरोध-पत्र दिये गये। 16 अगस्त, 1967 को सीमा पर होने वाला एक बैठक में सीमा पर तनाव को कम करने तथा स्थल नियमों को दृढ़ता के साथ पालन कराने की व्यवस्था के उपायों पर विचार किया गया। सीमा पर कड़ों निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(ग) भारतीय पक्ष में जान व माल की कोई हानि नहीं हुई।

#### ASSAM REORGANISATION SCHEME

1289. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister received a youth delegation from Assam in Delhi and a memorandum was submitted to her regarding the Assam Reorganisation Scheme; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) A delegation consisting of representatives of the Assam Pradesh Youth Congress *Ad Hoc* Committee met the Prime Minister on 25th October, 1967, and presented to her a memorandum urging the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Mehta Committee for the reorganisation of Assam.

(b) I propose to have consultations with leaders of different parties in the House to evolve a basis for reorganisation of the State of Assam acceptable to all sections of the people.

#### ROADS OF BORDER AREAS OF RAJASTHAN

1290. **SHRI O. P. TYAGI :**  
**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of construction of vital roads on the Rajasthan borders has been entrusted to the State P.W.D. resulting in slow progress and slackness in the construction of roads;

(b) if so, the reasons for entrusting this work to the State P.W.D.; and

(c) whether Government propose to entrust the construction of these roads to the Ministry of Defence ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :**

(a) Yes, Sir; it is a fact that the work of the construction of strategic roads on the Rajasthan borders has been entrusted to the State P.W.D., but this has neither resulted in slackness in construction nor, under the present circumstances, in slow progress.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to entrust the work of the construction of these roads to the Defence Department.

#### INVESTIGATION BY 'OCEANOGRAPHER'

1291. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the result of the investigations made abroad by 'Oceanographer' regarding the behaviour of the Indian Monsoon ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** The ship is on a world-wide cruise and she is expected to return to her home port only in December, 1967. The actual study of the data will commence only after the ship returns home. Any report of the results would be available only after the scientists have completed the analysis on the data.

#### KERALA STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION

1292. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had given an assurance to

the Government of Kerala that substantial financial assistance would be given to the State Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government have kept up this assurance; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :**

(a) and (c). The Central Government (Ministry of Railways) have agreed to participate financially in the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation by contributing capital to the extent of 20% of the total. This Corporation started functioning from 1-4-1965 and the Central Government provided capital to it to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively. Since the value of the assets of the Kerala Road Transport Department, taken over by the above mentioned Corporation, has been assessed at about Rs. 500 lakhs, the Central Government have thus paid their share to the Corporation's capital.

The question of paying the Central Government's share of capital to the Corporation during the current financial year (*i.e.*, 1967-68) is under consideration.

**PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY INDIAN MUSEUMS**

1293. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to popularise in India and abroad the publications brought out by the Indian Museums; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**REPAIRS TO ROADS AND HIGHWAYS DAMAGED BY RAINS**

1294. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage caused to the roads and highways in Delhi and other

highways in the country due to unusually heavy rains this year;

(b) the amount spent and earmarked for repairing the roads and highways; and

(c) whether any assistance has been given to the Municipal Corporation, Delhi and the N.D.M.C. and the States particularly, the Union Territories for the purpose?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :**

(a) to (c). The Government of India are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways in the country and roads in the Union Territories. All roads other than National Highways in the States are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The requisite information with regard to National Highways and of roads in the Union Territories is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**SALAR JUNG MUSEUM EMPLOYEES**

1295. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :**

**SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :**

**SHRI UMANATH :**

**SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :**

**SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Salar Jung Museum Employees' Union, Hyderabad through Keskar's Crime Registration Bureau, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the main points received in the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter and, if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether any officer has been found guilty and, if so, the names and designations of the officers concerned; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Alleged corruption of various officials of the Museum and an officer of the Ministry of Education.

(ii) Cases of alleged misappropriation and Criminal breach of trust of Museum property including art objects; and

(iii) Details of thefts in the Museum.

(c) The Salar Jung Museum Board which is an autonomous body, is already seized of the matter. However, as far as thefts are concerned, the State Police and the Special Police Establishment have been sent papers but the result of their investigations have not been communicated to Government so far.

(d) Not yet, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

1296. SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no representative from Kerala on the National Shipping Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government regarding representation on the National Shipping Board; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 4(2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 which lays down the composition of the National Shipping Board does not provide for any state-wise representation of the Board. There is no representative of any State Government on the Board. The question of nominating a representative of the Government of Kerala does not, therefore, arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The above position has been explained to the Government of Kerala. It was also explained to them that any representation given to the State of Kerala would naturally invoke similar claims from other maritime State which it would be difficult to resist.

CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

1297. SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI MOHAMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Central Road Transport Corporation went on a strike on the 24th October, 1967;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to settle the dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) The employees of the Delhi Branch of the Central Road Transport Corporation remained on strike from the 24th October to the 6th November, 1967.

(b) The main demands of the employees were re-instatement of two temporary employees, whose services had been terminated by the Corporation on the 23rd October, 1967 and grant of same holidays to them as in the Central Government offices.

(c) Discussions were held with representatives of the Workers/Union. The two employees, whose services had been terminated, were re-instated and the strike was called off from the 7th November, 1967.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONER

1298. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a one-man Commission is being set up to enquire into the financial position of the Calcutta Port Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) and (b). A one-man Committee con-

sisting of Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya, Ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has been set up to enquire into the financial position of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. Copies of the Resolutions of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping No. 9-PG(89)/66, dated 22nd September, 1967 and No. 9-PG(104)/67, dated 9th November, 1967 regarding the appointment of the Committee and its terms of reference etc. are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1668/67].

#### MERCHANT NAVY TRAINING ACADEMY

1300. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :  
SHRI D. N. DEB :  
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a Merchant Navy Training Academy in Goa;  
(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and  
(c) the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) Yes Sir. The proposal to set up a Merchant Navy Training Academy in Goa has been accepted in principle.

(b) In view of financial stringency, no definite indication as to when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken can be given at this stage;

(c) Precise details of the proposal are still being worked out. The object underlying the proposal is to develop *esprit-de-corps* among engineering and navigating cadets, who are at present receiving training in the Marine Engineering College and the Training Ship Dufferin separately.

**बार्निश पीने से हुई मृत्यु की जांच**

1302. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मद्रास सरकार को गत अगस्त के महीने में मद्रास राज्य

में बार्निश पीने से हुई बहुत से मजदूरों की मृत्यु के बारे में न्यायिक जांच करने के आदेश दिये थे;

(ख) क्या इस मामले में न्यायिक जांच इस बीच पूरा हो चुकी है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;  
और

(घ) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जै नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

#### MISBEHAVIOUR BY PASSENGERS IN I.A.C. FLIGHT

1303. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the passengers who consumed liquor on the Caravelle flight from Delhi to Bombay of the I.A.C. on the 17th July, 1967 and created a disturbance which the Commander of the aircraft could not control;

(b) whether the behaviour of these passengers was objectionable and whether as a result thereof the Commander was compelled to radio for the police to be present at the Santa Cruz airport to take charge of the drunken passengers; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Police or the I.A.C. against those passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). On a report made by the Cabin Attendants to the Commander that three passengers had consumed liquor in flight and had misbehaved, the Commander radioed a complaint to Bombay for Police to be available when the aircraft landed there. The Police accordingly was present and when the aircraft landed, it took charge of the three passengers concerned. It appears that the passengers were subsequently released by the Police and no further action against them was taken, presumably for want of conclusive evidence. The passengers involved in this incident have also made a complaint to the Corporation



that a wrong allegation had been made against them by the Commander of the aircraft. The whole matter is being enquired into by the Corporation. In the meanwhile it is considered that it will not be advisable in the public interest to give out the names of the three passengers concerned.

**CONSUMING OF LIQUOR IN I.A.C. FLIGHTS**

1304. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.A.C. allows its passengers to consume intoxicating liquor on its aircraft during flights; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ban the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Indian Airlines do not object to the passengers consuming their own drinks in flight 15 minutes after take-off and before landing, provided they do not get into a state of intoxication or start misbehaving. On their international flights, I.A.C. sell alcoholic beverages to its passengers who may consume the same in flight or take them home.

(b) Consumption of alcoholic beverages by passengers in flight does not cause any hazard and as such, I.A.C. cannot object if the passengers want to consume their own drinks.

**HOTEL DEVELOPMENT FUND**

1305. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI MARANDI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2238 on the 13th June, 1967 regarding Hotel Development Fund and state :

(a) whether the terms and conditions for the disbursement of the loan to the hotel industry have since been finalised;

(b) if so, when the loan fund would start operating; and

(c) whether Government of India are also considering to recognise tourism as an industry ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The terms and conditions for the grant of loans are under finalisation.

(b) Disbursements will be made from the loan fund as soon as the terms and conditions are finalised.

(c) Tourism has already been recognised as an industry by the Government of India, who have further directed that the various segments of the tourism industry, namely hotels, travel agencies, shikar outfitters and tourist car operators should receive high consideration for their needs in developing the industry, and that their essential requirements should be met on a priority basis.

**EDUCATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS**

1306. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government were considering a proposal to set up a Committee of Vice-Chancellor to devise ways and means to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**SEMINAR ON TAMIL STUDIES IN MADRAS**

1307. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been approached for financial assistance for the Second International Conference Seminar on Tamil Studies at Madras; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a request received from the organisers of the Conference for financial assistance from UNESCO has been recommended and forwarded to UNESCO Headquarters, Paris. The matter is under the consideration of UNESCO.

**REORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

1308. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of reorganising technical education with a

view to making it more diversified with emphasis on specialised branches such as petro-chemicals, electronics and materials management;

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

(c) the time by which the change will be introduced?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) to (c). Technical Education has already been diversified and specialised courses are being offered by a number of institutions in electronics, petro-chemicals, industrial and business management and so on. Further diversification will be made according to manpower requirements.

#### MINISTER'S TOUR TO U.K.

1309. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in his Ministry paid a visit to the U.K. to study the administrative set-up there; and

(b) if so, his main findings?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs visited U.K. from 10th to 19th October, 1967. The visit was on the invitation of the Government of U.K. to see the working of some of the important agencies of the Home Office.

#### CARGO FOR INDIAN SHIPS RETURNING FROM U.S.A.

1310. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1657 on the 8th August, 1967 regarding Cargo for Indian ships returning from U.S.A. and state:

(a) whether Government have approached the food aid giving authorities to allocate a part of the cargo to Indian ships so that the Indian ships get sufficient cargo while returning from U.S.A. and Europe; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) and (b). Only 50% of the foodgrain cargo is reserved for U.S.A. flag ships and the remaining 50% is available for trans-

port by non-USA flag ships, which could be all Indian ships, if sufficient Indian tonnage were available. But Indian ships are able to carry only about 15-18% of this cargo due to paucity of Indian tonnage. There is, therefore, no question of asking for the allocation of a higher quota of foodgrains for Indian ships.

In spite of this availability of foodgrain cargo, there is under-utilisation of capacity of liner ships returning from the Pacific Coast of U.S.A. This is because the liner ships normally carry general cargo and can accept foodgrains only in bagged condition whereas the food grain available is generally in bulk i.e. in loose condition.

The real remedy for this situation lies in reducing the number of liner ships operating between India and West Coast of U.S.A. to a level commensurate with the availability of general cargo from that area. This question is already being examined as stated in the answer to Starred Question No. 1657 on 8-8-1967.

#### DELHI-SRINAGAR CARAVELLE FLIGHT

1311. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheduled Caravelle flight from Delhi to Srinagar, which was to be inaugurated on the 28th October, 1967, was postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The inaugural flight by Caravelle aircraft to Srinagar was originally scheduled to take place on the 8th October but had to be postponed due to conditions prevailing in Srinagar on that date. It took place on the 23rd October.

#### REORGANISATION OF NAV-NALANDA MAHA-VIHARA AND HUEN TSANG MEMORIAL

1312. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision on the question of Nav-Nalanda Mahavihara and Huen Tsang Memorial which has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken. A decision will be taken after Government have carefully studied the heavy financial implications of the proposal.

COMPENSATION FOR AIR-CRASH VICTIMS

1313. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6580 on the 25th July, 1967 regarding limits of compensation payable by the Airlines in case of death or bodily injury to passengers in aircraft accidents and state :

(a) whether the report of the Panel of Experts on the subject has since been received; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the report submitted by the Panel of Experts to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation has been received by the Government.

(b) It is premature to formulate a final decision of the Government as the recommendations of the Panel of Experts have yet to be considered by the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation.

ARTICLES BELONGING TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

1314. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6068 on the 19th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have received any further information regarding the number of articles belonging to the Archaeological Department kept in the British Museum;

(b) if so, whether demand for their return has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) No tangible information has been received so far.

(b) and (c). This question can be considered when all available information required for the purpose is received.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN INDIA

1315. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the diplomatic missions of U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., China and Pakistan spend a huge amount of money each for propaganda work in our country through books, periodicals, pamphlets and 'friendship' or 'amity' type organisations;

(b) if so, the names and number of these books, pamphlets and periodicals in English and other Indian languages imported and printed in India by such missions;

(c) how many of these propaganda literature are sold, subscribed and freely distributed;

(d) the estimated amounts spent by each of these diplomatic missions for such propaganda purposes;

(e) what are the names of 'friendship organisations' or 'amity associations' of these foreign countries organised in collaboration with Indians and who are the Indian personnel associated with such organisations; and

(f) whether Government have made or likely to make any survey about such propaganda activities undertaken by these foreign diplomatic missions and assess their impact upon the national interest of India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) These diplomatic missions publish and distribute such books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. They also encourage 'friendship' or 'amity' type organisations. The Government have, however, no means of ascertaining the expenditure of these missions on such activities.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) No such survey has been made or is at present contemplated.

**COLLAPSE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN WEST BENGAL**

1316. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the recent devastating flood in Contai sub-division and other places in Midnapur District nearly 500 primary and 15 high school buildings have collapsed and thousands of books of the students washed away causing serious difficulty for the education of boys and girls in the flood-affected areas; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the acute financial difficulties faced by the Government of West Bengal, the Central Government propose to provide the West Bengal Relief Ministry with necessary financial help so that the demolished school buildings might be speedily reconstructed, tuition fees of the students of the flood-affected areas exempted for the remaining period of this session and books and stationery could be provided to the needy students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The specific relief measures to be undertaken in such cases are primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India only give financial assistance towards the total expenditure on relief operations, subject to a ceiling indicated after an assessment of the situation and the requirements by a Central Team of officers. In respect of the recent floods in West Bengal, the Government of India have already advanced an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Government towards their expenditure on relief measures. Further amounts will be made available to the extent found necessary.

**DEVELOPMENT OF CALCUTTA TO ATTRACT FOREIGN TOURISTS**

1317. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as compared to other big cities in India, in recent time, Calcutta, the second biggest city in Asia has become less attractive to foreign tourists, so much so that most of these

visitors to our country leave India without visiting Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the basic reasons for such lack of interest for Calcutta on the part of international tourists and the steps taken to make Calcutta attractive to foreign tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not correct that fewer tourists are now visiting Calcutta than in previous years. In fact there has been a steady rise from 52,135 in 1962 to 63,134 in 1966. The percentage this represents of the total tourist traffic has gone up from 38.8% to 39.6%.

**COMMUNAL VIOLENCE**

1318. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :  
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of the outbreak of communal violence/riots in various parts of the country during last inter-Parliamentary Session period;

(b) the loss of life involved;

(c) whether any inquiries have been ordered into the causes of those riots;

(d) the punitive action taken; and

(e) the efforts made at the people's level ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1669/67*].

(c) to (e). Police Investigations into the incidents are being made. Wherever necessary people's committees have been formed to mobilize public opinion. The Government of India have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Raghubar Dayal, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court to inquire into the major communal disturbances which have occurred since 1st August, 1967.

PAROCHIALISM

1319. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :  
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :  
SHRI PARTHASARTHY :  
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study of the parochialism and discrimination that take the form of resident qualification for Government services, percentages and quotas—open or secret—for "local" people in various States; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to combat this parochialism and ensure equal opportunities to all.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 enacted by Parliament repealed all the laws in force in the States and Union Territories with regard to requirements as to residence for purposes of employment or appointment under the State or under local or other authority but Section 3 of the Act empowered the Central Government to make rules prescribing requirement as to residence within Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh and within the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura for appointments in subordinate services or posts under the control of the State Government/Administration or to any service or post under a local authority in these areas. The special consideration shown to the Telangana area was pursuant to an agreement reached between Andhra and Telangana leaders in connection with formation of Andhra Pradesh and the provision for special protection in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura was made in view of the backwardness of these Territories. The aforesaid Act was brought into force on March 21, 1959. Rules under Section 3 of the Act promulgated by the Central Government provided for requirement as to residence for certain specified periods in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh and in Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura prior to appointment in those areas. Even these special provisions are to remain in force for a limited period of ten years from the commencement of the Act of 1957, viz. March

21, 1959, *vide* Section 5 of the Act, as amended by the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1964.

Except to the extent indicated above, there can be no restriction regarding residence within a particular State or Union Territory for purpose of employment under the Government, nor is the Government of India aware of any such restrictions having been imposed by the State Governments in contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid Acts.

(b) Does not arise.

तूफान से पारादीप पत्तन को क्षति

1320. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा में पत्तन के निकट हाल ही के तूफान के कारण पारादीप पत्तन को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) क्या पत्तन की इमारतों को भी क्षति पहुँची है; और

(ग) पत्तन का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) 84,182 रुपये ।

(ख) जी हाँ, भाग (क) में दिये गये उत्तर में उल्लिखित राशि में पत्तन की इमारतों की क्षति से सम्बन्धित 57,230 रुपये की राशि भी शामिल है ।

(ग) पारादीप पत्तन की 20 लाख टन कच्ची लौह घात प्रति वर्ष धरने-उठाने योग्य बनाने के लिये इस पत्तन के विकास का प्रथम क्रम पूरा हो गया है और पत्तन नवम्बर 1966 से चालू है ।

HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN DELHI

1321. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received recommendations from the Metropolitan

Council of Delhi for the abolition of the institution of Honorary Magistrates in Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations of the Council; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). When the Bill for the separation of the judiciary from the executive in Delhi was considered by the Metropolitan Council on the 19th October 1967, the Council took the view that there should be no Honorary Magistrates and suggested an amendment to the Bill. The amendment recommended by the Council has been received and is being examined.

#### DELHI POLICE

1322. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in completing the trial proceedings of the Delhi Police personnel who were arrested for their role in the Policemen's strike and demonstrations;

(b) the number of Policemen still behind the bars; and

(c) whether Government are aware that their families are suffering from harassment and economic distress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The trial of these cases were held up pending disposal of a petition submitted by some of the accused in the Supreme Court seeking transfer of these cases to some Court outside Delhi. On the orders of the Supreme Court that these trials be held by Special Magistrates not belonging to the Delhi-Himachal Pradesh Civil Service Cadre, necessary action has been taken and the trials will commence very soon.

(b) None.

(c) The accused policemen have been placed under suspension as required by the rules and are receiving the subsistence allowance admissible to them.

#### RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

1323. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether any of the surplus staff of the former Rivers Steam Navigation Company have since been absorbed in other public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the Committee set up for this purpose has made any specific proposals to facilitate absorption; and

(c) whether, pending their absorption, such staff have been paid their due retirement benefits and full retrenchment compensation?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir. In addition to about 5,000 persons absorbed in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, about 42 men have been absorbed in other undertakings

(b) The Committee has *inter alia* recommended that:—

(i) The Employment Exchanges should be authorised to nominate the surplus men on a priority basis against suitable vacancies under the Central and State Governments and public sector undertakings.

(ii) Relaxation in age should be granted to the surplus men upto the age of 55 years for the purpose of re-employment.

(iii) Relaxation in educational qualification should be granted to the non-Matriculate clerical staff among the surplus men for the purpose of re-employment, by equating 10 years continuous service under the Rivers Steam Navigation Company as equivalent to Matriculation.

(c) The un-absorbed employees of the Rajabagan Dockyard of the Company, excepting 190 men, have already drawn their dues. The unabsorbed handling labourers in Assam have also drawn their full dues. Most of the unabsorbed clerical and subordinate staff in Assam have been paid closure compensation and leave pay. Their gratuity and provident fund dues, however, remain unpaid as their service records and provident fund accounts are at the Company's head office in Calcutta which has been under the forcible and illegal occupation of

a section of the former employees of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. It has not been possible for the same reason to settle the dues of such of the un-absorbed employees of the head office and the Calcutta Ghats of the Company as are willing to accept their closure dues.

### दिल्ली में वर्षा के कारण क्षति

1324. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्षा के कारण 6 अगस्त, 1967 को दिल्ली के लोगों की जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) कितने मकान गिर गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० ए० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जो सूचना मांगी गई है उसके बारे में एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [मुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या Lt-1670/167]

### बूंगघा गांव, प्रखरूल में आग लगना

1325. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6711 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखरूल डिविजन में बूंगघा गांव के मकानों में आग लगने के कारणों की जांच का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). मामले की पुलिस द्वारा जांच की गई थी। अपराधियों का पता लगा कर उनकी शिनाख्त नहीं कर सके। अपराधी अज्ञात भूमिगत नागा थे।

### विद्रोही मित्रों लोगों के साथ मूठभेड़

1326. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 अगस्त, 1967 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार विद्रोही लुगलेम मित्रों लोगों के साथ एक मूठभेड़ में हमारी सुरक्षा मेना के तीन जवान मारे गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मृतक जवान के परिवार को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 8 अगस्त, 1967 के नव भारत टाइम्स में कोई ऐसा समाचार नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### PAKISTANI ARMS IN DACOIT-INFESTED AREAS OF M.P.

1327. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Pakistani arms have been found in the dacoit-infested areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a thorough enquiry into the matter has been made;

(c) the steps, if any, taken to stop this smuggling of arms from Pakistan; and

(d) whether Government have received any reports from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh about this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The State Government have informed that Pakistani arms have been found in the dacoit-infested areas of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d). A detailed report regarding this is awaited from the State Government.

### "LUCKY GAMES" IN CAPITAL

1328. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published

in the Statesman dated the 23rd July, 1967, regarding "Lucky Games" in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter is receiving attention of the Government of India.

#### C.B.I. REPORTS ON PARADEEP PORT

1329. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered by the C.B.I. for investigation into the allegations of corruption and irregularities in the construction of the Paradeep Port;

(b) when each of these cases was registered;

(c) the number of cases on which the C.B.I. have submitted its reports; and

(d) the actions Government have taken on the C.B.I. reports ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) Five.

- (b) (i) 3-9-66.  
(ii) 27-12-66.  
(iii) 23-12-66.  
(iv) 17-1-67.  
(v) 15-7-67.

(c) Two.

(d) The decision taken on the cases reported for regular departmental action has not yet been communicated to the C.B.I. by the concerned authorities.

#### पिलानी में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स की शिक्षा

1330. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलैक्ट्रानिक्स की उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए पिलानी में एक कालेज स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिलानी के निकट इलैक्ट्रानिक्स में व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण

देने के लिये न तो कोई अनुसंधान केन्द्र है और न ही कोई निर्माण-कारखाना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को किस प्रकार दूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) बिरला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालोजी एन्ड साइंस, पिलानी में इलैक्ट्रानिकी में प्रथम डिग्री तथा स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग). पिलानी स्थित केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान बिरला इन्स्टीट्यूट के छात्रों को प्रयोगात्मक प्रशिक्षण के लिए कुछ सुविधाएं दे रहा है । बिरला इन्स्टीट्यूट ने प्रयोगात्मक प्रशिक्षण के लिए देश में अन्यत्र दूसरी इलैक्ट्रानिकी स्थापनाओं के साथ भी ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रखी है ।

#### आदिवासी तथा हरिजन बच्चों की शिक्षा

1331. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जितने बच्चों ने शिक्षा ग्रहण की है उनमें कितने प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आज भी अधिकांश हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चे प्राथमिक शिक्षा से वंचित रहते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी शिक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कायवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । किन्तु अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित कबीले और पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चों के संबंध में जो सूचना उपलब्ध है वह नीचे दी गई है :—

(1) पिछले जिन तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1961-62, 1962-63 और 1963-64



के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उनमें कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित कबीले, तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 35.7, 34.6 और 36.3 है।

(2) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित कबीलों में स्कूल जाने की उम्र के बच्चों में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक 1966 वर्ष में प्राइमरी शिक्षा पा रहे हैं।

(3) सरकार की सदैव यह नीति रही है कि अनुसूचित जातियों, और अनुसूचित कबीलों को दूसरों के स्तर तक उठाने के लिए उपाय किए जाएं। इसके लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं शुरू की जा चुकी हैं जिन में छात्र-वृत्तियां देने, फीस माफ करने और पुस्तकें, साजसामान और कपड़े मुफ्त बांटने तथा छात्रावास आदि की सुविधाएं देने की भी साथ-साथ व्यवस्था की गई है।

PERSONAL STAFF OF MINISTERS

1332. SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Ministers are free to appoint personal staff from out-side the Government service;

(b) if so, the total number of such personal staff appointed by them during 1967; and

(c) the total emoluments paid to them during 1967 so far ?

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

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

ROADS IN DELHI

1333. SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

□

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Patriot dated the 20th September, 1967 that bad condition of roads in Delhi is due to the sub-standard material used by contractors for the construction of roads;

(b) whether Government has enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that building materials belonging to the Delhi Municipal Corporation were being sold at Motia Khan Market; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi are concerned in this matter. They have intimated that the road-works under their charge are carried out as per specifications laid down for each work and mentioned in the tender papers and agreements in each case, but that they have not made any specific enquiry into the matter.

(d) No such case has come to the notice of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi so far.

(e) Does not arise.

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD VISAKHAPATNAM

1334. SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Hindustan Shipyards, Visakhapatnam has not deducted Provident Fund at the enhanced rate from 1-1-1963 to 28-2-1966 in the case of monthly paid staff and from 1-1-1963 to 31-8-1966 in the case of daily rated worker as per Provident Fund Act as amended in 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh has asked the management of the Hindustan Shipyards to deposit contri-

bution of both employers and employees to Provident Fund; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Shipyard is an exempted factory under Section 17 of the Employees Provident Fund Act from 1952 onwards and the enhanced statutory rate of 8% does not apply to the employees of the Shipyard.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has been discussed by the representative of the Hindustan Shipyard with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi, and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Hyderabad. The Shipyard has since written a detailed letter to the officers mentioned above and their decision in the matter is awaited.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BUNKERS BY PAKISTAN

1335. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

**SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the construction of bunkers by Pakistan along the Tripura border, and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** (a) The Government have no information of any recent construction of bunkers by Pakistan along the Tripura border.

(b) Does not arise.

#### RAJ BHAWAN AND GUEST HOUSE IN CHANDIGARH

1336. **SHRI BIBHUTI MISRA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have allotted Raj Bhawan and Guest House in Chandigarh to Punjab and Haryana States, respectively; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** (a) After the

reorganisation of Punjab, the Raj Bhawan continued to be the residence of the common Governor of Punjab and Haryana. When a decision was taken to appoint a separate Governor for Haryana, the State Guest House at Chandigarh was placed at the disposal of that Government for use as the residence of the Governor. The Raj Bhawan is now being used as the residence of the Governor of Punjab.

(b) The Government of Haryana objected to the offer of the State Guest House on the ground that it was not comparable to the Raj Bhawan and that in the matter of residence of the Governor the State was not being treated on a par with Punjab. The State Government was informed that it was not possible for the Governors of Punjab and Haryana to share the Raj Bhawan and that the State Guest House was the only other suitable building in Chandigarh which could be used as residence of the Governor. It was also clarified that no discrimination against Haryana was intended in this arrangement.

#### TIME-LAG IN FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

1337. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a directive has been issued to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to help reduce the time-lag between the formulation and implementation of projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. held on 15th July, 1967, the President of the C.S.I.R. (Prime Minister) expressed concern at the delays which occurred in tackling projects of importance. She also said that it was necessary to stipulate time schedules and have a machinery for evaluation to overcome the delays which appeared to be endemic to our system of functioning. Necessary remedial measures are being taken by the C.S.I.R. to implement the directive of the President, C.S.I.R. to the extent C.S.I.R. is concerned.

**OPENING OF NEW INSTITUTIONS UNDER C.S.I.R.**

1338. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**  
**SHRI K. R. GANESH :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been advised not to open any new institutions during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the compelling circumstances under which it was decided ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) and (b). The Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to advise the Director-General, C. S. I. R. on the Fourth Plan proposals has advised that in view of the limited financial resources : (i) the existing Laboratories/Institutes should be the first charge on the Fourth Plan provision (ii) on new Institutes should be established during the Fourth Plan period unless there are compelling reasons.

**TRANSPORT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME**

1339. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the conduct of survey of formulation of Transport investment programme for 4th or 5th Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :**

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Transport and Shipping has been associated with the Regional Transport Surveys in different States. The data thrown up by these surveys may prove useful in drawing up transport investment programmes for the future. These surveys are at various stages of progress and it is expected that final reports covering each region/state will be available early next year.

**DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

1340. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has presented a claim for over Rs.

8 crores for "immediate reimbursement" to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the claim has been made; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (c). The Mayor of Delhi came with a deputation to Home Minister on 13-9-1967 and presented a claim for Rs. 9.45 crores. The request has been made largely for grant-in-aid in respect of (i) expenditure incurred by the Corporation on dearness allowance payable to the employees of the Corporation; (ii) recurring expenditure on the III Plan schemes of the Corporation; and (iii) the improvement of civic facilities in the rural areas and for the provision of civic amenities to the floating population of Delhi. A higher grant-in-aid for expenditure on secondary and higher secondary schools, a grant equivalent to duty on Transfer of Property on Government properties exempted from the duty and payment of full property tax on Government properties not legally liable to local body taxation, have also been claimed. The Home Minister has informed the Chairman, Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation that the various requests for grants-in-aid are outside the scope of the existing pattern of grant-in-aid being followed for some years past. For any change in this pattern, the Government is awaiting the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, appointed to inquire into the financial resources and requirements of local bodies in Delhi.

**MANUSCRIPTS OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL MUSEUM, CALCUTTA**

1341. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the valuable manuscripts of the Victoria Memorial Hall Museum at Calcutta are fading due to lack of proper preservation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve them properly?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b). As in other Museums generally, some documents in the Victoria Memorial Hall were noticed to

have faded. In order to prevent further deterioration of these documents glass covers of the Documents Gallery Hall are being replaced by ultra violet proof glass. As a further step in the direction of preservation, all the documents have been microfilmed and photostat copies prepared.

CONFERENCE OF VICE-CHANCELLORS

1342. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :  
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Vice-Chancellors was recently held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed by it;

(c) the recommendations or suggestions made by this conference; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(d) The views expressed by the Vice-Chancellors will be taken into consideration while formulating the National Policy on Education.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

*Statement*

(b) The main subject before the Conference was the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) pertaining to higher education. In this context, the Conference considered (i) the problems relating to enrolments, development programmes, medium of education, student services and welfare; (ii) higher education and research in science, engineering and agriculture; and (iii) problems of governance of universities including relationship between universities and affiliated colleges.

(c) The Conference while agreeing with the main recommendations of the Education Commission pertaining to higher education made some observations regarding the expansion of higher education; improvement of quality of education; medium of education; programme for teachers; student services and welfare; and various other problems of university administration, viz., university autonomy, finance, and appointment of Vice-Chancellors.

DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS IN MUSEUMS

1343. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the funds to be provided for the developmental works in the museums during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): The tentative allocation at present is Rs. 1.25 Crores.

CLASS III FOR IV CLASS EMPLOYEES

1344. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is reservation for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class III to be filled by promotion; and

(b) if so, how many vacancies were filled by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons during the last five years (up to 31-10-1967) in the various Ministries/Departments and their subordinate offices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Where there is no direct recruitment to a Class III Service post, there is a reservation of 12½% and 5% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in vacancies in that Service/post filled by promotion through selection, or through competitive examination, limited to departmental candidates.

(b) Information for the period from 1-11-1962 to 7-11-1963 was not collected and is, therefore, not available. Information for the period 8-11-1963 to 31-12-1966, as available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-167/67]. Figures for the period 1-1-1967 to 31-10-1967 are not available, as these figures are collected at the end of the calendar year.

ALL INDIA EDUCATION SERVICE

1346. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in regard to formation of an All India Education Service; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). All the States having agreed in principle, a Resolution was passed by the Rajya Sabha in March 1965, under Article 312(1) of the Constitution, that it is essential and expedient in the national interest to constitute the Indian Education Service. A Bill to amend the All India Services Act, 1951, to bring within its scope the creation of this Service was introduced in the Lok Sabha in November, 1965; but it could not be discussed and passed during the life time of the Third Lok Sabha. Steps are being taken to introduce the legislation afresh in Parliament. In the meantime, various details are being settled in consultation with the State Governments.

#### LITERACY IN THE COUNTRY

1347. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present percentage of literacy of the Indian population;

(b) the percentage increase of literacy since Independence; and

(c) the relative figures for rise in percentage of population and that of literacy for the last 15 years ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) According to one estimate the percentage of literacy in 1967 is about 30.

(b) The percentage of literacy in 1947 is estimated at 14.5. The increase in the percentage of literacy since Independence is therefore 15.5. In other words, the percentage of literacy has been doubled in the last twenty years.

(c) Between 1951 and 1966 the population has been increasing at an average annual rate of 2.47 per cent. During the same period, the percentage of literacy has increased by only 0.75 per cent per annum.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में मुख्य सम्पादक का पद

1348. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के तकनीकी

कर्मचारी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आवश्यकता से अधिक घोषित कर दिये गये हैं और दूसरे विभागों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिये गये हैं, क्या वहां पर अब मुख्य सम्पादक के पद को बनाये रखने का कोई औचित्य है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पद को समाप्त करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में जनरल एडीटर (चीफ एडीटर नहीं) के पद को कायम रखने की उस स्टाफ से सम्बन्ध नहीं है जो अभी हाल में फालतू घोषित किया गया है। यह पद भारत सरकार के विविध विभागों और मंत्रालयों की नियमावलियों, फार्मों तथा अन्य क्रियाविधि सम्बन्धी साहित्य के अनुवाद से सम्बन्धित कार्य, शब्दकोष प्रायोजनार्थ, पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों और हिन्दी भाषा के विकास के लिए सहायक समझो गई अन्य प्रायोजनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से आवश्यक है।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में स्थायी पद

1349. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में बहुत से पदों को स्थायी बना दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग कितने पद हैं और किन-किन तारीखों से उन्हें स्थायी बनाया गया है ; और

(ग) इन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों को स्थायी बनाने में विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के क्रमशः 60 और 63

अस्थायी पदों को पीछे 15 अक्टूबर, 1966 से स्थायी कर दिया गया था।

(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय की स्टाफ इन्स्पेक्शन यूनिट जिस ने इन दोनों संगठनों के कार्यमापन का काम किया, की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन, और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय से वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को अलग करने के परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों के स्थानांतरण से उत्पन्न मामलों का निपटारा होने तक के लिए इन दोनों संगठनों में स्थायी पदों के आगे कर्मचारियों का स्थायी करने का काम स्थगित करना पड़ा। अब स्थायी करने के मामलों को यथाशीघ्र निपटाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

#### PROCESSION BY DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS

1350. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a procession of Delhi teachers was taken out by the Joint Council of Action of Delhi Schools on the 24th September, 1967;

(b) whether a number of teachers including women teachers were arrested;

(c) if so, the total number of teachers arrested;

(d) the total number of women teachers arrested;

(e) whether it is a fact that the arrested women teachers were manhandled by the police; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government to punish the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). 15, including women teachers.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

1351. SHRI K. HALDER :  
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the Taxation Enquiry Committee has recommended the abolition of local levies such as Octroi;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended surcharge on sales tax, additional sales tax, Municipal sales tax or Municipal turnover tax as some of the alternatives to the present levies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in consultation with State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

#### TOURIST HOTELS

1352. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air-India has any proposal to construct tourist hotels in partnership with the Indian Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the main details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation Limited have proposals to build a hotel at Santa Cruz Airport and one at Juhu Beach in Bombay in collaboration with Air-India.

(b) The Hotels at Santa Cruz Airport and Juhu Beach Bombay would have bed capacity of 100 & 200 respectively. The hotels will be fully air-conditioned and provide all modern amenities.

(c) The allotment made for the hotel at Santa Cruz Airport in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 25 lakhs and that for the hotel at Juhu, is Rs. 20 lakhs. Attempts will be made to keep within these allocations.

**INCREASE IN AIR FARES**

1353. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the airfares all over the country have been increased by 15 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this increase embraces air-services to Assam, Manipur and Tripura also;

(c) whether the special conditions prevailing in these areas were taken into consideration while making this increase;

(d) whether the people of these areas have submitted representations against this increase; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). With effect from the 1st August 1967, IAC fares all over the country were increased by 15% except for the Dakota services in the Assam area. For the latter, the increase was only 5%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The IAC has now decided, with effect from the 19th November to restrict the increase to 5% in the Assam area irrespective of the type of aircraft used.

**NAXALBARI**

1354. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the situation in Naxalbari in West Bengal has been brought under control by now;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether it has been enquired from the connected international sources about the reported escape of some Naxalbari extremists to Tibet via Nepal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The State Government have stated that the situation in Naxalbari, Kharibari and Phansidewa has been brought under full control.

(c) Government have no information about the reported escape of some Naxalbari extremists to Tibet via Nepal.

(d) Does not arise.

**EXPORT OF ANTIQUES**

1355. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up an undertaking in the public sector to prevent irregularities in the export of antiques; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No decision has been taken in the matter.

**TOURIST CENTRES IN MYSORE**

1357. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tourist Centres proposed to be set up in the Mysore State during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the amount proposed to be granted to the Mysore State for the purpose; and

(c) the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A list of tourist centres to be developed in Mysore State in the Central and State sectors during the Fourth Five Year Plan along with the tentative Plan allocations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1672/67.*]

**CAR SMUGGLERS**

1358. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 30th October, 1967, Delhi Police arrested smugglers of cars and wine in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such persons arrested;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) whether further measures have been taken by the Delhi Administration to check this kind of smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No car or wine smugglers were arrested on 30th October, 1967. However, on the night of 28/29-10-67 a taxi was chased and stopped by a police party who recovered from it nine plastic tubes containing 1012½ bot-

bles of illicit liquor wrapped in gunny bags.

(b) Two persons were arrested.

(c) A case under Section 61/1/14 Excise Act has been registered at Police Station, Tilak Marg, New Delhi, and is under investigation.

(d) Adequate staff has been pressed into service to check this kind of smuggling.

### उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश

1359. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं और;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने न्यायाधीश हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) 235।

(ख) सरकार उच्च न्यायालय के किसी न्यायाधीश की जाति का हिसाब नहीं रखती।

### INTERNEES IN DEOLI CAMP

1360. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners interned in the Central Internment Camp, Deoli;

(b) the number of officers, staff and security guards employed in the Camp; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the Camp during the Current financial year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Twenty-seven.

(b) 103.

(c) Rs. 1,07,000 (approximately) excluding the expenditure incurred on security guards and medical staff which is to be reimbursed to the Government of Rajasthan.

### DECENTRALISATION OF CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE CADRE

1361. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Secretariat Clerical Services, Central Secretariat Services and Central Secretariat Stenographers Services have been decentralised with effect from the 1st October, 1962;

(b) whether promotion in the various Ministries have been made on the basis of the same seniority; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to safeguard the interest of seniors in the particular grade of Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Central Secretariat Service (Section Officers' Grade and below) and the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service were decentralised with effect from 1-10-62 and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service with effect from 1-11-62.

(b) After decentralisation, promotions are made on the basis of seniority within each cadre and not on the basis of a common all-secretariat seniority.

(c) Disparities in the pace of promotions in a decentralised set-up are inevitable. However, in order to minimise disparities, minimum lengths of service have been prescribed for promotion to the various grades. If officers with the prescribed minimum length of service are not available in a particular cadre, the appointments are to be made from a panel furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs of persons serving in other cadres.

### S. C. AND SCT. STUDENTS IN DELHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

1362. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students studying in various Branches of the College of Engineering, Delhi;

(b) the number of such students who have not been given free-ship; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :**

(a)	(i) <u>B. Sc. (Engg)—full time</u>	
	i) Elect. Engg.	10
	ii) Mach. Engg.	46
	iii) Civil Engg.	4—60
	(ii) <u>B.E. (Tech) - Part time</u>	
	i) Elect. Engg	2
	ii) Mech. Engg.	1
	iii) Civil Engg.	nil=3
	(iii) <u>National Diploma in Engg.</u>	
	<u>part time.</u>	
	i) Elect. Engg.	4
	ii) Mech. Engg.	1
	iii) Civil Engg.	5=10
		73
(b)	i) B.Sc Engg.	13
	ii) B.E. (Tech)	2
	iii) N.D. in Engg.	7=22

(c) The parental income of these students exceeds the upper limit prescribed for free-ships and according to rules they are not eligible for awards.

**भारतीय कलाकारों की अफगानिस्तान की यात्रा**

1363. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अफगानिस्तान के स्वतन्त्रता दिवस समारोह में भाग लेने के लिये भारतीय कलाकार हाल ही में अफगानिस्तान गए थे; और

(ख) अफगानिस्तान की उनकी यात्रा पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 28,320.96 रुपये ।

**विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये दिल्ली का विकास**

1364. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार ने पिछले छः महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : पर्यटन विभाग का दिल्ली में चुने हुए पर्यटकोपयोगी स्मारकों का आस-पड़ोस सुधारने तथा इन स्मारकों पर कई प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है । हरियाना सरकार के साथ सहयोग से दिल्ली के पड़ोस में स्थित सूरजकुंड और बदकल लेक के पिकनिक स्थानों पर पर्यटक सुविधायें प्रदान करने का भी प्रस्ताव है । कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्मारकों में प्लड-लाइट की व्यवस्था करने की भी योजनाएं हैं, जिनमें से कुछ को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में ही कार्यान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ।

दिल्ली में मार्च, 1967 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन वर्ष समारोह के अन्तर्गत एक पर्यटन सप्ताह मनाया गया जिसमें पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करने तथा उनके लिये मनोरंजन व्यवस्था करने के लिये कई कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये गये हैं । दिल्ली में 24 दिसम्बर से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टूरिस्ट डोक्यू-मेंटरी फिल्म फेस्टीवल आयोजित करने का भी कार्यक्रम है जो विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये दिल्ली आने के लिए एक और आकर्षण होगा ।

**गुजरात में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ**

1365. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार पाकिस्तानी हाल में गुजरात में ओरजाल गांव में घुस आये थे और वे 68 ऊंटों को पाकिस्तान की ओर हांक ले गये;

(ख) क्या सीमा पर पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा की गई ऐसी हकैतियों के बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचना दी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को इन ऊंटों को लौटाने के निये कहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या पाकिस्तान से उसका कोई उत्तर आया है; और

(ङ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की डकैतियों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चड्ढान) :  
(क) से (ङ) : भारत सरकार को प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार 26-27 जुलाई, 1967 को 4 पाकिस्तानी भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आये और गुजरात में चोरपाल गांव से (न कि ओरजाल) से 68 ऊंट ले गए। सीमा सुरक्षा बल के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने पाकिस्तान के समकक्ष अधिकारियों को विरोध-पत्र दिया है और ऊंट वापस लौटाने की मांग की है। यह मामला दोनों देशों की सीमा अधिकारियों के बीच स्थल नियमों के अधीन होने वाले एक ध्वज संगम में भी उठाया गया था। मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही जारी है। सतर्कता और जोरशोर से गश्त जारी है।

#### REVIVAL OF 3RD DIVISION IN M.A. DEGREE OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY

1366. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students who got between 40 and 50 per cent marks in the last M.A. degree examination of the Delhi University were declared failed following the abolition of third division in 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the University has revived the third division from the next academic year;

(c) whether the students, who were declared failed in the previous examination, had demanded award of M.A. degree to them with retrospective effect; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The new rule provides that :—

(i) No limitation will be placed on the number of chances that these failed candidates can take to re-appear in the examination.

(ii) A Special Examination for the failed students will be held on 20th December, 1967.

(iii) The candidates have been permitted to enrol themselves as casual students and to attend lectures in their subjects held in the University and in the Institute of Post-Graduate (Evening) Studies, and special classes have also been organized for their benefit.

#### HIGH POSITION HELD BY HARYANA PEOPLE

1367. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons from Haryana presently holding posts of Governors, Diplomats, High Court and Supreme Court Judges, Members of Union Public Service Commission and Members of Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : In making appointments to high offices, the main consideration is the suitability of the individual and not the State from which the person concerned comes. The required information is not available, and the time and labour involved in its collection would not be commensurate with the results achieved.

गारों जिले में एक गांव पर पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा हमला

1368. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानियों के एक गिरोह ने गारों जिले के हैदरपुर गांव पर 9 सितम्बर, 1967 को आक्रमण किया, वहां की सम्पत्ति को लूटा और अनेक पशु अपने साथ ले गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गति-विधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 9 सितम्बर, 1967 को गारो पहाड़ी जिले में पाकिस्तानी अपराधियों द्वारा भारतीय क्षेत्र में अवैध प्रवेश की दो घटनाएं हुईं। पहली घटना में महेन्द्रगंज थाने के नदीचार गांव के निवासी एक भारतीय नागरिक की गौशाला से बैलगाड़ी के दो पहिये और दो पशु चुराये गए। दूसरी घटना में छः पाकिस्तानी अपराधियों ने थाना डालु के गांव बैनबेरा में डकैती डाली और नगदी तथा कपड़े लूट कर ले गए। दोनों मामलों में जांच की जा रही है। विरोध-पत्र दिये गए हैं। सीमा पर गश्त को बढ़ाया गया है।

#### मिजो विद्रोहियों के साथ मुठभेड़

1369. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारी सुरक्षा सेना के बारह जवान 10 सितम्बर, 1967 को मिजो-बर्मा सीमा के निकट केलकांग में मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा मारे गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गति-विधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) मारे गए जवानों के परिवारों को कितना प्रतिकर दिया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 10 सितम्बर, 1967 को सुरक्षा-सेना के दस जवान मिजो पहाड़ी जिले में चम्पई के निकट डिलकौन में एक घेरे में मारे गए। सुरक्षा-सेनाओं की कार्यवाहियां जारी हैं।

(ग) ऐसे सभी मामलों में मारे जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को सम्बन्धित नियमों के अनुसार प्रतिकर दिया जाता है।

#### PAK SPIES IN RAJASTHAN

1370. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak spies very often cut the telephone lines between Tamlot and Gadra Road in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No such incidents have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1371. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to ensure that National Highways are not inundated by floods;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up in this connection to cover all the national highways which are likely to be affected by floods; and

(c) if so, the highways which have been selected for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the new constructions of National Highways are not inundated by floods. As regards the existing roads, which were declared as National Highways, steps are being taken to tackle the sections subject to flooding, as funds permit.

(b) No general scheme to cover all National Highways has so far been drawn up. In specific cases, however, remedial measures are planned and executed, subject to availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

#### TONING UP OF ADMINISTRATION AT TOP LEVELS AT THE CENTRE

1372. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of progress in the toning up of administration at the top official levels of the Government of India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some officials have shown their reluctance to revert to their parent State cadres under the scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) Various steps for improving the administrative efficiency in government have been taken and a comprehensive review will be made on receipt of the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Apart from selecting the right persons for particular posts, an attempt has been made to screen, to the extent possible, officers at senior levels. Efforts are also made to delegate decision making powers to levels lower than the top, as far as feasible.

(b) One officer in whose respect orders were issued for his reversion to his parent State cadre has proceeded against government in a Court of Law. No other specific case of particular reluctance to revert to parent State cadre has come to notice.

#### WASTE IN NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES

1373. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :**  
**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the waste of scarce resources, non-utilization of costly sophisticated instruments and apathy to real research work in our various national scientific research laboratories; and

(b) the extent of financial loss being incurred by Government on this account ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) There has been no noticeable wastage of scarce resources. Non-utilization of costly and sophisticated equipment was shown to be negligible when a general assessment of the equipment machinery and stores was made in 1965. Nevertheless, all precautions are taken to ensure optimum use of resources and utilization of sophisticated instruments through inter-laboratory collaboration and collaboration with Universities.

While there is no apathy for research work continual steps are taken to keep up the tempo by periodical reviews, participation of scientists in the formulation of scientific programmes, incentives such as

assessment of work and promotion, scheme of merit promotion, grant of advance increments etc.

(b) There is no financial loss.

#### SCIENTISTS' POOL

1374. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has decided to limit the number of entrants to the Scientists' Pool; and

(b) if so, whether it is due to the employment potential of technical personnel reaching a saturating point ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### RETRENCHMENT IN C.S.I.R.

1375. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any retrenchment is envisaged in the existing staff of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, the Directorates which are likely to be closed as a result of this reduction ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### MILLION-YEAR OLD FOSSIL FRAGMENTS FOUND IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT

1376. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether plant fossil fragments more than million years old have been found in the Murshidabad District (West Bengal) by the Archaeology Department of the Calcutta University; and

(b) if so, the details of the discovery ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Government have no information but enquiries are being made from the Calcutta University. The information when received from them will be placed on the Table of the House.

**DENOMINATIONAL NAMES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

1377. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :  
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :  
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :  
SHRI RAMJI RAM :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have removed the denominational words from the names of educational institutions;

(b) whether the Central Government have suggested to the State Governments to follow this ideal policy; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government of India has not received any communication from the State Government in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली के स्कूलों में नैतिक शिक्षा**

1378. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सितम्बर के मध्य में दिल्ली के सभी स्कूलों में नैतिक शिक्षा देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के सभी स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में नैतिक शिक्षा को शिक्षा का अनिवार्य अंग बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजित झा आजाद) : (क) यह मामला कुछ समय से दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है परन्तु अभी तक ऐसी योजना पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिखा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**I.F.A.S. AND I.A.S.**

1379. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amalgamate the I.F.A.S. cadre with the I.A.S. cadre;

(b) whether they are aware that the proposed decision has made an unfavourable impact in NEFA; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the decision in the light of the new development particularly against the background of the Ering Committee's recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. It is proposed to constitute a combined I.A.S. cadre for the Union territories. Members of the I.F.A.S. would be considered for appointment to the proposed I.A.S. cadre for the Union territories at its initial constitution.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware that the above decision has made any unfavourable impact in NEFA. The Ering Committee itself had suggested interchangeability between I.A.S. and I.F.A.S. cadre and absorption of I.F.A.S. with some of the I.A.S. cadres in the States. As Government took the decision to integrate I.F.A.S. cadre with the proposed Union territories cadre after careful thought there is no question of any reconsideration.

**IMPHAL AERODROME**

1380. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1571 on the 6th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Imphal aerodrome has been developed for operating bigger aircraft;

(b) if so, when Government propose to extend Fokker Friendship service from Silchar to Imphal; and

(c) in case the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when it is expected to be ready for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The development works are in progress and are expected to be completed shortly. Thereafter, Avro/Friendship aircraft will start operating to Imphal in place of the existing Dakota aircraft.

FOREIGN TOURS OF UNION CABINET MINISTERS

1381. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :  
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :  
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :  
SHRI C. C. DESAI :  
SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI HEM RAJ :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Union Cabinet Ministers who went abroad, the names of countries each of them visited, from 1st March, 1967 to 31st October, 1967 and the foreign exchange required by each and the amount spent in air fares and other expenses for each;

(b) the names of Secretaries who travelled with each of these Ministers and the nature and amount of their expenses including air fare, foreign exchange etc.;

(c) the names of relatives of each of these Ministers who accompanied the Ministers and their relationship and particulars of the foreign exchange and other expenses allowed to them;

(d) the exact grounds on which the 'P' form was allowed to these relatives of the Ministers for going abroad; and

(e) the exact nature of work done by each Minister abroad and the nature and amount of immediate benefit of the same to our country ?

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

विश्वविद्यालय विद्यार्थी संघों की मांग

1383. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
श्री न० कु० सांघो :  
श्री वेदव्रत बह्राडा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1967 में दिल्ली में हुए विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी संघों के प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों के फलस्वरूप सरकार के सामने कौन-कौन सी मांगें रखी गई थीं; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विष्णु सेन) : (क) और (ख). सम्मेलन की रिपोर्टों की एक प्रति छात्र-संघों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा मुझे अनौपचारिक रूप से दी गई थी, रिपोर्ट में कुछ सुझाव हैं जिन पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा ।

BRAIN DRAIN FROM THE COUNTRY

1384. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :  
SHRI P. K. DEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is large-scale brain drain from the country;

(b) if so, the number of highly qualified people who have left the country during the last two years; and

(c) whether the brain drain is on the increase and, if so, what measures have so far been taken to prevent it and the effect of such measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). No precise data are available of the number of highly qualified scientific and technical personnel going abroad for work and employment.

(c) In the absence of precise information, it is not possible to indicate whether brain-drain is increasing or decreasing.

The measures taken so far to facilitate the return of Indian scientific and technical personnel from abroad are outlined in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

- (i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad till they are suitably absorbed.
- (ii) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.
- (iv) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.
- (v) Creation of supernumerary posts in all approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1385. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made by the Tourist Development Council, which held its annual meeting recently at Simla; and

(b) the recommendations accepted and the steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A set of resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Tourist Development Council held at Simla is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1673/67].

(b) The recommendations of the Council are under examination by the Government.

अगस्त, 1967 में गिरफ्तार किये गए मिजो विद्रोही

1386. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अगस्त में मिजो जिले में बहुत से मिजो विद्रोही पकड़े गये थे ;

(ख) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों से पूछ-ताछ करने के फलस्वरूप कुछ गोपनीय रहस्यों का पता चला है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) गिरफ्तार किये गये विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). कोई महत्वपूर्ण गोपनीय सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी ।

(घ) जिन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, उनमें से 13 को छोड़ कर शेष सभी नजरबन्द रखे गए हैं ।

**छात्रों में जातिगत भेदभाव की भावना**

1387. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी विद्यार्थियों में साम्प्रदायिक घृणा पनप रही है तथा जातिगत आधार पर भेदभाव किये जाने के कारण मेधावी छात्रों के लिए अपनी शिक्षा जारी रखना कठिन हो रहा है; और

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

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (क) अभी तक ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**DELHI ARMED POLICE FORCE**

1388. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Armed Police Force is to be reorganised on the pattern of the Armed Battalions in other States; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). For greater mobility and efficiency a proposal is under consideration of the Ministry for reorganising the existing Delhi Armed Police Force into battalions. The details are being worked out.

**NAGA HOSTILES ATTACK ON KHAUNPOI OUT POST**

1389. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the armed Naga hostiles overran Khaunpoi border out-post in Tamenlong Sub-Division of Manipur on the 3rd May, 1967; 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 such border post was overran. But on 3rd May, 1967, Armed Naga hostiles numbering about 60 attacked Khonpum Chingthak village in Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur, which is situated at a distance of 6 miles from the nearest police post. The hostiles burnt three huts and took away six rifles from the volunteers defending the village.

On receipt of information, police rushed to the spot but the hostiles withdrew and contact could not be made. A case had been registered but ended in final report as all culprits being unknown Naga hostiles could not be identified.

**ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN OCEAN**

1390. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 804 on the 28th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress made so far in the study of the economic potentialities of the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated for the exploitation of these economic resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Data collected under the different disciplines of oceanography during the International Indian Ocean Expedition are being processed and analysed by scientists in different participating countries including India. Because of the volume of data, it would take quite some time to complete the analysis and draw meaningful conclusions.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**DISPOSAL OF UNCLEARED CARGO BY BOMBAY PORT TRUST**

1391. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Bombay Port Authorities for an amendment of the Bombay



Port Trust Act authorising them to dispose off the uncleared cargo in the docks by negotiations and private treaty after two infructuous auctions;

(b) whether the Port Trust Authorities have submitted statistics about the cargo that remains uncleared after two auctions owing to poor public response year-wise from 1960 to 1967; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the proposal and the steps proposed to be taken to prevent abuse of the powers sought by the Port authorities to dispose off uncleared cargo by private negotiations?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, but figures have been furnished in respect of certain auctions conducted during 1966 which show that a large number of uncleared packages of imported cargo remain undisposed of even in spite of having been put up for auction on two, three, four or five occasions.

(c) The matter is still under consideration. The power sought by the Bombay Port Trust Board is intended to facilitate elimination of congestion in the port and all aspects would be fully considered by Government before the Port Trust's proposal is accepted.

#### PARK HOTEL, CALCUTTA

**1392. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government had refused licences to the Park Hotel of M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal group at Calcutta;

(b) whether any inquiry was conducted by any Central Agency into the construction of this hotel and obtaining all the necessary Steel and cement for the purpose without valid permit by the group;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have since granted the licence to the Park Hotel; and

(d) whether the Centre has also decided to exonerate the aforesaid Group for their

having illegally obtained steel and cement for the construction of the Park Hotel?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. A police licence to utilise the building as a hotel had been earlier refused to the Park Hotel of Messrs. Aruna Estates Private Limited, pending the provision of separate entrance and exist arrangements to avoid traffic congestion.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government have issued permits for 860 tons of cement to Messrs. Aruna Estates Private Limited for construction of Park Hotel. The type of steel required for the project was a de-controlled item and no quota was required for its acquisition.

(c) The licence to utilise the building as a hotel has since been granted to the Park Hotel;

(d) Does not arise.

#### DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

**1393. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments can issue orders under Rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules without the prior concurrence of the Central Government; and

(b) the names of the States that have exercised the powers under the above Rule?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** (a) The State Governments other than the States of Assam (including NEFA), Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura and Manipur, cannot now issue orders under rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules 1962 without the approval of the Central Government. Statutory restrictions were imposed with effect from 1st October, 1967.

(b) According to the information available the Governments of U.P. and Assam have taken action under this rule during the period from 1-1-1967 to 30-9-1967. Information from Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab and Delhi Administration is awaited.

**हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड**

1394. डा० रानने सेन : क्या परिवहन तथा नोबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिये हाल में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है;

(ख) क्या कुछ वर्ष पहले नियुक्त नन्दा समिति ने अपनी जांच समाप्त कर ली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नोबहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). चूँकि अध्यक्ष, रिअर एडमिरल नन्दा, सांग्रामिक कार्यों पर नियुक्त कर दिये गये थे अतः अभी हाल ही में श्री एम० पी० पाई की अध्यक्षता में समिति पुनर्गठित की गई है । आशा है कि यह समिति इस वर्ष के अन्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे देगी ।

**केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा दौरे**

1395. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 से लेकर आज तक प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने भारत के किन्-किन स्थानों का दौरा किया ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के दौरे पर अलग-अलग कितना खर्च आया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**EFFICIENCY IN AKADEMIES**

1396. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to improve the standard and efficiency of Sahitya Natak and Lalit Kala Akademies;

(b) whether there is a proposal for democratising these institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Sahitya, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala Akademies are autonomous bodies governed by their respective General Councils. The Government of India, however, appointed a Reviewing Committee in 1964 under the Chairmanship of the late Dr. H. J. Bhabha to review the working of the Akademies. The Committee submitted a report in October, 1964. Its recommendations were forwarded to the General Councils of the Akademies and also examined by Government. Such of the recommendations as were accepted by Government have been implemented.

(b) and (c). The constitution of the Akademies provides scope for democratic representation of interests from all walks of life as also of institutions and States.

**EXPLOSION IN ASSAM SECRETARIAT**

1397. SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :  
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some miscreants were out to blow up Assam Secretariat building in Shillong during the month of October last;

(b) if so, whether he is aware of the fact that the Assam Chief Minister was of the view that some foreign elements master-minded the whole thing; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The case of the explosion near the Assam Secretariat is under investigation. Until this is completed, it will not be possible to come to any conclusions nor would it be desirable in the interest of the investigation to disclose the evidence collected so far.

**PURCHASE OF SHIPS FROM BULGARIA**

1398. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of Bulgaria for buying ships from her;

(b) if so, the terms of agreement and how many ships are planned to be bought and for how long; and

(c) when India would be self-dependent in the requirement of the ships both for commercial and military use?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Though steps are being taken to improve the productivity of the existing shipyard at Visakhapatnam and set up a new one at Cochin, it is not possible to indicate when self-sufficiency will be attained in shipbuilding as that will depend upon what further steps are taken to expand shipbuilding capacity in the country and what progress we make in the indigenous manufacture of marine equipment.

**AMERICAN TOURISTS CALLED 'HIPPIES'**

1399. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of European or American tourists, called Hippies (or Hobots), who are in India at present;

(b) under what visas they are in India and how much foreign exchange India is earning thereby in a year;

(c) whether there has been any case of these Hippies being engaged in smuggling Indian "Charas" Drug or working as the secret agents of the American C.I.A.; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government have no information about the number of so-called 'Hippies' in India at present.

(b) In view of (a) above, it is not possible to estimate the foreign exchange earnings.

(c) and (d). No information is available to connect the so-called "Hippies" with smuggling of drugs or with C.I.A. activities.

**DAMAGE TO AJANTA PAINTING**

1400. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 213 on the 24th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the enquiries regarding damage to a Painting at Ajanta have been completed and the responsibility fixed;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The matter is still under investigation. As soon as the enquiry is over, action will be taken against the persons found guilty.

**AGRICULTURE-BIASED EDUCATION**

1401. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 58 on the 24th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Education Commission regarding Agriculture-biased Education have since been examined by the Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

### पिछड़े वर्ग

1402. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 और 1965-66 में कितने (1) हरिजन आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों, और (2) स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं ने अलग-अलग केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के राजपत्रित पदों के लिये परीक्षाएं दीं;

(ख) उन परीक्षाओं में कितने व्यक्ति (वर्ग-वार) पास हुए; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को वर्ग-वार साक्षात्कार के लिये बुलाया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). न तो सरकार और न संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ही, आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों और स्वर्ण हिन्दुओं के अलग-अलग आंकड़े तैयार करते हैं। हां, आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों तथा अन्य लोगों की संख्या के बारे में आंकड़े तैयार किये जाते हैं।

एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा गया है जिसमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 1964-65 और 1965-66 में ली गई विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में शामिल होने वाले उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या, उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या, आयोग द्वारा साक्षात्कारित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों

की संख्या; परीक्षा के आधार पर उत्तीर्ण घोषित किये जाकर आयोग द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिये अभिज्ञसित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या बताई गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या एल० टी०-1674/67]।

### INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

1403. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passengers who were carried as "Commercially Important Persons" by the Indian Airlines Corporation during the past three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the passengers who were carried in C.I.P. category during the past twelve months, number of trips made by these C.I.P. passengers and the origin and destination of these trips;

(c) the rules governing the designation of any persons as a "Commercially Important Person"; and

(d) the total amount of money the I.A.C. would have realised during the last three years in fares, if the C.I.Ps. were required to pay their fare ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). There is no such category as "Commercially Important Persons" recognised by the I.A.C. Free/concessional passages are, however, granted to individuals/institutions for sales promotion, publicity and public relations purposes, etc. The number of such passages issued during the last three years and their money value are given below :—

Year	No. of free/ concessional passages issued	Money value
1964-65	78	Rs. 35,755.00
1965-66	46	Rs. 27,299.00
1966-67	95	Rs. 46,986.00

**SHIPPING TARGET IN FOURTH PLAN**

1404. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the target in shipping fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken so far to reach this target as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised and the planning is being done on a year-to-year basis. Subject to the availability of resources, efforts will be made to reach the target laid down in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan viz. 30 lakhs GRT operative and 5 lakhs GRT on order by 31-3-1971. The steps taken so far to reach this target *inter alia* include advancing of loans at concessional rate of interest from the Shipping Development Fund, obtaining credit facilities from foreign countries to acquire ships on deferred payment terms and improving the building capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard. Implementing the scheme for a second shipyard at Cochin will help in implementing the target for the next plan period.

**TUTICORIN PORT**

1405. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee recently appointed to go into the feasibility of expansion of the Tuticorin Port has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Joint Team (comprising a representative each of the Government of India and the Government of Madras) which studied the traffic potential of the Port, has, in its report submitted recently, estimated a traffic of approximately 2.2 million tonnes per annum by 1971-72. The report is still under examination of the Government.

**CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT**

1406. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual expenditure of the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) whether these expenses are taken into account while fixing the air travel and freight fares, as is done by the Railways in case of Railway Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The expenditure incurred by the Civil Aviation Department during the last three years was as follows :—

1964-65	Rs. 9,86,77,711
1965-66	Rs. 10,94,94,139
1966-67	Rs. 11,89,73,736
	(Provisional)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Unlike the Railway Board which forms part of the Railways, the Civil Aviation Department is not a part of the Airlines, which are separate statutory bodies. The airlines pay for services rendered by the Civil Aviation Department and *vice-versa*.

**INDIAN SHIPPING TONNAGE**

1407. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the total Cargo imported and exported during 1967;

(b) how much of the above was handled by the Indian Ships; and

(c) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to increase Indian Shipping tonnage ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Since the year 1967 is not yet over, the information asked for is not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase Indian Shipping tonnage *inter alia* include advancing of loans at concessional

sional rate of interest from the Shipping Development Fund, obtaining credit facilities from foreign countries to acquire ships on deferred payment terms and improving the building capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard. Implementing the scheme for a second shipyard at Cochin will help in implementing the target for the next plan period.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 12

1408. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the construction of National Highway No. 12;

(b) the original and the revised estimates for earth work of the above road in Narsinghpur District and the amount spent so far; and

(c) whether the expenses are in excess of the estimates and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) Rs 41.92 lakhs.

(b) The provision for earthwork in the original sanctioned estimate for works in the Narsinghpur District of this National Highway was Rs. 9,92,602; but this is reported to be under revision. The amount, so far spent, is Rs. 12,50,000.

(c) Yes. The excess is reported to be due to increase in rates of labour and materials.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 26

1409. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT & SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether pitching is being provided on National Highway No. 26 to the north of Narbada towards Barman village on Narsinghpur-Saugor section;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above work;

(c) whether it is a fact that the boulders soling is being done on yellow earth base as against lime base provided in the esti-

mates, and the boulders used are also not as per specification; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 1 lakh.

(c) The estimate provides for boulder soling on ordinary earth and the work is being done accordingly; the boulders used are also as per specification.

(d) Does not arise.

#### UPKEEP OF CHAURAGAD FORT

1410. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chauragad (Chaugan) Fort of Narsinghpur District (M.P.) which was the the headquarters of Gond Rajas of Garga Mandla and the temple there are protected monuments; and

(b) if so, the amount so far spent for the upkeep of the said monuments and the steps proposed to be taken to improve their condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Only the temple in the Fort is a protected monument.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred on this monument because of paucity of funds and because the limited funds available were utilised for monuments of great archaeological, historical and architectural importance in urgent need of repairs

#### SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES AMONG PUNJAB, HARYANA AND HIMACHAL PRADESH STATES.

1411. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry has put forth some formula to the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh for settling all the outstanding issues among the three States; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). On the 9th September 1967 I had a discus-

sion with the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh regarding the disputes relating to Chandigarh, Bhakra Project and also claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustments. An arrangement on the following lines, to resolve these issues, was discussed but as the Chief Ministers wished to give further thought to the matter, the formula was conveyed to them by a letter on the 19th September, 1967 :—

- (i) there should be an objective investigation into all the issues, namely, the disputes regarding Chandigarh and Bhakra Project and the claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustments, by an independent person of high standing to be appointed by the Prime Minister to advise her;
- (ii) in regard to claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustments, a committee of administrative and linguistic experts would be appointed to assist the adviser;
- (iii) the Prime Minister will send copies of the adviser's recommendations, when received, to the three Chief Ministers, and afford them opportunities for putting forward their views before taking decisions; and
- (iv) the Prime Minister's decisions will be accepted by all the three Governments.

#### REORGANISATION OF C.S.I.R.

1412. SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :  
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to advise them on the reorganisation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by them;

(d) if not, when it is likely to be submitted; and

(e) whether any final decision in regard to the re-organisation of the C.S.I.R. has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Minister of Education) has appointed the following two Committees :—

- (1) to scrutinise *de-novo* the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the C.S.I.R.; and
- (2) to consider the question of integration of work of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and the Publications and Information Directorate.

Lists of Members of these Committees are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1675/67].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No reorganisation of C.S.I.R. is involved.

#### NORTH-LAKHIMPUR-KAMALABARI ROAD IN UPPER ASSAM AS NATIONAL HIGHWAY

1413. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare the North-Lakhimpur-Kamalabari Road in Upper Assam as National Highway;

(b) if so, when the construction will be taken up; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) is negative, the reasons for not declaring it a Highway ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is already an existing State road connecting North Lakhimpur with Kamalabari and its development is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

#### MONUMENTS IN ASSAM

1414. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ancient monuments in Assam are in a state of neglect;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of Assam has drawn the attention of the Archaeological Department

to the neglected condition of the monuments there; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH)**: (a) Because of limited funds available the Department of Archaeology carries out urgent repairs from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir. In a letter to the Archaeological Survey recently, the Chief Minister had outlined the necessity of removing encroachments and developing the areas around the Sibsagar temples in particular and the necessity of repairs to the monuments in Assam in general.

(c) The Chief Minister has been apprised by the Survey of the programme of repairs to the three centrally protected monuments in Assam during the current year, and the repairs contemplated for the future. His assistance has also been sought in the Survey's efforts generally to improve the upkeep of the monuments, and, in particular for the removal of encroachments on the Sibsagar monuments.

#### PAY SCALES OF AIDED COLLEGE TEACHERS IN MANIPUR

1415. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Government of Manipur for enhancing the pay scales of the aided College teachers of Manipur;

(b) whether Government have given due consideration to the said proposal and sanctioned the revision of the pay-scale of the College teachers of the aforesaid category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD)**: (a) to (c). Government has received from the Government of Manipur draft rules for grant-in-aid to private Colleges making specific provision for equality of pay-scales for Government and aided College teachers. The matter is under consideration.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN MANIPUR

1416. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur has recently allotted 45 acres of land at Khudaiban, Imphal West to a firm of manufacturers of tiles and marbles;

(b) if so, the details of the allotment including the conditions imposed on the firm;

(c) whether the demarcation of the land has been taken up and whether any protest was made against the said allotment;

(d) whether the Government of Manipur consulted the local people or the representatives before the allotment was made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The allotment has been made subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The firm will pay a premium at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre and also the land revenue.

(ii) It will be subject to the conditions laid down in rule 18 of Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reports (Allotment of Land) Rules 1962.

(iii) The firm will provide employment to local men and impart training to them.

(c) The demarcation of the land has not yet been completed. No protest was made against the allotment.

(d) No Sir, as it was not considered necessary.

(e) Does not arise.

#### VILLAGE CHOWKIDARS IN MANIPUR

1417. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Chowkidars employed within the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) the monthly remuneration paid to these Chowkidars;

(c) whether there is any proposal for increasing their pay; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 253.

(b) Rs. 15 per month per Chowkidar.

(c) and (d). The scales of pay of the employees under the Government of Manipur are based on the scales of pay obtaining for corresponding posts under the Government of Assam. The post of Chowkidar in Manipur is a part time one. In Assam the scales of remuneration for Village Chowkidars have not been included in the Assam Pay Schedule. The question of revision of remuneration of Chowkidars in Manipur therefore does not arise.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 39

1418. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been heavy encroachment on the Highways of Manipur, namely National Highway No. 39 and other State Highways;

(b) whether the P.W.D., Manipur have recently issued eviction orders against these encroachment; and

(c) whether these encroachments have been cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some encroachments on the various roads in Manipur have been reported.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken to clear these encroachments by Manipur P.W.D.

AIRCRAFT FOR CIVILIAN TRAINING

1419. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out a programme for the production of aircraft for civilian training and private flying; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Pushpak aircraft manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore, are presently used for civilian training and private flying by Flying Clubs in India. Up to the end of 1967, 126 Pushpaks will have been manufactured by this Company. There are no plans in

HAL at present to undertake the manufacture of any other trainer aircraft for civilian training and private flying.

The Research & Development Directorate of the Civil Aviation Deptt. has designed a light single-engined aircraft named Revati, which is intended to meet the requirements of a trainer as well as a private aircraft. The proto-type of this aircraft is undergoing flight trials at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. The question of quantity production of this aircraft can be considered only after satisfactory completion of the flying trials and the issue of Type Certificate for the aircraft.

NAGA REBELS IN MIZO HILLS

1420. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a gang of about 300 Naga rebels had been seen moving to Mizo Hills en route to Pakistan territory as reported in "Assam Tribune", Gauhati on the 3rd November, 1967;

(b) whether there is any possibility of interception by the border Security Force; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The gang was intercepted by our Security Forces and four members of the gang including one self-styled officer were arrested. The gang was dispersed and has been reported that its members had turned back towards the direction from where it was coming.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारियों द्वारा गैर-सरकारी नौकरी करना

1421. श्री राम सिंह अय्यरवाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा

के कितने सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारियों से गैर-सरकारी नौकरी करने के लिये आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों को अनुमति दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पच्चीस ।

(ख) छः ।

सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों का नियन्त्रण अपने हाथ में लेना

1422. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक राज्य के एक विश्वविद्यालय का नियन्त्रण अपने हाथ में लेने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जिनका विचार विश्वविद्यालयों का नियंत्रण केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में देने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

सागर में पालिटेक्निक

1423. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में सागर में पालिटेक्निक की स्थापना करने का है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) पालिटेक्निकों की स्थापना की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की है । मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में सागर में पालिटेक्निक की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारी

1424. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1952 से 1966 तक की अवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने प्रशासनिक अधिकारी मध्य प्रदेश में थे;

(ख) क्या उनमें से किसी अधिकारी को कोई पदोन्नत दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ? गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) नो ।

(ख) सात ।

(ग) छः कनिष्ठ वेतन मान (जूनियर स्केल) से वरिष्ठ वेतन मान पर तथा एक वरिष्ठ वेतन मान से सुपर टाइम स्केल पर पदोन्नति किये गये थे ।

I.A.S. AND I.P.S. OFFICERS OF M.P.

1425. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers belonging to Madhya Pradesh who are at present on deputation to the Central Government; and

(b) whether such appointments have been made as per the full quota of Madhya Pradesh ?

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

(a) I. A. S. 31  
I. P. S. 31

(b) No, Sir, the number in the IAS and IPS is less than the Central deputation quota by 18 and 2 respectively.

षडयन्त्र के मामले

1426. श्री एस्० एम० जोशी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध षडयंत्र के कितने मामलों का पता लगाया गया;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में मुकदमे चलाये गये;

(ग) वर्षवार कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस शिकायत की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कड़ी सतर्कता से कार्य करने के लिये पर्याप्त कर्मचारी नहीं दिये जाते हैं; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1676/67]

(घ) और (ङ). इस मामले में सरकार सतर्क है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिये सभी आवश्यक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

#### BOMBAY PORT

1427. SHRI BASWANT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a great difficulty is being experienced in loading and unloading the goods at Bombay Port and demurrage is to be paid as a result thereof;

(b) the amount of demurrage paid during the period from the 1st April, 1967 to 31st October, 1967; and

(c) whether any survey has been made to construct a minor port at Nhava-Sheva to relieve pressure on Bombay Port ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) There is no difficulty in loading and unloading at Bombay Port. But due to shortage of berths, vessels have often to wait in stream for getting berths in docks. Vessels on charter have to be paid demurrage by the charterer for detention beyond the permissible period according to the terms of the charter.

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

(c) Yes. A Master Plan for the future development of Bombay Port, taking into account the expected traffic and technological developments in the future is being prepared by the Port Trust's Consulting Engineers. It is expected to be ready by

the end of 1967. The feasibility of constructing a satellite port to Bombay at Nhava-Sheva is being investigated by the Consultants as part of the Master Plan study.

REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, JORHAT

1429. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Research Institute, at Jorhat has been able to release any of the processes to industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the results achieved so far by the Institute do not compare favourably with the results of similar institutes under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Development; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has released three processes to industry, details of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1677-67].

(c) The main function of the Laboratory is to investigate problems relating to the development of resources of Assam and adjoining areas. Each institute has its own sphere of activities and it is difficult to arrive at a comparative estimate.

(d) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के राज्यपाल का सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा

1430. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के राज्यपाल ने हाल में राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चोरन से उनके वापस आने के बाद पुलिस ने वहां रेत में दबे हुए दो प्लास्टिक बम बरामद किये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन बमों पर किस देश के चिह्न अंकित थे तथा जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री  
विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमन् ।  
(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।  
(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN  
ORISSA

1431. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANS-  
PORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether the Union Government has  
allotted any amount to Orissa in 1967-68  
for the development of road communica-  
tions; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted and the  
results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIP-  
PING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a)  
and (b). A sum of Rs. 77.20 lakhs may be  
available for allotment to the Government  
of Orissa during 1967-68 for the construc-  
tion of National Highway (Original) works.  
The results achieved will be known only  
at the end of the year.

12.09 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE INDIAN  
HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) :  
I call the attention of the Minister of Ex-  
ternal Affairs to the following matter of  
urgent public importance, and I request  
that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported statement by the  
Indian High Commissioner in Canada  
that many older persons in position  
of authority in India have lost their  
effectiveness and should therefore  
be removed."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Our attention  
has been drawn to the reported statement  
made by our High Commissioner in  
Canada.

We have made enquiries from our High  
Commissioner, who, along with his Press  
Officer, had taken notes of the ques-  
tions and answers. The facts of the case are  
that on the 8th November the High Com-

missioner was addressing the International  
Students' Association at the University  
of Saskatchewan in Regina, Canada, on  
the subject of the progress made by India  
in the last twenty years. While recalling  
India's progress, he had occasion to men-  
tion the role which the youth of the coun-  
try was playing in the task of India's de-  
velopment. After he spoke, two questions  
were asked about the opportunities for the  
younger generation in India. Attention  
was drawn by the questioners to a recent  
despatch from Mr. Arthur Dommen from  
New Delhi which was published in the  
Montreal Star of 16th October, 1967 in  
which he had alleged a certain reluctance  
in India to share responsibility with the  
younger generation.

The High Commissioner, in reply to the  
queries of the two questioners, stated that  
there were many opportunities for youth  
in every sphere of life and that in his own  
experience, young men, given a chance,  
had done well. Modern technology, par-  
ticularly, required the dynamism of youth.  
The Indian electorate, in the last general  
elections, had also shown itself capable of  
intelligent exercise of its franchise. Young  
men had taken the place of the older men,  
and were playing a growing part in politics.  
This was a healthy tradition which was  
reflected in the composition of the Gov-  
ernments, both at the Centre and in the  
States.

The High Commissioner concluded his  
remarks, in reply to the questions, by ex-  
pressing the view that the younger genera-  
tion had a great role to play in modern  
India and that they should come forward  
in large numbers and share responsibility.

It is clear, therefore, that the newspaper  
reports published in India which have been  
seen by our High Commissioner are out of  
context and distorted.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The Minister has  
gone into it in a casual manner and has not  
gone into the details of the matter. Other-  
wise, if he has seen the later statement  
published in the columns of the *Hindustan  
Times*, he will find the following : the High  
Commissioner has said that "many Indian  
politicians seemed to think age was a pre-  
requisite for wisdom." Obviously, he might  
have come to that conclusion because im-  
portant portfolios in our Cabinet are being

held by persons who are beyond the age of 60, and if it is so, especially when such a statement has been made by Major-General Chandhuri....

MR. SPEAKER: He has read the statement made by the Minister.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: The Minister has not categorically stated that this was not mentioned by him. He said along with other things it might have been said. He has stated only the other things; but he should say categorically that these are not the things which have been reported. In the light of the later statement made by him which I read in the *Hindustan Times*, I apprehend, because he was connected with the military and now that the Central Government is very weak and democracy is cracking in the country, probably military rule might come and our diplomats might become even the dictators in that case. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that such statements are not made and also a full enquiry be made about it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Goel. (Interruption).

There was no question put for reply. It was only a direction; instructions given. (Interruption). He wants instructions to be issued that no such statements should be made. Is the Minister prepared to issue instructions? They want an answer, I myself did not understand. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Goel might put his question.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र मोयस (चण्डीगढ़): मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल चौधरी के लिए सारे देश के अन्दर सब लोगों के हृदय में श्रद्धा है। उन्होंने भारत के प्रति सच्ची सेवा की है, जिस हृदराबाद के मोर्चे को चार दिनों में उन्होंने विजय किया, जिस गोवा के मामले को तीन दिनों में सुलझाया, उन्होंने शायद पिछले चुनावों के नतीजे देख करके कि कांग्रेस के तीन बड़े शक्ति स्तम्भ, श्री कामराज, अतुल्य घोष, और श्री पाटिल चुनाव के मैदान में परास्त हो गये, लोगों ने उनको अपना विश्वास नहीं दिया इस कारण शायद उन्होंने यह हालात देख कर जो तरुण पीढ़ी

है उस को पीछे रक्खा जा रहा है यह नेक सलाह दी है तो क्या भारत सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी? और जो तरुण पीढ़ी है उस को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर नहीं मिलता, उन को अभी आगे बढ़ने का अवसर देगी?

12.15 Hrs.

RE. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister—(Interruptions). Order, order. I can hear only one at a time.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियमों के अनुसार इस मंत्रिपरिषद् पर अविश्वास व्यक्त करने वाला प्रस्ताव आप के सामने है तो इस को मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले लिया जाये....

एक माननीय सदस्य: खारिज हो जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: खारिज, वारिज नहीं होने वाला है। नैतिक विजय तो हम ही लोगों की होने वाली है और अन्त में आप लोगों को निकलना पड़ेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking it up. Even yesterday I mentioned that there is a no-confidence motion.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Sir, if the motion is taken up then they will cease to be Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows that. The point is, yesterday I could not take it up because it was received at 11-30 or 12.00. So I had to keep it for today. In addition to that there are ten more motions received this morning. The Government is also prepared to discuss it. It is not as though they want to postpone it. They want to discuss it here and now. So, it will not only be admitted but if it is accepted by the House the discussion will start immediately (Interruption). Normally we take it up after the papers are laid on the Table. It will mean another two or three minutes only.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Sir, that may be a request from the Speaker, but so far as the rule is concerned it clearly says that just after the Question Hour if there is any no-confidence motion it should be taken up.

I

MR. SPEAKER: I am speaking of the convention that we have followed. If hon. Members want me to go by the rules, I have the rules before me and I will read the relevant rule for clarification.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we know the rules. Let the papers be laid and then the no-confidence motion may be taken up.

12.19 HRS.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HOME MINISTER'S SPEECH IN THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE HELD ON 10-11-1967

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of my speech in the Governors' Conference held in New Delhi on the 10th November, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1658/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) G.S.R. 1226 published in Gazette of India, dated the 12th August, 1967, adding Jute baling or pressing industry to the First Schedule to the said Act.

(ii) G.S.R. 1530 published in Gazette of India, dated the 14th October, 1967, adding Fire works and percussion cap works industry to the First Schedule to the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1659/67].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1268 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th August, 1967.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 1269 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th August, 1967.

(iii) The Employees' Provident Fund (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1631 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th October, 1967.

(iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1645 in Gazette of India, dated the 4th November, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1659/67].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I beg to re-lay on the Table:

(1) a copy of the Sailing Vessels (Members of Crew) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 in Gazette of India, dated the 15th April, 1967 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1166/67].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) The Paradip Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1669 in Gazette of India, dated the 31st October, 1967.

(ii) The Paradip Port Trust (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1670 in Gazette of India, dated the 21st October, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1660/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE 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 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1661/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1662/67].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS ACT, 1958

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, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th May, 1967 under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1456/67].

12.22 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR : I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 31st March, 1968, vice Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Deputy Minister."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 31st March, 1968, vice Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Deputy Minister."

The motion was adopted.

12.23 Hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up the motions of No-Confidence. The motion which I received yesterday reads :

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Today I have received ten more. Do you want me to read the names ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I will read them. The names are : Shri P. Ramamurthi, Shri Samar Guha and others, Shri Hem Barua, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Benoy Krishna Das Chowdhry, Shri S. A. Dange and others, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, Shri Deven Sen and Shri M. Muhammad Ismail.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : May I seek a clarification ? May I know whether all of them are one-line motions or they have given some grounds ?

MR. SPEAKER : The motion of Shri Madhu Limaye is only one line. I will take it up first. May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this motion to rise in their seats ? I find that more than 50 members are in favour of it. So, leave is granted.

May I know from Government when it can be taken up.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Today at 2 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. We will finish it by 6 P.M.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंगेर) : इस पर कम से कम दो दिन बहस चलेगी ।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I understand and appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members of the opposition. But this is a no confidence motion. Either it should be adopted or rejected, but we must take a decision today.... (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Not so many members at a time. I will allow opportunity to all of them. Now, Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्ताव में कोई कारण नहीं दिये गये हैं। यह केवल एक प्रदेश की स्थिति की चर्चा नहीं है। चार घंटों में यह चर्चा समाप्त नहीं हो सकती। इस प्रस्ताव द्वारा सरकार की हर नीति पर विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा और सरकार पर प्रहार करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन को इस पर विचार करने का पूरा-पूरा मौका दिया जाये और कम से कम तीन दिन का समय रखा जाये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am glad that this motion is a one line motion. Because, this discussion is not to be confined to what has happened in Haryana and what is happening in Bengal. There are so many other questions in regard to which also we have lost confidence in this government which have got to be motted and discussed here. In this session we will get only one opportunity of moving a no confidence motion. It may be that we may not be in agreement about the moment they have chosen to move it, but, then certainly it is a no confidence motion against the government, in regard to all its activities, not only in relation to Haryana and Bengal.

So, sufficient time should be given so that all other questions also in regard to the perilous economic conditions that have come to remain in the country are given proper consideration.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : If political morality had any validity today, this Government would be kicked out in one minute's time.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said, "Why waste time; we can kick them out by evening". You do not want to do it; you want three days. You can do it in three hours.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Political morality in this country has no meaning.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : That is exactly why those of us who care for political morality have got to hammer it down the throats of these people and we need to have time to do so. It is absolutely necessary that three days' discussion of this matter should be there because the catalogue of their crimes is so enormous and dastardly that it has got to be disposed of in the proper parliamentary manner. You are the Speaker of this House and you should not behave in a peremptory manner. The whole system of democracy is being murdered when you are presiding. I do not like this peremptory manner.... (Interruption).

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I support the motion made by Shri Vajpayee that the discussion should be over three days. The hon. Minister seems to think that we can just have a discussion and then a vote can be taken. It is not so. It is a censure motion against the sorry state of affairs in the country. The entire aspect of the political morality of the ruling party will be discussed and it is to be discussed giving time to all parties and all views. Therefore it is not a question to be decided by a numerical vote. If it were so, we need not discuss it even and can straight-away take the vote.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : We want to discuss the question in all its aspects which cannot be done in two or three hours. Therefore we want ample time to be provided for the purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER : Three days.



**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) :** We have discussed what they contemplated in Bengal the other day but today the position has come that what was happened in Bengal and Haryana and other things is a culmination of the series of policies that the Government has been pursuing right from the beginning. We cannot discuss these things in isolation from the basic policies that the Government is pursuing—the basic economic, political and social policies that they have been pursuing. Therefore to say that each party will get about 10 or 15 minutes to say what they want will not do and it is absolutely essential that at least three days should be given.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) :** That is what I was going to point out. A no-confidence motion should not be taken so lightly that we discuss it here and now each one getting five minutes or so. The Rules have provided that for fixing time for discussion the Speaker takes time to consult the Leader of the House and the leaders of other groups. But it has been decided here and now.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That was the suggestion of the Government, namely, that it should be over by the evening. Now let us take a decision.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** Therefore at least three days are necessary. If three days are not given, I do not think any justice would be done to the motion. The seriousness of the problem would not be known unless three days are given. I think, opportunity should be given to every Member of the House, who wants to speak to every party at least.

**DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) :** I wholeheartedly support the request on behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Group that we should be given three days to discuss this very important matter. The Indian Parliamentary Group has so far never associated itself with any no-confidence motion but now that we have done so, we have done so with a great deal of mature thought. We feel that this Congress dictatorship has to end.

**MR. SPEAKER :** When you make speeches you can say all that.

**DR. KARNI SINGH :** First Rajasthan, then Haryana and now West Bengal. Where is this thing going to end?

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) :** I was only going to suggest the same thing that we must have a minimum of three days. I would also submit that on this particular occasion you should be pleased to give time to every Member that is going to talk.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :** इस समय जो ये घटनायें घट रही हैं ये इतनी अप्रत्याशित घटनायें हैं कि इन पर सदन में चर्चा होने से राष्ट्र के भविष्य पर इनका प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है और इसलिए मेरा निश्चित रूप से यह मत है कि तीन दिन तक कम से कम इन पर चर्चा करने का समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :** Sir, we have every sympathy for the hon. Members who want more time. But, as you know, we had a full discussion yesterday also.... (*Interruptions*).

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** No, no.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :** I again say, I quite sympathise with them.... (*Interruptions*).

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What sympathy?

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :** We are prepared to quit in one minute, as Mr. Hiren Mukerjee said. But that one minute should be utilised in taking the decision. I feel that this debate must end today. If you want, we can start it straightway and sit late also. I am entirely in your hands, Sir, about fixing the time.

**MR. SPEAKER :** After all, whether it should continue for 2 days or 3 days or 1½ days, shall we decide it here and now? We shall see the progress. Tomorrow also we can, perhaps have it. As all of you speak, it is not as though it is 10 minutes or 15 minutes, I do agree that the time-limit must be a little longer. Not only Bengal issue but other issues also could be raised. I would suggest that we may discuss it today and tomorrow also we shall take up and watch the progress.

I am extremely sorry—I thought I have been allowing free expression of views in the House—the way Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, a learned scholar, a senior Member, behaves is something which is very regrettable. I

[Mr. Speaker]

am sure he will himself be sorry and, later on, if he thinks it is improper, he will express his own regret. I do not demand it. We shall take up the No-Confidence Motion at 2 O'Clock.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : There is the Motion in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye to be taken up at 5 P.M. So, this will not be taken up today.

MR. SPEAKER : Naturally.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, you have been pleased to mention me. I would like to know why. I have been a Member of this House long enough. If I have said anything unparliamentary, you are at liberty to pull me up. I do expect you to behave in the Chair in a manner which is worthy of the dignity of the Chair. I do not make observations peremptorily without referring to what is said and done. I have enough parliamentary experience. So far as words are concerned, I choose my words a great deal more carefully than words you hear and pass muster. I do not know what expression you have in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all. This also may remain on record. He says, he is a very senior Member. I am happy; I respect him. If he is happy and satisfied, I am more than happy. Let it remain on record. Now, we go to the next item.

12-35 HRS.

MOTIONS RE : REPORTS OF EDUCATION COMMISSION AND OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON EDUCATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the motions moved by Dr. Triguna Sen on the 14th November, 1967.

Dr. Sushila Nayar to continue her speech. . . . She is not here.

Mr. Mohamed Imam.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I have read the Report of the Kothari Education Commission very carefully. It is a voluminous Report and they have made many suggestions which are useful. I have also read the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education, which, I am afraid, is creating confusion and complications. The country is already confronted with many grave problems, which require the un-

divided attention of the Government for their solution. We had the Chinese aggression, we had the Pakistani aggression, and there are so many other problems which are coming up every day. But the Government is busy creating fresh problems for themselves and one of the problems that they have added to the series of problems is the language problem which, I am afraid, may have a very serious repercussion on the destiny of the country.

12-36 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is said that the destiny of the nation—in fact, this is the opening sentence in the Kothari Commission's Report—is shaped in the class-rooms. A sound system of education and a sound national policy on education will play an important part in the destiny of the country. According to Dr. Sen, we have to evolve a national educational policy. According to him, the national policy should be an immediate switch-over to the regional medium and the imposition of Hindi throughout the country. By adopting this policy, he hopes that he will bring out the creative energies of the youth and will bring about national and emotional integration. But, Sir, I am afraid, by adopting this policy, he will only be creating disruption in the country. . . .

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : On a point of information. May I know from where he is quoting ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is making certain statements. What is the authority ? Has he quoted from anything ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : The Report of the Parliamentary Committee aims at that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the hon. Member's surmise ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Yes we cannot but infer that when we read the Report of the Parliamentary Committee. Anyway, his idea seems to be, which we can all understand, to replace English by Hindi which he wants to impose throughout the country and by introducing the regional media in every State. It is said in the Report that, by adopting this, there will be national and emotional integration. I am afraid, the result would be to the

contrary. It is true that we must adopt a good national educational policy. But what should be that policy? What should be its effect? According to my conception, any sound national policy must be such that it will strengthen the unity of the country and does not bring about any disunity. Secondly, education must be such that it will not retard the scientific and technological progress of the country, especially when the country is backward. Thirdly, it must be accepted by all the States and the language should not be imposed on them. Fourthly, it must be left to the discretion of each State to adopt whatever language it wants according to its own conditions. Fifthly, every parent and student must be at liberty to choose his own language and he must be given all the facilities. According to me, any sound educational policy must comprise of these factors.

Prior to Independence, there was hardly any controversy over the language issue. Language and education were the responsibility of the States which devoted and attached great importance not only to the development of their own regional languages but to adopting English as the medium of instruction at all stages of education, and English was adopted by them voluntarily and it was not imposed on them, because people knew its utility and people felt and realised that by adopting English, the fields of science and technology would open to them. In fact, we must admit that it was only after adoption of English that science and technology and medicine progressed a good deal. Secondly, we must admit that for the first time English became a link language throughout the country. Till then, there was no language spoken throughout the country and each State was a stranger to the other States so far as language was concerned. The English people might have dominated over us, and they might have been devils, but we must thank them for two things. First of all, they gave us a united India which never existed before except to a very limited extent. Secondly, they gave us a language which became a common language throughout the country. I think we must thank them for these two things.

It was after Independence that the language controversy set in. It set in because

some sentiment was brought in. It was felt by a certain section that English, being a foreign language, was a sign of British domination which required to be eliminated or eradicated. So, sentiment played a great part and an attempt was made to replace it by Hindi. It was only after this that the language controversy set in. There is, however, another equally good section which feels that English must be retained and it must continue if our country is to advance both scientifically and technologically.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : He wants it for ever ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Yes, for ever we want it. Many people feel that it is a foreign language. I am replying to Shri S. M. Joshi. So far as many of us are concerned, we no longer feel that it is a foreign language; we have been conversant with it for the last two centuries. In fact if you go to any part of the country you will find that even a common man and a common peasant is familiar with hundreds of English words. I may give just one or two examples. During our election campaign, we would only go and say 'Please give us your vote'. There was no equivalent to the word 'vote'. Similarly, none of the people would call it '*Samsad*' but only Parliament. There are hundreds of such words with which our peasants and common people have been familiar for hundred years and more. In fact, I feel that English is more or less a national language. It is not only a national language but an international and universal language. We may recall the judgment of Justice Chagla in 1964 wherein he said that English is an Indian language. I may also recall the words of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru that English is an important language and we cannot afford to dispense with it. In fact, it ought to have been an Indian language and must continue to be an associate language. Such being the case, we can no longer consider English as a foreign language. It is a necessary language, necessary for the development of science, technology and other subjects. If we discard it and suddenly switch over to regional languages, there will be great disaster attendant with too many risks.

Now we propose to switch over to the regional language in each State. I am also

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

very fond of the regional language. I come from Mysore. I know Kannada very well and have written some books also in it. I am fond of it, but I feel that if there is a sudden switch over to the regional language, if we dispense with English, it is fraught with grave consequences.

First of all, if every university adopts its own medium of instruction, how many types of graduates will there be throughout the country? How many sets of graduates will be there? There will be Kannada graduates, Telugu graduates, Tamil graduates, Malayalam graduates and so on. There will be as many types of graduates as there are linguistic states in the country. So where is unity?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the graduates also be different in mathematics?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I am from Mysore. I know only Kannada. Shri Joshi is from Maharashtra, he knows only Marathi. We have already created linguistic states. It is already felt that it has produced adverse effects. By this means, we will only be perpetuating these. There will be thirty or forty kinds of graduates, each confined to its own state. The situation will be something like that of the frog in a pond. Till now it was in a sea and could go wherever it liked.

Secondly, look at the disadvantages. Supposing we switch over to the regional language immediately, where are the textbooks? In fact, it is said in the Radhakrishnan Commission's Report that the number of scientific and technical terms is more than 3 million. They are not only English terms but international terms. Is it possible to translate them even into Hindi, let alone into the regional languages.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): They will be manufactured.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Yes.

I am on the syndicate of Mysore University. They appointed a committee to translate some of the scientific books into Kannada. I think so far they have not been able to produce one single book, not because they do not want to do it, but because it is very difficult to do so. I am also aware of the experience of Osmania University of good old days. They adopted Urdu as the medium of instruction. They

created a special bureau to translate all text books. I have gone there. They told me, 'We take all care and translate the books, but by the time a book is finished and brought out, it becomes out of date'. It is because science and technology are expanding and changing every day. We must admit our dependence on western civilisation. Without western civilisation and western language, our country will never prosper.

I submit in the interest of the progress of the country, sentimental considerations must be set aside. We must think only of its development and of the future of the country. If our country is to advance in science and other things, they must be taught in English. It is also necessary for the sake of unity that English is retained.

It is believed by many persons that all this move is a manoeuvre to impose Hindi by indirect methods on the entire country. In fact, what are your All-India Institutes which you are contemplating, where English and Hindi alone will be taught? English will go. If a man from Mysore or Andhra or Maharashtra comes here to study, he knows only his regional language. Secondly, there is the question of advantage and disadvantage. A man studying Hindi, coming from a Hindi area, is always at a greater advantage, it being his mother tongue which he knows from his cradle, and he will always be at an advantage compared to a person coming from Kerala or other States who knows Hindi only when he becomes a youth.

So, in a country like this, everybody must have equal opportunities. Everybody must be at equal advantage and disadvantage. So, taking all these things into consideration and the future of this country, I submit we should not be hasty. Let there not be an attempt to impose Hindi. I think in the interests of the country, the present system must continue, English must continue as a compulsory language in every university.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): I believe this is a discussion, a debate, on the Kothari Commission's Report, and we are discussing the system of education first of all, but I am afraid, the whole thing has got bogged down into a controversy of Hindi and English. Actually speaking,

it depends on the teacher and the students as to how the teacher teaches and the student learns. It is the receptivity of the student and the teaching capacity of the teacher which are the most important things, but we have hardly discussed all these things. We have not at all discussed the system of education that we should have.

After the fourth general election, a new Minister came, and he got the best press. No other Minister got the press that he did, and he went on saying about the policy of national education. We hoped much, we thought something would come out of all this talk, all this publicity, but what really came out was not very encouraging.

Just now, if the educational system has at all been discussed, it has been discussed only in the university stages and higher stages. The child has been completely forgotten. We have not discussed at all the pre-school children, the primary school children, or any other backward community like the tribals and women. Of course, women I would not call a backward community, but women's education has not been discussed here at all. At least in the Commission's Report, women have been discussed with a warmth that is their due, but though the tribals, the backward people, have been given a place, the same warmth has not been expressed about their education.

Language is really a vehicle and means through which knowledge can be imported. It matters little really in what language we learn as long as we know the language enough to learn in it. It is the subject matter which matters more. It matters very little whether we learn in English or learn in Hindi or learn in our regional languages, as long as we understand the language enough, well enough, to learn.

On this question of regional language, I may also sound a note of warning, because the regional languages are 15 in number, after Sindhi has been admitted into the Eighth Schedule. All regions do not have the same language or one language. For instance, take Bengal. I come from West Bengal, and naturally I know more about West Bengal than any other State. And in this State of ours, of course, Bengali is the language. There is no doubt about it and Bengali is one of the best-developed lan-

guages in the country, perhaps in company with Tamil. There are other languages; they are not dialects. I must sound a note of warning here that they are not dialects; there are other languages. I have the honour to represent a constituency which does not speak Bengali predominantly. There are a very large number of Bengalees there and especially after the partition of the country, Bengali has come into its own in that particular area. But the language, the *lingua franca*, of the sub-Himalayan region is not Bengali. It is Nepali mostly; the Bhutias speak Nepali; the Lepchas speak Nepali. The Nepalees, of course, speak Nepali, and even the Adivasis going from Ranchi, who went there first to serve as plantation labour, but who have now spread out like anything, also speak Nepali with the other people; not amongst themselves, not as mother-tongue but as the *lingua franca* of that region which is Nepali, and it is the predominant language. But the regional language in Bengal would be Bengali. If at the university stage, it is only Bengali which is the language, as the medium of instruction, then, how would these people stand? What will be their position? Supposing they have to study in Bengali, they will not be able to do so. That particular difficulty is there. I want to bring this difficulty to the pointed attention of the Education Ministry and the Education Minister.

I go back now to the question of primary education, and the pre-school education. The Commission has mentioned pre-school education and it has been kind enough to give it three years. But what the system would be and how the children would be taught has not been discussed in detail. This should have been done and this is the most important stage. In all the developed countries it has been now accepted and acknowledged that this is the most important stage when education should be given. In some cases, it has even been said that by the age of six months an infant acquires knowledge and all the habits are formed from six months onwards, and naturally, education is a very important thing. But that aspect has not been taken into consideration.

There have been many things which have been left out of the Commission's report itself. Perhaps it could not be bigger. But, unfortunately, in this House, even the Commission's report has not been discussed ade-

quately. We have only bogged ourselves into this controversy—useless controversy, futile controversy, of Hindi and English.

I am not speaking Hindi; I cannot speak Hindi; I cannot speak chaste Hindi at least. If I wanted to express myself in Hindi, I can do so, but not in a chaste way. But even English is not my mother-tongue; not yours either, and there are very few people in this House in whose case English is the mother-tongue. But in spite of that, we have been brought up in the tradition of English literature and all that.

Would you like me to stop here and give me time tomorrow or could I finish now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are adjourning now; she may continue her speech when we resume this debate next time. That will be all right.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: Thank you, Sir.

12.59 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

श्री मधु लिमये (मूगेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि—

“यह सभा वर्तमान मंत्री परिषद् में अपने विश्वास के अभाव को व्यक्त करती है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो यह प्रस्ताव इस सत्र के पहले दिवस ही आने वाला था, लेकिन हम लोगों ने सोचा कि आपको पहले मौका दिया जिस गलत रास्ते पर आप चल रहे हैं उस से वापस हटने का और इसी लिये गवर्नर की नियुक्ति, गवर्नर के अधिकार— इन के बारे में यहाँ पर बहस उठाई गई। हमें आशा थी कि इस बहस का सरकार पर कुछ अच्छा असर पड़ेगा, लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस बहस का सरकार के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा और जो गलत फैसला,

जो खतरनाक फैसला हम चाहते थे कि यह सरकार न करे, वही उन्होंने किया। पहले तो पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में किया था, लेकिन बाद में सोचा कि लोग कहेंगे कि बंगाल के खिलाफ जान-बूझ कर यह कार्यवाही की गई है, बंगाल के ऊपर बचातकार किया गया, लोकतंत्र का वहाँ गला घोटा गया, तो इन्होंने सोचा कि हरियाणा पर भी बलात्कार करेंगे तो दो बलात्कार होने के कारण जनता हम को माफ करेगी और इसी लिये हरियाणा के बारे में भी सरकार ने गलत फैसला किया। लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ थी कि दोनों के बारे में फैसला एक ही समय हुआ था। हो सकता है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री यहाँ पर कहें कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो हुआ उस के बारे में हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि राज्यपाल ने अपने विवेकपूर्ण अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर के यह काम किया है। लेकिन इस तरह की बातों का जनता के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है।

सदन में दो-तीन रोज़ से बहस चल रही है। फल हरियाणा के गवर्नर का प्रवचन हम ने सुना—दल परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में और हम को बताया गया कि दल परिवर्तन के कारण वहाँ पर अस्थिरता उत्पन्न हो गई है और इस अस्थिरता को खत्म करने के लिये और जो दल छोड़ने वाले लोग हैं, दल बदलने वाले लोग हैं, उन को दण्डित करने के लिये वहाँ हम, विधान सभा को बरखास्त कर रहे हैं, सरकार को हटा रहे हैं और दोबारा चुनाव कराने जा रहे हैं तो हरियाणा में दल छोड़ने वालों को दण्डित करने का प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन आज आप लोग देख रहे हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो दल छोड़ने वाले लोग हैं, दल परिवर्तन करने वाले लोग हैं, उन को भेंट में उपहार दिया जा रहा है। पी० सी० घोष साहब मुख्य मंत्री बनाये गये हैं, उस का एकमात्र मतलब है कि कांग्रेस सरकार विरोधी दलों से जब लोग टूटते हैं तो उन का स्वागत करती है।

कल चव्हाण साहब ने गया-राम और आया-राम की बात कही थी। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को गुस्ता है उन लोगों से जो उनका दल छोड़ जाते हैं, गया-रामों से उन को गुस्ता है। विरोधी दल अगर टूटता है और उन दलों से कांग्रेस के अन्दर लोग चले आते हैं तो इन आया-रामों से उन को नफरत नहीं है, उन के लिये तो मुस्वागतम है, और इसी लिये न केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल में बल्कि इसी तरह की कार्यवाही बिहार में करने के लिये उन्होंने अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार एक गवर्नर को बिहार पर सादने का फौसला किया है। आज इस सदन को मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जो पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुआ है, वही कल बिहार में होनेवाला है और उस के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर होगा। तो जैसा कि हम लोगों ने मार्च-अप्रैल महीने में कहा था, हिन्दुस्तान में चौथे चुनाव के बाद युग परिवर्तन शुरू हुआ है, कांग्रेस का जो एकाधिकार था—केन्द्र और राज्य में, वह एकाधिकार खत्म होकर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के निर्माण का एक युग, एक प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई है। उस वक्त बात बिलकुल साफ थी कि या तो इस प्रक्रिया को हम लोग आगे ले जा कर इस सरकार को अपदस्थ करें, वरना अगर इन लोगों के हाथ में केन्द्रीय सरकार रही और ये सारे अधिकार रहे तो इन अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर के जनता ने जो मत व्यक्त किया था चौथे चुनाव में, उस मत के खिलाफ जाकर ये गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को नाजायज ढंग से खत्म करने की चेष्टा करेंगे—आज वही हो रहा है।

आज संविधान की हत्या हो रही है। संविधान के अन्दर राज्यों को जो स्वायत्तता थी, राज्यों के जो अधिकार थे, उन सीमित अधिकारों को भी आज यह केन्द्र सरकार खत्म कर रही है और हम आज यह बात कहने के लिये बाध्य हो रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकारों की हैसियत नगरपालिकाओं से ज्यादा नहीं है। नगरपालिकाओं को भी ज्यादा गम्भीरता

से विचार करने पर, राज्य सरकारें कभी-कभी तोड़ दिया करती हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों ने जान-बूझ कर संविधान की सारी धाराओं की अवहेलना कर के इन राज्य सरकारों को खत्म करने का काम किया है। क्या नतीजा होने वाला है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 9-10 साल पहले पाकिस्तान में भी यही स्थिति पैदा हुई थी और संविधान के साथ जिस तरह वहाँ पर खिलवाड़ हुआ, उस का यह नतीजा हुआ कि सेना ने इस में हस्तक्षेप किया और वहाँ पाकिस्तान में सैनिक शासन कायम हुआ। चार-पांच साल पहले अगर हिन्दुस्तान में सैनिक शासन की कोई चर्चा करता तो सभी लोग कहते —हो सकता है कि यह पाकिस्तान में हुआ, बर्मा में हुआ, दूसरे देशों में हुआ, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में यह कभी नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारा संविधान है, चार दफ्ता चुनाव हुए हैं, यहाँ एक लोकतन्त्रीय प्रणाली है, परम्परा है, इस लिये सैनिक शासन इस देश में असम्भव है—यह हम को कहा जाता लेकिन धीरे-धीरे हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में नागरिकों के खिलाफ, उन की शहरी आजादी के खिलाफ धीरे-धीरे सेना का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

मैंने कुछ दिन पहले सुना, जानकार सूत्रों से पता चला—एक बड़े उद्योगपति ने एक बड़े जैनरल को खाने पर बुलाया था और उस वक्त इस बात की चर्चा हुई थी और उस जैनरल ने उस उद्योगपति से कहा—आप हम को हस्ताक्षेप करने के लिये दावत दे रहे हैं, तो फिर ऐसा समय आयेगा जब हम लोगों को कहना पड़ेगा, अगर आप लोग सम्भाल नहीं सकते हैं और सेना का इस्तेमाल गैरफौजी कामों के लिये करना चाहते हैं, अपने ही नागरिकों के खिलाफ अगर सेना का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, तो फिर सारा कारोबार आप सेना के सुपुर्द कर दीजिये। तो इस तरह के विचार आज सेना में और सेना

### [श्री मधु लिमये]

के जो बड़े अधिकारी हैं, उन लोगों में इस तरह के विचार आने लगे हैं, तो मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसी रास्ते पर यह सरकार चलती रही तो देश में न केवल गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें खत्म होंगी, बल्कि एक समय ऐसा आयेगा जब हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतन्त्रिक शासन भी खत्म हो जायेगा और फिर उस में इन्दिरा गांधी जी और चव्हाण साहब भी नहीं बचने वाले हैं।

आज उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने जो सवाल है वह केवल कानूनी नहीं है। संविधान की धाराओं में बारीकी से जाकर उस की चर्चा करने का सवाल नहीं है। यह राजनीति का सवाल है और कांग्रेस के द्वारा जो क्रम इस के पहले उठाये गये थे और आज उठाये जा रहे हैं उस के पीछे एक ही भावना है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी एकाधिकार शाही की इतनी आदी हो गई है कि वह किसी भी हालत में सत्ता को नहीं छोड़ना चाहती।

हम लोगों में से कई लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद 18-20 साल तक विरोधी दलों में रह कर अपने सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार काम किया है। लेकिन क्या वजह है कि 20 साल के बाद जब कांग्रेस को 8-9 राज्यों में हुकूमत को छोड़ना पड़ा, जनता ने हराया तो ये लोग एक, दो महीने के अन्दर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को खत्म करने के लिए कार्यवाहियां करने लगे, षडयन्त्र रचने लगे और उस काम में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमेशा उन की सहायता की ? जब कभी केन्द्र और राज्य के रिश्ते के बारे में यहां बहस उठाई जाती है तो हमेशा हम को जवाब मिलता है कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के साथ कोई विषम व्यवहार हम लोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम उन के साथ समानता का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे बात बिल्कुल साफ हो रही है कि अपने केन्द्रीय अधिकारों का नाजायज ढंग से इस्तेमाल करके इन सरकारों के ऊपर रोक लगाई जा रही है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों का निर्माण होने के पश्चात् जिस ढंग से उन सरकारों को काम करना चाहिए वह काम नहीं हुआ है और हम लोग चाहते थे कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें कार्यक्रम अभिमुख बनें, नीतियों का पालन करे और कार्यक्रमों को जल्दी अमल में लायें। वह बात नहीं हो पाई है मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि इस से कांग्रेस को कोई अधिकार मिल जाता है इन सरकारों को खत्म करने का।

आज का यह प्रस्ताव केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा में और बंगाल में जो किया उस को लेकर ही नहीं है। जो इन की बराबर नीतियां रहीं मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब दल परिवर्तन की निन्दा चव्हाण साहब करते हैं तो वह भूल जाते हैं कि दल परिवर्तन की खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति इन्हीं लोगों ने हमारे देश में कायम की। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1952 में राजस्थान में यह हार चुके थे अगर विरोधी दलों से कुछ लोगों को लालच दिखा कर अगर यह लोग अपने दल में नहीं ले आते तो सन् 1952 में भी राजस्थान में इन की सरकार नहीं बन सकती थी। सन् 1962 में आप जानते हैं मध्य प्रदेश में यह हार चुके थे। उस वक्त भी विरोधी दलों में फूट डाल कर और उन लोगों को अपने दल में शामिल करके इन लोगों ने अपना बहुमत कायम किया और मध्यप्रदेश सरकार पर यह हावी हो गये चौधे आम चुनाव के बाद सब से पहले दल परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्ति को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने चापू किया उसे प्रोत्साहन दिया। अगर यह प्रवृत्ति नहीं होती तो राजस्थान में इन की सरकार नहीं बनती लेकिन राजस्थान में सुखाड़िया साहब सरकार की बागडोर को छोड़ना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि उन के खिलाफ तरह तरह के इलजामात थे। यह सोना कांड का भी मामला था और वह अच्छी तरह जानते थे कि अगर वह सत्ता में नहीं रहते तो जो नई सरकार आयेगी जिस तरह बिहार में



मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो अभियोग लगाये गये हैं उन की जांच करने के लिये वहाँ कमिशन बैठाया गया इसी तरीके से राजस्थान में भी होता और यही वजह है कि राजस्थान में दल परिवर्तन के जरिए उन्होंने अपनी सरकार को जमाया। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आप जानते हैं कि 15 दिन जो चन्द्रभानु गुप्त की सरकार बनी। बिरोधी दलों से लोगों को तोड़ कर ही इस सरकार का संगठन किया गया। इसलिए जहाँ तक दल परिवर्तन का सवाल है यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ही दोसी है उसी के द्वारा यह प्रवृत्ति चलाई गई है और उसका साफ मतलब है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी आया-रामों का स्वागत करेगी लेकिन जोगया राम हैं उन का स्वागत करने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं। उस को वह बहुत खतरनाक समझते हैं।

**SHRI SHASHI RANJAN (Pupri) :** I would like to rise on a point of order. He has just now mentioned about Bihar. An inquiry commission has been instituted there.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Against Shri K. B. Sahay.

**SHRI SHASHI RAJAN :** No finding has come yet. Prior to this they had instituted a one-man inquiry committee constituted of Shri Bakshi. He gave a clear signal... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please resume your seat. What he has referred to is only inquiry. Beyond that, he has not said anything.

**श्री मधु सिमये :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह नैतिकता, लोकतंत्र और संविधान, का स्रष्टा इस सरकार ने किया है उसी तरीके से देश की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है खेती और कारखाने, और हमारे आयात, निर्यात और व्यापार उस को इस सरकार ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में चौपट किया है। हमारे लायक दोस्त श्री असोक मेहता जब कांग्रेस में गये तो उन को उपाध्यक्ष बनाया गया योजना आयोग का...

**एक माननीय सचिव :** काबलिघत पर बने।

**श्री मधु सिमये :** मैंने तो कहा मेरे लायक दोस्त, आप ने सुना नहीं। बहुत लायक हैं। वह जब गये तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ लोगों का खयाल था कि वह बड़े विद्वान आदमी हैं, अर्थ शास्त्री हैं। योजना आयोग में जाने के पश्चात् देश की जो आर्थिक तरक्की का ढांचा और नकशा वह बनायेंगे लेकिन उन के जाते ही उन्होंने पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को ही समाप्त कर डाला। चौथी पंचसाला योजना अब तक इस सदन के सामने नहीं आई है और अब जो नये उपाध्यक्ष हैं उन्होने यह कहा है कि शायद यह पांच साल की जो अवधि है उस में यह चौथी योजना नहीं आ पायेगी। हर साल हम कोई एक साल की योजना बनायेंगे और इस देश के सामने लायेंगे।

कहा जाता है कि चीनी आक्रमण के कारण या पाकिस्तान के साथ जो लड़ाई हुई उस के कारण सुरक्षा का बोझ बढ़ा, खर्चा बढ़ा इसलिए हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति में, तरक्की में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई।

लेकिन राष्ट्रीय आमदनी के अगर आप आंकड़े देखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि चीनी आक्रमण के पहले ही हमारी जो रफ्तार है वह धीमी पड़ चुकी थी, आर्थिक प्रगति का रास्ता कुठित हो गया था और मैं तो यहां तक जाकर कहूंगा कि चीनी आक्रमण भी इसीलिये शायद हुआ क्योंकि इन्होंने देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान सभी दृष्टियों से कमजोर हो रहा है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, विदेश नीति की दृष्टि से, संकल्प शक्ति की दृष्टि से भी, आर्थिक और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से भी क्योंकि चीनी आक्रमण के पहले दो वर्षों में हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति एकदम रुक गई थी और चीनी आक्रमण के पश्चात् यह जो सिलसिला पहले से शुरू हुआ था वह सिलसिला और जोरों से चालू रहा।

तीसरी पंचसाला योजना में उन लोगों ने राष्ट्रीय आमदनी बढ़ाने के बारे में जो लक्ष्य अपने सामने रक्खा था उस को ये लोग आधा भी पूरा नहीं कर पाये और चौथी पंचसाला

## [ श्री मधु लिमये ]

योजना के पहले दो वर्षों की आर्थिक स्थिति अगर हम देखेंगे तो आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के बजाय और खराब होती जा रही है। सरकार की जितनी सारी नीतियां हैं उन नीतियों का यह नतीजा निकला है कि हमारी पैदावार बढ़ने के बजाय अवरुद्ध हो गई है। सरकार की किसी भी नीति को आप देख लीजिये। इसी सत्र में और उस के बाद सरकार ने सीमेंट के बारे में चीनी के बारे में रुई के बारे में नई-नई नीतियां अपनाईं। आप जानते हैं कि दीवाली के अवसर पर पूजा के अवसर पर, चीनी के दाम इस देश में 7 रुपये, 8 रुपये और 9 रुपये किलो तक हुए थे। और उस का कारण यह है कि उन की जो चीनी के बारे में नीति है वह जो उपभोक्ता है, नागरिक है, उस के हित में नहीं है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन की नई नीति के कारण चीनी पैदा करने वाले जो कारखाने वाले हैं, उन को एक टन के पीछे 300 या 400 रुपया अतिरिक्त मुनाफा होने वाला है। इस का मतलब है कि अगर चीनी की पैदावार इस साल 25 लाख टन हुई तो 10 लाख टन मुक्त व्यापार के जरिये बेची जा सकती है। एक टन पर अगर 400 रुपया मिलता है तो 10 लाख टन पर 40 करोड़ रुपया अतिरिक्त मुनाफा कारखानेदारों को मिल जायेगा। उस के बाद वितरण करने वाले लोग भी जनता को लूटेंगे वह एक दूसरी बात है। इस तरह से सरकार की चीनी सम्बन्धी जो नीति है उस का साफ नतीजा यह हुआ कि 40 करोड़ रुपया मिल मालिकों को अतिरिक्त मुनाफे के तौर पर मिला। जब इस तरह की सुविधा यह सरकार मिल मालिकों को देती है और उपभोक्ताओं को लूटने का अवसर उन लोगों को मिलता है तो जरूर उस के पीछे कोई न कोई षड़यन्त्र है। मुझ को कलकत्ते में खबर मिली है कि इस तरह की नीति अपनाने के लिये जब सरकार का मन पारवर्तित किया गया तब उन लोगों को 25 लाख रुपये घूस

के तौर पर दिये गये हैं। मैंने जानकार सूत्रों से इस का पता लगाया है। जब इस तरह की बातें हमारे देश में होंगी...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** सिर्फ 25 लाख रुपया ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या 25 लाख रुपया कम है ? सारी लाज और शर्म इन लोगों ने छोड़ दी है। यह लोग कहते हैं कि 25 लाख रुपया भी जो रिश्वत के तौर पर दिया गया है, वह कम है।

सीमेंट के बारे में भी आप जानते हैं कि जब लोगों को सहूलियत दी गई, जब उस के दाम बढ़ाए गये तब सरकार सीमेंट में से जो हिस्सा लेने वाली थी वह उस ने पूरा नहीं लिया। जो भी सीमेंट बच गया उस को खुली मंडी में बेचने का उन को मौका मिला। उस से जो पैसा उन लोगों को मिला उस का इस्तेमाल उन्होंने राजनीति पर अपना असर डालने के लिये और इस संसद को गुलाम बनाने के लिये किया। खुल्लम खुल्ला इस तरह के बयान निकले हैं कि सीमेंट उद्योग ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाये इस के लिये जो प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे उन को मदद करने के लिये इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल करना कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, कोई अनुचित काम नहीं है। इस लिये खुल्लम खुल्ला उन लोगों के द्वारा यह काम किये गये।

निर्यात व्यापार के बारे में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जितनी सारी नीतियां रही हैं, उन का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी पूंजीपति हैं, कारखाने वाले हैं, उन को हमेशा बढ़ावा मिला है। कई मामलों को मैंने इस सदन में उठाया है। आप जानते हैं कि व्यापार मंत्रालय के तहत जो टेक्स्टाइल कमिश्नर का कार्यालय है, ज्वायेंट चीफ कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट्स एन्ड एक्सपोर्ट्स का कार्यालय है, उस के बारे में कई किस्म की शिकायतें मैंने की, और इस इस लिये नहीं कि वह कोई छोटी बात थी, बल्कि इस लिये कि जो हमारी नीकरशाही है, मंत्री शाही है और बेईमान पूंजीपति हैं, इन तीनों ने मिल कर

देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चौपट किया है। इस लिये जहाँ-जहाँ इस तरह के नाजायज काम हम को देखने को मिलते हैं, उन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने की कोशिश हम करते हैं। लेकिन यह सरकार कभी इसके बारे में जांच करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। दोराईस्वामी जैसे भ्रष्ट अधिकारी के बारे में सबूत के साथ एक नहीं सात आरोप पेश किये गये। सबूत देने के बाद भी क्या बजह है कि इस सरकार ने अभी तक इस अधिकारी को भोक्तल नहीं किया है, निकाला नहीं है? इस का कारण यह है कि यह सारे अधिकारी जो काम करते हैं, मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि मंत्रियों को उन का पता नहीं रहता है, मंत्रियों को उन का पता रहता है, लेकिन उन का भी उस में हिस्सा रहता है, और बार बार पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस को साबित भी किया है। उस ने बार बार कहा है कि पूंजीपति, मंत्रीशाही और नौकरशाही तीनों के अपवित्र गठबन्धन से आज हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था खत्म होती जा रही है।

इस लिये आज भ्रष्टाचार को बनाये रखने वाली, आर्थिक प्रगति में बाधा डालने वाली, चीनी का मामला हो, सीमेंट का मामला हो, उपभोक्ताओं को लूटने की नीति अपनाने वाली जो सरकार है उस को हटाने के लिये यह प्रस्ताव हम लोग लाये हैं।

आप को याद होगा कि तीसरे चुनाव तक जब कभी चुनाव अभियान होता था तो हमेशा यह प्रचार किया जाता था कि कांग्रेस सरकार के रहते हुए दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। 1962 तक यह भी प्रचार किया जाता था, और अभी भी यह लोग कहते हैं कि दुनिया भर के सभी देशों से मित्रता और सद्भाव के सम्बन्ध हमारे हैं। अमरीका हो, रूस से हो, इंग्लैंड हो, फ्रांस से हो, सभी से हमारे अच्छे रिश्ते हैं और चीन दिन प्रति दिन अलग पड़ता जा रहा है। लेकिन हम लोगों ने देखा चाहे जितनी भी

सहानुभूति हिन्दुस्तान से दुनिया को रही हो, जब कसौटी का क्षण आया, जब लड़ाई का समय आया, तो जिस के बारे में कहा जाता था कि वह दुनिया से अलग पड़ गया है उसी चीन ने हम को हराया और आज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की प्रतिष्ठा गिरी।

अभी-अभी मैं मास्को गया था। वहाँ एक किस्सा हुआ जो कि बड़ा ही दर्दनाक है, और शर्म के मारे हम को अपना सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। मुझे बतलाया गया कि वहाँ जो यंग पायोनियर्स होते हैं उन की एक सभा में रूसी सेना के एक अधिकारी वर्तमान संघर्षों के बारे में बोलते हुए अल्जीरिया का जिक्र किया, वियतनाम का जिक्र किया, अरब इजराइल का जिक्र किया और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का भी जिक्र किया। उन्होंने कहा कि पन्द्रह-सोलह दिन तक यह लोग आपस में लड़े। जब उन का बारूद, उन का ऐम्पूनिशन खत्म हुआ तो उस के बाद उन्होंने युद्धबन्दी को कबूल किया। इस पर आठ-नौ साल के लड़के हंस पड़े क्योंकि उन लोगों ने पहले महायुद्ध में, गृह-युद्ध में, क्रान्ति के समय और द्वितीय महायुद्ध में इतना बड़ा बलिदान कर के अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा की थी। लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि 50 करोड़ का यह हिन्दुस्तान लड़ नहीं पाता है, आगे बढ़ नहीं पाता है और बारूद और हथियारों की कमी के कारण अन्त में यह दोनों देश युद्धबन्दी कबूल करते हैं, तब आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि उन बच्चों के मन में भारत के बारे में क्या भावना पैदा हुई होगी।

किसी भी सरकार के लिये यह जरूरी है कि लोगों को खाना दिलाने के लिये बढ़िया इन्तजाम करे और मातृभूमि की रक्षा करे। जनता के खाने पीने का सवाल हल नहीं हुआ, लगातार जगह-जगह अकाल और कमी का सामना करना पड़ा, लेकिन खाना और पेट के मामले को मैं एक क्षण छोड़ता हूँ, मगर किसी सार्वभौम राज्य के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वह अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा

### [श्री मधु लिमये]

करे। हमेशा कहा जाता है कि हमारे जो वामपन्थी कम्युनिस्ट हैं वह देशद्रोही हैं, देश के प्रति उन की निष्ठा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह लोग दिमाग से देशभक्त नहीं हैं तो कांग्रेसी आचरण में देशद्रोही हैं। कांग्रेसी लोग अपने काम में देशद्रोही हैं जब कि वह लोग केवल विचारों में हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जो भूमि आज विदेशियों को दी गई है वह राममूर्ति जी के द्वारा या गोपालन साहब के द्वारा नहीं दी गई है। कम्युनिज्म के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक वे अधिकार में नहीं आते हैं, वे अराष्ट्रीय होते हैं लेकिन जब वे अधिकार में आते हैं तो वे अतिराष्ट्रीवादी बन जाते हैं।

रूमानिया का उदाहरण आपके सामने है, युगोस्लविया तथा अल्बानिया का है, चीन का है। लेकिन यह जो कांग्रेस पार्टी है ऐसी विचित्र पार्टी है कि जब विरोध में थी तब राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पर चल रही थी लेकिन अधिकार में आने के पश्चात् यह राष्ट्रद्रोही और देशद्रोही बन रही है और हमारी भूमि का एक-एक टुकड़ा विदेशियों को देती चली आ रही है (इंटरफ़ॉन्स) आपको क्यों बुरा लग रहा है, सही बात तो है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद जो हमारी जमीन थी आज वह उतनी नहीं रह पाई है। दुनिया में शायद ही कोई ऐसी सरकार हो कि जो अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा न करने के पश्चात् भी अधिकार में रही हो। लेकिन यहां लगातार यह सिलसिला चलता आ रहा है।

कुछ दिन पहले यहां पर बयान दिया गया और वह बयान श्री मोरारजी देसाई के द्वारा दो चीन वाली नीति के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया गया था उसके बारे में दिया गया था। मोरारजी भाई का वक्तव्य सुनने के पश्चात् मुझे ऐसे लगने लगा था कि इनको कुछ अकल आ रही है लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी जी का बयान सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह मेरी गलतफहमी थी और इनको कभी अकल नहीं सूझी है।

आज विदेश नीति हमारी क्या है? किसी देश को या किसी राज्य को मान्यता देने के बारे में हमारी कोई नीति नहीं है, कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। आज कीसिंगर साहब का बयान मैंने देखा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पूर्व जर्मनी को मान्यता देने वाले देश के बारे में हम ऐसा मानेंगे कि वे हमारे मित्र नहीं हैं, उनका व्यवहार दुश्मन जैसा है। क्या मतलब है इसका? इसको वे लोग हालष्टाइन डाक्ट्रिन कहते हैं। लेकिन जो डट कर आगे बढ़ता है उसके सामने इनका हालष्टाइन डाक्ट्रिन गायब हो जाता है। रूस के बारे में यह पहले से ही गायब था। लेकिन आप लोग जानते हैं कि इन दिनों में रूमानिया के साथ उन्होंने कूटनीतिक रिश्ते कायम किये हैं। क्या रूमानिया के राजनयिक रिश्ते, कूटनीतिक रिश्ते पूर्व जर्मनी के साथ नहीं हैं? फिर भी रूमानिया के साथ पश्चिमी जर्मनी को कोई एतराज नहीं है कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध कायम करने को। लेकिन अगर हिन्दुस्तान यह सिद्धान्त रखता है कि जो राज्य अस्तित्व में है, जिसकी अपनी सरकार है, जिसकी अपनी सीमाएं हैं चाहे वह राज्य अच्छा हो सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टि से, वैचारिक दृष्टि से या खराब हो, पूंजीवादी हो या समाजवादी हो, कम्युनिस्ट हो या लोकतांत्रिक हो, तानाशाही राज्य हो या संसदीय प्रणाली बहां पर हो, उसका रंग क्या है इससे हमें मतलब नहीं है, अगर वह राज्य अस्तित्व में है, तो उसके साथ कूटनीतिक रिश्ते कायम करने की हमारी नीति है। इस तरह की नीति का एलान अगर इस सरकार के द्वारा होता तो आज जो हमारी फज़ीहत हो रही है वह नहीं होती। हम लोग इज़राइल को मान्यता तो देते हैं लेकिन कहते हैं कि इज़राइल के साथ कूटनीतिक रिश्ते हमारे नहीं होंगे। क्यों नहीं होंगे? रूस रखता है, अमरीका रखता है, आपको क्या एतराज है? सोचते हैं अरब नाराज हो जायेंगे, पाकिस्तान को यह अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। इनका कोई अपना सिद्धान्त नहीं है। उसी तरह अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्व जर्मनी से ये नाता रिश्ता क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? इसलिए

नहीं रखते हैं कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी नाराज हो जाएगा। अमरीका नाराज हो जाएगा। जो राज्य अस्तित्व में है उसके साथ व्यापार तो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उसके साथ कूटनीतिक रिश्ते प्रस्थापित नहीं करना चाहते।

चीन के बारे में इनको क्या पड़ी थी यह कहने की कि फार्मुसा किस का है? असली बात तो यह है कि चीन की भूमि पर एक पेकिंग की सरकार है और फार्मुसा की भूमि पर च्यांग काई शेक की सरकार है। दोनों खराब हैं अपनी दृष्टि से। लेकिन उससे क्या मतलब। पेकिंग वाली सरकार खराब होते हुए भी, आक्रमणकारी होते हुए भी वहां पर है। उसके बारे में आप कहते हैं और हमेशा इस सरकार ने कहा है कि वास्तविकता को कैसे भुलाया जा सकता है। अमरीका के साथ इन्होंने विवाद किया कि वास्तविकता को आप नहीं भुला सकते हैं, इसलिए पेकिंग चीन को मान्यता देनी चाहिये। मैं इनसे कहूंगा कि फार्मुसा चीन भी वास्तविकता है, यह अच्छी वास्तविकता हो या नहीं है लेकिन इस वास्तविकता से मुंह फेर कर, आंखें मूंद कर हम लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। सही नीति यही होती कि फार्मुसा सरकार को भी मान्यता पेकिंग सरकार को भी मान्यता, बान सरकार को मान्यता, उसी तरह से पूर्व जर्मनी को भी मान्यता, अरब राज्यों को मान्यता, उसी तरह इजरायल को भी मान्यता। वही बात मैं उत्तर कोरिया और दक्षिण कोरिया के बारे में कहूंगा। दुनिया में जितने खंडित देश हैं उन के अलग-अलग राज्य बने हैं। इनके बारे में इस सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति हिन्दुस्तान में तय नहीं होती, कभी वह मास्को में होती है, कभी वह वाशिंगटन में होती है, कभी वह काहिरा में होती है और कभी किसी और जगह होती है।

जहां तक वियतनाम का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझ सकता था अगर ये लोग चुप बैठते। तब इनको बिल्कुल चुप बैठना चाहिये था। लेकिन

इन लोगों की नीति क्या है? इन्दिरा गांधी जी कालीकट में बोलीं तो कहा कि वियतनाम के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। फिर वाशिंगटन गईं, वहां जानसन साहब से मिलीं और वहां कहा कि मैं समझ सकती हूँ अच्छी तरह कि अमरीकी लोग वियतनाम पर क्यों बमबारी कर रहे हैं। फिर मास्को गईं तो वहां जा कर इन्होंने आलोचना की कि अमरीकी लोग बहुत खराब काम कर रहे हैं। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि इन लोगों की नीति बिल्कुल गंगा गए तो गंगादास और जमना गए तो जमना दास बाली हो गई है। कोई इनकी अपनी बुनियाद नहीं है, कोई इनका सिद्धान्त नहीं है। यही वजह है कि आज दुनिया में इनकी बिल्कुल हंसी हो रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : लेकिन ये हैं त्रिवेणी दास :

श्री भद्रु लिमये : मैं विदेश नीति के बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश की नीति मानव जाति के कल्याण और राष्ट्र हित, दोनों में समन्वय स्थापित करके नहीं चलाई जाती है वह कभी सफल नहीं हो पाता है और न हो पाएगा।

तिब्बत के बारे में मास्को में दो साल पहले रूसी नेताओं से मेरी बातचीत हुई थी। अब की बार भी हुई है। धीरे-धीरे अब वे लोग समझ रहे हैं कि तिब्बत में चीन के द्वारा जो किया जा रहा है, वह मानव अधिकारों की हत्या है। अभी भी तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता को कबूल करने की बात यह सरकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जब रूस की नीति बदलेगी तब शायद ये लोग सोचेंगे। लेकिन मेरा अपना खयाल है कि तिब्बत के बारे में अगर पहले से इनकी राय स्पष्ट होती तो वाज रूस की जनता में भारत के प्रति जो सद्भावना है उसका इस्तेमाल करके चीन के आक्रमण को रोकने के काम में रूस की सक्रिय सहायता हम लोगों को और ज्यादा मिल सकती थी। लेकिन रूसी जनता के मन में जो सद्भाव है भारत के प्रति उसका यह अयोग्य और नालायक सरकार

### [श्री मधु लिमये]

फायदा उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं है क्योंकि इनकी कोई दूर दृष्टि नहीं है। तिब्बत के बारे में ताशकंद रेडियो से आजकल खबरें निकल रही हैं और वहाँ चीन के द्वारा जो अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं, उसकी आलोचना की जा रही है। लेकिन अभी भी सरकार तिब्बत के बारे में इसकी जो पुरानी सड़ी गली नीति है उसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

उसी तरह सीमाओं के बारे में यहाँ कई बार बहस हुई है। पाकिस्तान के बारे में बहस हुई है। मैं इस सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान जैसे साधारण दो पड़ोसी होते हैं उस तरह के दो पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। इनके रिश्ते साधारण पड़ोसियों के बीच में जो रिश्ते होते हैं उसकी तरह के न होने के कारण इनके प्रश्नों को एक एक करके अलग-अलग हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। हम लोगों ने देखा कि नेहरू-लियाकत करार हुआ और यह कहा गया कि शान्ति का युग शुरू हो गया है। लेकिन वह कहाँ गया? उसके बाद नून-नेहरू करार हुआ, सिंधु नदी के पानी के बंटवारे के सम्बन्ध में करार हुआ, कच्छ के बारे में करार हुआ और फिर ताशकंद करार हुआ। लेकिन हमने हमेशा देखा है कि दो तीन महीने तक तो ये खूब शान्ति के गीत गाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह चार्टर आफ पीस है, लेकिन उसके बाद फिर तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है, गोलीबारी शुरू हो जाती है और फिर वही स्थिति—या उससे भी खराब स्थिति—उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

इस सरकार को अभी फ़ैसला करना है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ अलग-अलग सवालों पर विचार उनको हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। सभी सवालों पर एक-साथ विचार हो, जिससे एक सुरक्षा नीति, एक विदेश नीति और एक यातायात और विकास के बारे में नीति निर्धारित हो सके। उसके साथ एक-एक सवाल को अलग अलग बातचीत कर के हल निकालने की जो कोशिश है, वह कभी सफल नहीं होगी।

जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे रिश्ते खराब होते हैं, तो हमको खान अब्दुल गफ्फ़ार खाँ याद आते हैं; हमको याद आता है कि पूर्वी बंगाल की स्वायत्तता को कुचला जा रहा है, लेकिन जब ताशकंद करार होता है, तो हम पञ्चनिस्तान की जनता को भी भूल जाते हैं और पूर्वी बंगाल की आजादी को भी भूल जाते हैं। इस तरह की मोकेबाजी और अवसरवादिता की नीति को समाप्त कर के सरकार उन पुराने वादों और अभिवचनों के बारे में, जो कि हमने बादशाह खाँ को दिये, और इस बारे में हमारा जो दायित्व है, उसके बारे में हमेशा के लिए एक निश्चित और ठोस नीति बनाए और उस पर अमल करे।

हमको ऐसा लगता है कि विनोबा भावे ने तो भूदान की चर्चा आन्तरिक भूमि समस्या को हल करने के लिए की थी, लेकिन उनके विचारों का असर इस सरकार पर इतना ज्यादा हुआ है कि यह चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ एक-तरफ़ा भूदान और ग्रामदान चला रही है। यह सरकार अपनी भूमि देती जाती है, अपने ग्राम देती जाती है। इस सरकार के द्वारा कभी यह दृढ़ संकल्प नहीं किया गया है कि हमारी भूमि पर जो आक्रमण करेगा, उसका हम डट कर विरोध करेंगे।

मैं सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा दूसरों के द्वारा पकाए जाने वाले सवालों पर ही अपनी राय देने में बुद्धिमानी नहीं है। रोडे-शिया का सवाल है, दक्षिण अफ्रीका का सवाल है, मोजम्बीक और अंगोला का सवाल है। आज भी पुर्तगाल के जेलों में हमारे दो देशभक्त सड़ रहे हैं। उनको छुड़ाने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। बल्कि इनके पास जो पुर्तगाल के कैदी थे, उनको इन्होंने पहले ही बिना-शर्त छोड़ दिया। साम्राज्यवाद-विरोध की हमारी जो नीतियाँ हैं, उनको रोडेशिया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, मोजम्बीक और अंगोला में चालू करने के लिये सरकार के द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। मैंने सुना है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका के कुछ

प्रतिनिधि हिन्दुस्तान में आए थे। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इन लोगों की मदद करने के लिए उसने कोई निश्चय किया है।

रोडेशिया में जो अल्पसंख्यक सफ़ेद लोगों की तानाशाही हुकूमत है, उसको बातचीत के जरिये खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। अब वहाँ सशस्त्र संघर्ष का जमाना आया है और इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान को भी अपना दायित्व पूरा करना है। इस लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में यह सरकार सोचे।

जहाँ तक आणविक हथियारों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आज यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आज हम आणविक हथियार बनाने की स्थिति में हैं या हमको इन हथियारों का तत्काल निर्माण करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि जिस तरह मास्को संघि पर हस्ताक्षर करने में इस सरकार की गलती हुई, उसी तरह की गलती वह दबाव में आ कर फैलाव रोकने वाली संघि के बारे में जरूर करती; अगर इसने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया है, तो यह अपनी ताकत के कारण नहीं, बल्कि चूँकि रूमानिया और दूसरे कई देश इस नीति का डट कर विरोध कर रहे हैं, इस लिए इसकी हिम्मत हो रही है, वरना यह अपने अधिकारों को बेच डालती, मेरे मन में यह शक है।

मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आणविक हथियारों का आज ही निर्माण किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस अधिकार को आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाये, जब कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक और औद्योगिक स्थिति सुधरेगी और हमारे यहाँ वैज्ञानिक प्रगति हो जायेगी। इसलिए हम अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को बांधना नहीं चाहते हैं कि देश की रक्षा के लिए वह क्या-क्या कदम उठाए।

निश्चस्त्रीकरण के प्रश्न पर ध्यान देते हुए इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को यह भी कोशिश करना चाहिए थी कि दुनिया से गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए जानसन, कोसिजिन और दूसरे

देशों के मुतसद्दियों को एक जगह पर लाया जाता। लेकिन इधर पंद्रह बीस साल से हिन्दुस्तान विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र में कोई पहल नहीं कर रहा है। शुरू के दो तीन सालों में इस तरह के कुछ पग उठाए गए थे। 1947 में हिन्देशिया के प्रश्न को उठाया गया था और यहाँ पर एशियन सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था, जिसमें तिब्बत आया था। शुरू के इन दो तीन कामों को छोड़ कर इधर पंद्रह सालों में हिन्दुस्तान के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में किसी भी तरह की पहल करने का काम नहीं किया गया है। इसी लिए इस सरकार की विदेश नीति, सुरक्षा नीति, औद्योगिक और आर्थिक नीति, राजनीति, संविधान, कानून और ग्रै-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के प्रति इसकी नीति, इन सब नीतियों के खिलाफ यह प्रस्ताव है।

सब से बड़ा सवाल खेतों का है। 1947 के बाद खेतों के बारे में इस सरकार ने जो उपेक्षा की नीति अपनाई है, उसकी वजह से एक बुनियादी चंज के बारे में—अनाज के बारे में—हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर होने के बजाय आज विदेशियों की तरफ ताकत रहता है। जब कभी स्वेज का मामला आता है, या कोई और मामला आता है, तो हमारे मन में हमेशा यह चिन्ता रहती है कि अनाज ले कर जो जहाज आ रहे हैं, वे आ पायेंगे या नहीं।

1950-51 में जहाँ हम 20 लाख टन अनाज मंगाया करते थे, वहाँ पिछले वर्ष हम को अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से 110 लाख टन अनाज मंगाना पड़ा। इसका कारण यह है कि लगातार इस सरकार के जो खाद्य मंत्री और खेती मंत्री रहे हैं, उन्होंने इस मामले को हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की। रफ़ी अहमद किदवाई के बाद पाटिल साहब मंत्री बने। मुझे याव है कि मंत्री बनने के पश्चात् सब से पहले उन्होंने अफ़सरों की सभा बुला कर उनसे यह निवेदन किया था कि अब मैं खेती मंत्री बना हूँ, मुझे जरा समझाइये कि खरीफ़ और रबी क्या बला है। इस तरह के कृषि पंडितों को खेती मंत्री बनाया जाता है।

### [श्री मधु सिमरो]

उसके बाद खेती की समस्या को हल करने के लिए उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में कोशिश नहीं की; वह खेती की समस्या हल करने के लिए वाशिंगटन चले गए। वह चाहते थे कि वाशिंगटन में इस समस्या का हल निकाला जाये। उनका इंग्लैंड में 1961 में दिया गया भाषण भेरे पास है, जो हिन्दुस्तान के कई अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ था। उन्होंने कहा था कि अब हमारे सामने समस्या अधिक अनाज पैदा करने की नहीं है; हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की समस्या को तो मैंने हल कर दिया है, अब इतना अनाज पैदा होने लगा है कि उसको रखें कहां, यह समस्या अब हमारे सामने आने वाली है और इसलिए मैं व्यापारिक फ़सलों की पैदावार पर ज्यादा ज़ोर देने वाला हूँ।

खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कई गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों ने एक सही कदम उठाया और लगान माफ़ कर दिया। अभी मैं कलकत्ते गया था। मैंने वहां पर पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार का नया बजट देखा। उसको लगान से साढ़े छः करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी है, लेकिन वह लगान वसूल करने के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये से अधिक खर्च कर रही है। लगान से आमदनी है साढ़े छः करोड़ और उसको वसूलने का खर्च है पांच करोड़। तो केवल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त करने के लिए छोटे किसानों पर इस तरह के कर लगाए जा रहे हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने फ़ैसला किया कि हम इनको खत्म करेंगे। उड़ीसा और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसा किया। लेकिन इस पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री नाराज हो गए। जब लगान-माफ़ी का प्रस्ताव आया, तो उन्होंने उसका विरोध किया। खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि छोटे किसानों पर लगान आदि जो टैक्स है, उनको खत्म करके सब से पहले सिंचाई का इन्तज़ाम किया जाये। जब तक सिंचाई का इन्तज़ाम नहीं होता है, आप बीज की बात करो, उर्वरक की बात करो; यह भी चीजें जरूरी हैं लेकिन सिंचाई के बिना हिन्दुस्तान की खेती

नहीं सुधर सकती। इनके पहले जो खाद्य मंत्री थे वह जानते थे कि तामिसनाड में और आन्ध्र में सिंचाई के बारे में कुछ तरक्की हुई है तो उनके दिमाग में हमेशा उर्वरक की समस्या थी। लेकिन वह भूल जाते हैं कि बाकी राज्यों में सब से बड़ी समस्या सिंचाई की है और छोटे सिंचाई के द्वारा, ट्यूबवेल के द्वारा या डीज़ल इंजिन या बिजली के मोटरों के द्वारा जब तक सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है, खेती की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

खेती के साथ-साथ अर्धसहस्र महोदय, जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है सामाजिक बराबरी का, सामाजिक एकता का जिसके बारे में इस सदन में पचासों दफा मैंने बहस उठाई थी। पिछले 20 सालों में पिछड़े वर्ग के बारे में; हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बारे में इस सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह बिलकुल गलत रही है। गृह मंत्री के द्वारा परिपत्र जारी किया गया कि सरकारी नौकरियों में लोक-संख्या के अनुपात में इनको नौकरियां मिलेंगी। हमारे सामने बैंकवर्क क्लासेज कमीशन की, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन की रपट आती है। हमको कभी-कभी मौका भी नहीं मिलता है, अब की बार तो थोड़ी बहुत बहस उस पर हुई और हम लोगों ने देखा कि जहां 18 प्रतिशत इनको नौकरियां सभी वर्गों में मिलनी चाहिए थीं, पहले वर्ग में मुश्किल से सवा प्रतिशत नौकरी इनको मिली है जबकि मिलनी चाहिए 18 प्रतिशत। दूसरे वर्ग में साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत से अधिक नौकरी इनको नहीं मिली है। तीसरे वर्ग में सात प्रतिशत और बड़ी उदार होकर यह सरकार कहती है कि चंपरासियों और भंगियों की नौकरियों में आप लोगों को लोक-संख्या के अनुपात में प्रतिनिधित्व हम देंगे। वहां 17-18 प्रतिशत के लगभग है। तो इस सरकार के रहते हुए हिन्दुस्तान के जो आदिवासी हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के जो हरिजन हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनकी तरक्की के लिए कोई कदम नहीं बढ़ाया गया।



अंत में सब से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल जो नागा प्रदेश, मिजो और पहाड़ी इलाकों का सवाल आया है, कल गृह मंत्री जी ने विरोधी दलों को दावा दी है लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब नीति की घोषणा करती है तब तो विरोधी दलों से सलाह मशविरा नहीं करती है, लेकिन जब मामला उलझ जाता है, जब इनके हाथ फंस जाते हैं तो उसको निकालने के लिए और बुराई दूसरों के ऊपर थोपने के लिए विरोधी दलों को बुलाते हैं। इसलिए कम से कम मेरे दल की ओर से मैंने फैसला किया है कि इस काम में इनकी सहायता करने के लिए मैं नहीं जाने वाला हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारी समस्याओं को इन्होंने उलझाया। राज्य पुनर्रचना के बारे में तो मैं एक ही वाक्य कह कर खत्म करने वाला हूँ कि किसी भी देश में 25 साल में, 50 साल में एक दफा राज्यों की पुनर्रचना होती है ठोस सिद्धांतों को ले कर, लेकिन यह अभाग्य ऐसा देश है कि इस देश की राज्य-पुनर्रचना कभी खत्म ही नहीं होती। हर साल चलती रहती है। पिछले वर्ष हमको लगा कि अब पंजाब का बंटवारा हो गया, अब राज्य-पुनर्रचना खत्म होगी। लेकिन अब आसाम का मसला आया है। हिन्दुस्तान में राज्य-पुनर्रचना का काम कभी खत्म होने वाला नहीं दिखता जो कि वास्तव में 50 साल में कहीं एक ही दफा होना चाहिए ठोस और निश्चित सिद्धांतों के आधार पर। लेकिन वह यहां अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ।

इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सारी नीतियों को ले कर इस सरकार की जो असफलता रही और लोकतंत्र का गला घोटने का इन्होंने जो काम किया है इसके लिए यह निन्दा प्रस्ताव, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव हम लोग लाये हैं। आपके मार्फत मैं सदन का आह्वान करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करके इनकी गर्दन पकड़ कर इस अयोग्य और नालायक सरकार को निकाल दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

श्री शशिरंजन (पपरी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को लाने का मुख्य कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में जो सरकार बदली गई है, वह था। लेकिन हमारे मित्रों ने, जिन लोगों ने अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा है, उनके पास शायद इतना काफ़ी मसाला नहीं मिला ताकि वह पश्चिम बंगाल के गवर्नर को या वहां जो सरकार बदली गई है उसके बारे में कुछ कह सकें तो उन्होंने एक सारा लम्बा चौड़ा विस्तारपूर्वक, जो चीजें हो चुकी हैं उनको फिर से दोहराने का प्रयास किया है। जो बातें लिमये साहब ने कही हैं वह बातें कई बार अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव जो इस सदन में आये हैं उनमें दोहरायी जा चुकी हैं और कोई नई बात ऐसी इन्होंने नहीं कही है। एकाध बात इन्होंने नई जरूर कही है। इन्होंने कांग्रेसी सरकार के बारे में कहा है। पर दुख है कि आज कई प्रांतों में जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है उसके बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार जहां है वहां जो कांग्रेसी सरकार थी उससे भी बदतर हालत है। आज अफसोस है, स्वर्गीय लोहिया जी हैं नहीं। नहीं तो वह इस बात को कहने का मजबूर हो गए थे कि उधर और उधर में कोई फ़र्क नहीं रहा। लेकिन आज वह हैं नहीं। आज वह हमारी इस बात की पुष्टि करते।

एकाध बात की ओर मैं पहले ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। फिर मैं वेस्ट बंगाल की ओर आऊंगा। इन्होंने कई चीजों के बारे में, मूल्यों के बारे में कहा है। कई प्रदेशों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है। उनके ऊपर यह दायित्व है कि वह वहां के मूल्यों का निर्धारण करें, वहां के मूल्यों का नियंत्रण करें। पर दुख है कि वहां के मूल्यों का नियंत्रण होने के बजाय वहां मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इनको मालूम होगा कि जब वहां कांग्रेसी सरकार थी तो जो

## [श्री शशि रंजन]

चीजें जिस भाव में मिल रही थीं आज उससे तिगुने भाव पर वहां वह चीजें मिल रही हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** और तुम्हारे राज्य में क्या हो रहा था ?

**श्री शशि रंजन :** आप तो कांग्रेसी सरकार का दोष देते हैं। आप जरा गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार के बारे में सुनिए।

एक बात इन्होंने कही कि बहुत से रोजगारों में या बहुत से गलत कामों में गलत ढंग के पैसे में मंत्रियों का हिस्सा होता है। मैं इस बात पर बहुत दिनों से जानना चाहता था कि मुझे कुछ पता चले। मेरे मित्रों के बारे में जो इस तरह के मंत्रों हैं कि उनका कुछ हिस्सा है या नहीं लेकिन मुझे उसका कुछ पता नहीं चला। पर जब गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार मेरे बिहार में बनी और मैंने कुछ मंत्रियों के बारे में जांच की तो मुझे विश्वास हो गया कि सचमुच में मंत्रियों का हिस्सा होता है। कांग्रेसी के बारे में तो मुझे पता नहीं चल सका लेकिन गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के बारे में पता चला है। खैर, यह सब बातें हैं छोटी मोटी। हम समझते थे कि हमारे मित्र वेस्ट बंगाल के बारे में विशेष तौर से उस पर विचार करेंगे, उनकी तबज्जह उस पर जायगी लेकिन वह न करके एक लम्बी चौड़ी बात उन्होंने की है। वेस्ट बंगाल के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे अक्सर जो आई० सी० एस० आफिसर बड़े बड़े ओहदे पर रखे जाते हैं उनसे कुछ असंतोष सा रहता था।

15 Hrs.

मैं समझता था कि हमारे संविधान में जो सोशलजिज्म है, हमने जिस समाजवाद को संविधान के जरिये माना है, जिस समाजवाद को हम इस संविधान के जरिये अपने देश में लाना चाहते हैं, उसको लाने का मुख्यतर भार उन बड़े अफसरों, आई० सी० एस० के लोगों पर है, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि जब तक वे लोग अपने ओहदों पर बने रहते हैं, तब तक तो कुछ नहीं पता वे उसको सही रूप में लाने की कोशिश

करते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन जिस दिन वे रिटायर होते हैं या आई० सी० एस० के अपने ओहदों से हटते हैं तो पहला काम यह करते हैं कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में चले जाते हैं। मुझे इस बात पर शक होने लगा था कि ये बड़े बड़े ओहदे वाले आई० सी० एस०, जिनके ऊपर हम अपना पूरा विश्वास रखते हैं कि वे समाजवाद को इस देश में चलायेंगे, जिस संविधान में समाजवाद को हमने मंजूर किया है, उसको वे कार्यान्वित करेंगे, लेकिन वे नहीं करते हैं और उनका उसमें विश्वास नहीं है और यही वजह है कि रिटायर होने के दूसरे दिन ही वे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में चले जाते हैं।

लेकिन आज मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि एक ऐसा आई० सी० एस० अफसर जो बंगाल का गवर्नर हो कर गया है...

**श्री समर गुहा (कन्टाई) :** लज्जा की बात है। नेशनलिस्ट नहीं मिला, तभी ब्यूरोक्रेसी को दे दिया।

**श्री शशि रंजन :** मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ, उन्होंने अपनी बुद्धि और अपनी काबिलियत का पूरा पूरा परिचय दिया है और उन्होंने बजाय इसके कि वहां पर प्रेजिडेंट रूल करें, वहां एक प्रजातान्त्रिक सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया है।

आज के स्टेट्समैन ने इस बात को कहा है कि वहां प्रेजिडेंट रूल होता तो अच्छा था। मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि उन्होंने प्रेजिडेंट रूल को एक प्रजातान्त्रिक राज्य से बेहतर समझा। मुझे पता नहीं कैसे उन्होंने इसको बेहतर समझा।

अब मैं इस संविधान के बारे में एक-दो बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आम तौर पर लोग कहते हैं कि गवर्नर एक कांस्टीचूशनल हेड होता है, उसका कोई फंक्शन नहीं है। लेकिन अगर हम धारा 163(2) को पढ़ें तो हमें पता चलेगा—

"If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in

his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion."

अब मैं दूसरा क्लॉज पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—

"But the Governor is not going to be a mere figure-head. If the Governor were an active and good Governor, he could, by means of getting in touch with the opponents of the party in power, reconcile them to a good number of measures and generally make the administration run smoothly."

इस के बारे में अम्बेडकर साहब ने कांस्टीचूएंट असेम्बली में कहा है ।

I would like to read a few lines of that—

"As Dr. Ambedkar explained, in discussing the position of the Governor, the distinction should be borne in mind between 'functions' and 'duties'. While the Governor shall have no functions to discharge by himself, and would have no power to override the Ministry in any particular matter,—he would have the duty to advise the Ministry, not as the representative of any particular party, but of the people as a whole,—with the object of securing an impartial, pure and efficient administration."

इस मामले में गवर्नर ने पूरा-पूरा वहीं किया है जो हमारे संविधान में कहा गया है और कांस्टीचूएंट असेम्बली में जो भाव उस वक्त मेरु और दो कांस्टीचूएंट-अम्बेडकर साहब ने, जिनको कुछ लोग मनु भी कहते हैं व्यक्त किये थे, उन्हीं भावनाओं के मुताबिक उन्हीं ने काम किया है ।

मैं एक-दो लाइन और पढ़ना चाहता हूँ—

"Ultimately, of course, the Governor must take the advice given by his Ministers but the role of the Governor is not exactly that of a passive agent."

So, it is not exactly that of a passive agent. Here exactly he has not behaved like a passive agent.

उन्होंने अजय साहब को कहा कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी असेम्बली को बुलाइये । उन्होंने नहीं बुलाया, शायद वे बुलाते, लेकिन जब वह अपनी कैबिनेट में गये तो उन को याद आ गया कि बर्दवान में क्या हुआ, आमनसोल में क्या हुआ, हावड़ा में क्या हुआ, उस बेचारे ने सांचा पता नहीं बाद में मेरा क्या होगा, लिहाजा उस ने कह दिया कि 18 दिसम्बर मे पहले नहीं बुलाऊंगा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : क्या नुकसान हो जाता ?

श्री शशि रंजन : नुकसान क्या हो जाता—

The Constitution specifically says that the Governor must not act as a passive agent. He must use his discretion in the smooth running of the Government and in the smooth running of the Government, he has acted.

इस लिये उन्होंने इस बात को समझा कि जरूरी है ताकि शासन व्यवस्था सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से और अच्छे ढंग से चले, ताकि वहां की जनता को मालूम पड़े कि वहां कोई शासन है—इसलिये उन्होंने इस को मुनासिब समझा कि वह अजय साहब को कहें कि विधान सभा को जल्दी से जल्दी बुलाइये—लेकिन अजय साहब mere puppet in the hands of a few न रहे ।

मैं अपने मित्रों को एक बात और बता देना चाहता हूँ—आज अभी सवा तीन बजा है, नई सरकार को बने हुए काफी घन्टे हो गये हैं, लेकिन कोई भी ऐसा वाक्या वहां नहीं हुआ है, जिससे कि यह जाहिर हो कि वहां की जनता यह चाहती है कि यह सरकार न रहे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पूरी हड़ताल है . . . .  
(व्यवधान) . . . . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल नहीं ।

श्री शशिरंजन : मेरे पास अभी ढाई बजे तक की खबर है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिवाय इस के कि 50-60 आदमियों का एक जलूम

[श्री शशिरंजन]

निकला और कुछ थोड़ा-बहुत हंगामा हुआ, इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं हुआ और वे सब भी अपने-अपने घर चले गये। वहाँ कोई ऐसा वाक्या नहीं हुआ, जिसका कि ये लोग बहुत बड़ा नकशा पेश करते थे—वहाँ घर-घर में, गली-गली में खून बहेगा।

अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको तबज़ह थोड़ा बिहार की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जो बात हरियाणा में हुई, जो बात पंजाब में हुई, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से बहुत साफ अल्फाज़ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को बिहार के बारे में भी बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि बिहार में आज कोई शासन नहीं है। मैं उस की वजह बताना चाहता हूँ—बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर आज 10 दिन से बिहार में नहीं हैं, पहले इन्दौर में थे, फिर दिल्ली में थे और अब कलकत्ते में थे। सन् 1952 से आज तक की बात मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर 10-12 दिनों तक राज्य से बाहर नहीं रहा। अगर ये कह दें कि कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर लगातार 12 दिन तक बाहर रहा है तो मान लूँ कि ये सच्चे हैं।

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** (South Delhi): Don't tell us wrong things. The Chief Minister of Bihar was in Bihar. He went with me in the same plane. Only yesterday, he went to Calcutta. (*Interruptions*).

मैं नहीं कहता कि वहाँ कांग्रेस की सरकार बने लेकिन यह मैं जरूर कहूँगा कि वहाँ कोई अच्छी सरकार बननी चाहिये और वह सरकार आज बिलकुल निकम्मी सरकार है। वहाँ के जिलों में..... (ब्यवधान)

**श्री शशिरंजन** : जरा शान्त होकर सुन लीजिये..... (ब्यवधान)

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : On a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Is it a point of order or an interruption?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. During the discussion here, personalities should not be brought... (*Interruption*). Merely because the Chief Minister went out of Patna...

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH** (Rohtak) : What is the point of order here? (*Interruption*).

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Mr. Shashi Ranjan is a good friend of mine...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : What is the point of order? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN** (Basti) : Let him come out with his point of order.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : If they go on shouting like this, how can I speak? Will you please ask these bullies to keep quiet?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Order, order.

**SHRI SHASHI RANJAN** : I obey you, hundred per cent, Sir.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : My point of order is this. In the past during many debates, if anybody wanted to discuss the conduct of any Chief Minister or even an ex-Chief Minister, even of thieves like Shri Biju Patnaik, the Chair did not allow him; we were not allowed to discuss it. Here, Mr. Shashi Ranjan, a veteran Parliamentarian, mentioned Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee as a tool in the hands of the other Ministers. I had tolerated that. Today he is an ex-Chief Minister. But Mr. Maha Maya Prasad Sinha is still a Chief Minister and with all their bullying tactics, he is going to remain there till Mr. Chavan murders him also.... (*Interruptions*).

**AN HON. MEMBER** : What is his point of order?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : My point of order is whether it is open to a Member to mention the... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : He may resume his seat. I have understood him. But here it is a statement that the hon. Member is making on his own information. He is not making any allegation...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : He is casting aspersion of the Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. He may resume his seat. There is no point of order.

The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री शशिरंजन : मैंने सिर्फ यही कहा कि आज तक कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर लगातार दस दिनों तक अपना स्टेट से बाहर नहीं रहा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : प्रधान मंत्री आप के बराबर देश के बाहर कई-कई दिनों तक घूमते रहते हैं।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : How does it matter if Mr. Maha Maya Prasad Sinha was absent for ten days? Here, the Central Ministers remain absent for one month and more.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I do not hold any brief for these Ministers who have remained absent for ten days. I equally decry those Ministers who remain absent, whether for ten days or one month.

खैर, मैं दूसरी बात यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह 6-7 महीने इन लोगों को हुए हैं सरकार बनाये हुए। इन 6-7 महीने में बिहार में तीन बड़े-बड़े रायट्स हुए हैं। माइनारिटी और मेजोरिटी कम्युनिटी के तीन बड़े-बड़े रायट्स हुए हैं..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchurappalli) : Are we discussing Bihar now, Sir?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Neeswade) : The Congress was behind the riots.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The point of order is this. The Punjab Ministry has fallen because 17 MLAs have defected from the United Front and the Congress has assured their support to these defectors... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : They are habitual murderers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may now continue his speech.

श्री शशिरंजन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन बड़े-बड़े रायट्स हुए, छोटे-मोटे रायट्स नहीं हुए। एक जिले के रायट के समय वहाँ की पीस कमेटी का चेअरमैन मुझे सब पार्टियों ने और सरकार ने मिल कर बनाया। मैं इन रायट्स एफेक्टिव एरियाज को देखने गया। जिन्होंने वहाँ सफर किया है एक कम्युनिटी के वह लोग एक कैम्प में थे और दूसरी कम्युनिटी के लोगों ने जो सफर किया है वह दूसरे कैम्प में थे। जब मैं वहाँ गया तो मैंने कहा कि मैं न सरकार की बात सुनूंगा और न ही मैं किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी की बात सुनूंगा। मैं वहाँ जो उस कैम्प में रहते हैं मैं उन के मुँह से उन की बात सुनना चाहता हूँ। क्या तकलीफें हैं, क्या बातें हैं, मैंने उन से पूछा कि इस कैम्प में तुम कितने आदमी हो। उन्होंने कहा कि 1000। मेरे साथ पीस कमेटी के दूसरी पार्टी के जो सदस्य थे वह उन को बराबर उकसाते रहते थे। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं साहब आप एक हजार नहीं हैं आप 1600 हैं। मैंने कहा कि जो रहने वाले हैं वह कहते हैं कि 1000 हैं और तुम कहते हो कि वह 1600 हैं तो यह क्या बात हुई? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं साहब सरकारी रिपोर्ट देखिये। मैंने कहा कि भाई सरकार की जो मिनिस्टरी है वह तुम्हारी पार्टी की है। रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर तुम्हारी पार्टी के हैं वह जितना चाहे लिख दें। इस तरह की बातें कहना और इस तरह से उकसाना यह चीजें उनकी तरफ से की गईं। मैं 7 दिनों के बाद जब उन के पास गया तो मैंने कहा कि भाई तुम्हें क्या तकलीफ है तुम लोग अपने घरों को चले जाओ। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा घर टूट गया है, हमारा घर जल गया है आप उस को बनवा दीजिये। मैंने उन को कहा कि तुम्हारा घर फूस का था, मैं उस को अच्छे तरीके से बनवा दूंगा। दूसरी पार्टी ने कहा कि नहीं साहब उन का घर तो ऐस्बेस्ट्स का बनना चाहिये..... (व्यवधान) काइडली लिंसिन मी। मैं कह रहा था कि मैंने उन से कहा कि आप अपने घरों में जाइये। उन्होंने कहा कि

### [श्री शशिरंजन]

मैं जाने को तैयार हूँ। दूसरी पार्टी के जो लोग थे उन्होंने कहा कि घर एस्वेस्ट्स का बनवा दीजिये। किसी ने कहा कि इंटों का बनवा दीजिये। सरकार तैयार हो, बिहार सरकार से पैसे लेकर मैं बनवा दूंगा। कहा गया कि नहीं आप सेंटर से पैसे लेकर आइये। अब सेंटर कोई मशीन नहीं है जहाँ से पैसा निकाल कर लेते चले जाओ। वह अपने घरों को जाने को तैयार थे लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि उन की सिवयोरिटी का क्या इंतजाम होगा। मेरे पास साथ डाक्टर था, डाक्टर ने कहा कि जो भी सिवयोरिटी आप कहेंगे वह मैं उन को दूंगा और वह लोग तैयार थे लेकिन जो पार्टी इन्टरेस्टेड है उस ने कहा कि नहीं आप मत जाइये और उन लोगों को जाने नहीं दिया गया। इस तरीके से एक अराजकता, एक कुशासन यह जो प्रदेशों में फैला हुआ है उस को दूर करना यह हम सभी लोगों का काम है और उस के लिये मैं सभी पार्टियों के लोगों से कहता हूँ कि वह इस में हाथ बंटायें। इस में सभी पार्टियों की जवाबदेही है।

यह सब सोच कर के एक रास्ता निकालें। क्या हम चाहते हैं कि इसी तरह की सरकार चले? मुझे अफसोस है कि आज डा० लोहिया नहीं हैं। अगर लोहिया जी होते, और मैं उन के साथ घूमा होता, तो वह शत-प्रतिशत मेरे साथ इत्तफाक करते कि मैं बिलकुल ठीक कह रहा हूँ..... (ध्यवधान)। लोहिया जी के साथ मैं बहुत घूमा हूँ। उन के साथ मेरा परिचय बीस वर्ष का था। मैं कहता हूँ कि हम सब लोगों को, इस सरकार को, इस सदन को, आवश्यकता है कि हम सोचें। मैं यहाँ पर केवल गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। आज कोई भी ऐसी सरकार नहीं है, कोई शासन नहीं है, कोई प्रदेश ऐसा नहीं है, जहाँ पर जनता को, लोगों को मुनासिब दामों पर कोई चीज मिलती हो या जीवनोप-योगी सुविधायें मिलती हों। आज मित्रम क्लास का आदमी सब से ज्यादा परेशानी में है, लेकिन उस की ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता।

इस लिये मैं इस सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गम्भीरता से सोचे। यह कोई लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं है। आज श्री लिमये ने देश विदेश की बात कही। जब देश नहीं तो विदेश क्या, दुनिया क्या? पहले देश देखो फिर विदेश भी देखो। जब देश नहीं देखा तब विदेश क्या, अगल क्या, बगल क्या?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम को इन सब बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। इन पर रंज होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज बंगाल में सरकार बदल गई, लेकिन वहाँ कोई कांग्रेस की सरकार तो बनी नहीं है। श्री पी० सी० घोष एक पुराने देश सेवक हैं, कांग्रेस के सेवक नहीं हैं, लेकिन देश सेवक हैं, जिन का बहुत बड़ा भाग है स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में, आज वह मुख्य मंत्री हैं। इस लिये हम सब लोगों का फर्ज है कि उन के हाथ मजबूत करें और एक ऐसी सरकार दें ताकि बंगाल के लोग यह समझ सकें कि हमारा जीवन, हमारा धन सुरक्षित है और हमारा जीवन सुखा होता जा रहा है।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has broad-based his charges against Government and not confined himself mostly to the immediate crisis that has been created by Government through their action in West Bengal.

15.23 Hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

It was because we were afraid that this motion was being moved solely for the purpose of condemning this Government for what they had done in West Bengal that we were not in a position in the morning to associate ourselves with our colleagues in the Opposition.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Then, the Orissa Government also will be dismissed.

SHRI RANGA : I am glad that this no-confidence-motion is placed before the House in the manner as it ought to be as a general motion.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The Punjab Government has fallen. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : They are disturbing all the non-Congress Governments.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : My hon. friend does not have the courage to speak out; he shouts in the House, but outside the House he keeps silent.

SHRI RANGA : I look upon this motion as one that gives us an opportunity to express our no-confidence in the various policies and programmes and activities of this Government.

Let me take my stand as a kisan here in our country and in this House. Let us look at their food policy. Has it not been a failure? Has it not been a self-confessed failure on the part of this Government that even after twenty years of the attainment of Swaraj we should still be dependent upon foreign imports of foodgrains to the extent of about 10 million tonnes every year. Is it not also a fact that in spite of these imports and the consequent pressure that is being brought down upon our kisans in regard to the prices that they should legitimately claim and obtain for their produce, they are not able to feed our people and our country, they are not able to control the prices for the consumers? Is it not also a fact that as a result of the policies they have been pursuing, this country's food production is not progressing as well as it ought to in tune with the rise in our population? So on that count we condemn this Government.

Is it also not a fact that in spite of the protests that our Party has been making for the past eight years against the zonal controls with compulsory procurement of foodgrains at uneconomical prices, this Government has been insisting upon maintaining these zonal controls, and not being satisfied with that, it has enforced district to district controls also in every State and in that way destroyed the economic unity of the country, converting it into only a district-based country and nothing more?

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, referred to the failure of the Government on the international front. Let me take this opportunity to place on record our protest against the visit that the Prime Minister made recently to Moscow! For what purpose and on what occasion? On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of their Communist Party, not of the Communist

regime. If it was a matter of diplomatic courtesy, then the Prime Minister should have gone for the 50th anniversary of the Socialist Republic, not for their Party's 50th anniversary or golden jubilee or whatever it is. If they wanted to show their affinity with that regime, with that party, they could have sent their party chief, Shri Kamaraj, but not the Prime Minister. But why is it that they have done what they did? Because they have got accustomed to hanging on to the apron-strings of Soviet Russia and her Communist Party. We condemn this Government on this score also.

15.27 Hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

In regard to Government's policy on West Asia, even while Soviet Russia and America were busy persuading themselves and persuading the UAR to accept the existence of Israel, to accept a no-war proposition as between themselves, our Government was insisting in maintaining that Israel was the aggressor and that she should go back to *status quo ante*, thus blocking the way to recognition of the existence of Israel by the UAR and other Arab countries. What does that mean? It means that we are more mad than Soviet Russia. While Soviet Russia is busy pursuing an independent policy recognising the changes in the situation there, we are hanging on to Soviet Russia's old policy. They have not taken the trouble to warn our Government of the kaleidoscopic changes in their own foreign policy before they take their own initiative, much so that while Soviet Russia is taking initiative in a liberal manner, we are hanging on to the old conservative political cloak of Soviet Russia which she has been shedding into the dust-bin. Therefore, on this count also, we express our want of confidence in the Government.

Then let us come to the general economic situation in the country. Recession is claiming more and more victims. Tens of thousands of industrial workers in every part of the country are becoming unemployed. When they cry for employment, there is no one to look after them, there is no one to heed their voice. More and more industrial plants are going slow, are obliged to go slow. While the Finance Minister says that he does not want any

[Shri Ranga]

deficit financing, the Minister of Industrial Development contends that deficit financing is inevitable and even advisable. All the time inflation is going on. The Nasik Press is busy, visibly or invisibly, admittedly or otherwise. It is busy producing more and more notes. In the name of relaxation of credit from the Reserve Bank and other scheduled banks, they are adding more and more to the circulation of money in our country in the hands of the industrialists and other people also. In spite of it, this recession is still there.

Do they propose to reduce the tax burdens? They want to raise them more and more. On top of it, the Finance Minister is going on admonishing the State Ministers who have had the moral courage and sympathy for the kisans to abolish or reduce land revenue. Is he going to the rescue at least of the famine-stricken people in our country, or the cyclone-affected people in Orissa, or the drought-affected people as in Orissa, Andhra, Bihar and other places? No. The Chief Ministers go on complaining that the Finance Minister here says that he has no money, he is not going to give them any kind of assistance or succour with the result they are not able to make their own plans in order to provide immediate relief for the semi-starved and near-starved masses of their own States. That is the parlous condition to which this Government has brought our country.

One would have thought they would have learnt their lessons after the results of the last election, and developed and devised a statesmanlike relationship between the Union Government and the State Governments, but how can anybody expect any kind of statesmanlike reorientation of policies from this Government, out-dated Government. It still hangs on like Methusela to its own power.

What is the position today? Just now, one of my friends comes and tells me that in Punjab also the Ministry is going to fall or has fallen, because there were defections. As I said yesterday, who is responsible for these defections, who if it is not these Congress gentlemen?

I now come to this immediate question of West Bengal. What is happening there? As I said yesterday—I make no apologies to

anybody—I wanted the Bengal Ministry to be dismissed. For what reason? Not because it was playing the role of SVD. If it had played the SVD role of a non-partisan, non-Congress, democratic Government, providing honest administration, securing and assuring safety and law and order to the masses and industry and workers, certainly I would have continued to support it, as I am continuing, as we are continuing, to support the other SVD Governments. But most unfortunately for us and unwisely for those Communists in Bengal, the Marxists there thought that they could take law into their own hands, seize power or monopolise power for their own party use, and transform the SVD Government into a Communist Government. They made the mistake of thinking that here and now they could pursue their communist tactics. Hence arose Naxalbari, gherao. They took a long time to accept an iota of wisdom in order to give up that gherao. No wonder there has been a cry from the masses, there has been a disenchantment with that ministry. Therefore, I am not sorry, and indeed I am happy, that it has gone. But wait a minute.

What is it these people have done, and the Home Minister? Just as they have dismissed that Haryana Ministry and the legislative assembly, they should have dismissed this Assembly as well. Instead of that, they keep that legislature in being, then they pitchfork one of our friends to be the Chief Minister. It is a shameful act on the part of the Government. I am extremely sorry that one of my oldest colleagues, a colleague of my friend Acharya Kripalani also, for whom I have, and I had all this time, the greatest possible respect, for his political integrity should have allowed himself to be exploited by these Congress powermongers. He took the right and courageous step in resigning from the SVD Government. He came out; well and good. But why should he have allowed himself to be put into this unenviable position? It is not as if Chief Ministership is something new to him. He had been Chief Minister from the very beginning indeed, for about six to nine months. It was the intolerance of these congressmen and their passion and unquenchable desire for power that were responsible for his dismissal at that time. (Interruption). And unfortunately, he got into this unenviable position. What is the



responsibility of this Congress Government and the Union Government? Is it right for them, and could it not have been proper for them to face this situation and ask their own Congress party to form a Ministry and then face the Legislative Assembly? They did not have the moral courage to do that. Instead of that, they have pitchforked this gentleman and two or three of his colleagues, and tomorrow or the day after, I suppose there would be another 10 people marching towards the Governor only to take the oath of allegiance. And how many of them? Only 17, in that Assembly of more than 200. These 17 are to form the Ministry. Does it not violate their political conscience? Do they not realise what a political crime they have committed towards our democracy in our country in order to place political power in the whole of West Bengal in the hands of this tiny Trio? Then they say, "we are going to support them." Yes; but they will pull the pulley and strings and these people will go on playing according to their tune! And is this any service to democracy at all? Therefore, I demand that this Government, if it were to have any kind of respect for democracy and decency, should dismiss this new Ministry and wait until the Assembly meets; let the Assembly express its view, and whomsoever it wants, let him become the Chief Minister. If, however, they think that the real, larger interests of the masses there could be better served by President's raj, let them be honest and have President's raj, if need be for six months, or even for one year; we do not mind that. Let there be that kind of rule. Let the people have that opportunity for thinking for themselves and then, thereafter, let there be a mid-term general election and let the people elect their own ministry.

It might be said by those friends, as the Haryana Governor was saying the other day and as the Home Minister also was saying, that just as it is not possible to have any kind of a decent group of people to form a majority in Haryana, it may not be possible to have a kind of democratic-minded majority group of parties or a regular party itself to provide a majority ministry in West Bengal. If that is so, why not they give consideration to the suggestion that I have been making for years: that in all such problem States as these, we should have an all-party government, all of them coming together,

sharing power and working together and providing a pure government, a good government, an economical government and an honest government. That is what the people are hungering for and thirsting for. And my hon. friend Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha has been able to provide that kind of good government, an honest government, in Bihar. He has been able to tackle the situation, the hunger situation, well. (*Interruption*). If Congress Government had come in there, there would have been thousands of hunger or starvation deaths. (*Interruption*). It is because my hon. friend Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha and his SVD Government had provided relief to the suffering people in that State. (*Interruption*). I know my friends over there are thirsting for power in Bihar also. They may possibly jockey themselves again into power in that State. Now, while that ministry is in power, can it be denied that they have provided famine relief to millions and millions of people, and thus prevented hunger deaths in that State? Can anybody deny that? Is it not a fact that on other occasions, not only there but also in Orissa and other places, whenever such famine relief had to be distributed, they used their own political agents and made political capital out of it, whereas on this occasion, Shri Mahamaya Prasad and his government have been able to give a good, decent administration? It is that form of government that we want (*Interruption*).

Now, Sir, our difficulty is this. True, this Government has done the right thing in advising the Governor to dismiss that ministry which became only a Communist Government. But where is the guarantee that it is not going to play in other places the same kind of dirty trick that it has played in West Bengal, by pitchforking these three gentlemen into an alternative government? From the impatience of these gentlemen I can see that they want to play the same sort of trick in Bihar as they have done today already in Punjab. They will play the same mischief in Orissa, in Uttar Pradesh and even in Madras. There are always Mir Jaffars and Jaichands to destroy Sirajuddin and Prithviraj on one side. Many of these friends have been experts in discovering these people, fashioning them into political puppets and exploiting them for their own purpose. That is what they have done in Kerala. The hon. Law Minister

[Shri Ranga]

here must have had a hand in it in those days. The Congress was defeated. It was not at all able to form a ministry. Then they had the PSP to form a Ministry. They said they were not hankering after power, they would remain behind and they would help the minority P.S.P. ministry to remain in power. Could they ever be patient without power? Within a few months PSP Chief Minister friend was transformed into gubernatorial clothes and robes. They themselves stepped into power first as partners with P.S.P. and then as sole proprietors of power. Would not the same fate come upon my hon. friend, Dr. P. C. Ghosh tomorrow or the day after? Could we be sure that these people would ever be able to abstain from power, from their thirst for power? For twenty years they have enjoyed it and like a man-eating tiger they can never be happy until they go on killing one after another these democratic decent personalities in these various non-Congress areas and non-Congress governments. That is the reason why we are not able to appreciate the moves that the Government makes.

Yet they are suffering from a paralysis, a paralysis of not being able to do the right thing at the right moment, of not being able to be content with doing only the right thing and not also the wrong thing. What is worse is this. It used to be said of some kind of an artisan that if he cannot deceive anyone else he would deceive his wife and if he cannot deceive even his wife he would deceive himself. That is the nature of these people. If they cannot deceive anyone else they will be deceiving themselves. That is what they are doing with their own groups, the majority groups and the minority groups. With all these confabulations they are trying to keep under their power even their own presidents not only at the top but at the State levels also.

Sir, that is the kind of Government we have to deal with. That is why it is impossible for us to show any kind of patience with this Government. What is it that I want in their place? True, we are not able to make a majority. True also we do not want any of these defections from these honourable gentlemen. We know the nature of these defectors from the Congress. They have displayed themselves to the whole country, and the world is laugh-

ing in its sleeves at the manner in which these Congressmen behaved when they became defectors of their own rank and file. Are you sure there are not prospective defectors among these Congress M.Ps. here? Are you sure that even within their own Cabinet there are not people who are searching their hearts when it would be possible, when it would be convenient for them to flirt with us first then whisper to us and after that come over to us if only we are unwise enough to embrace them. Sir, we are not going to embrace them. We do not want any embraces from these people. Let those people within the Congress who have got the moral courage to leave that organisation, wait until the next general elections come, or let them demand, after leaving the Congress, mid-term elections and let them stand as independent people, even if they do not have the political foresight to come and join either us, or the Jan Sangh or the Socialist Party or even the Communist Party. We know there are some people in the Congress who want to join the Communist Party. Let them join that party. Let them first come and seek the franchise of the people and, thereafter, let them come and join us as honourable men.

Why do I say this? Because of the manner in which the so-called defectors in Haryana and Bengal are behaving today and their friends in the Kranti Dal are likely to behave in the other areas. Who are the Kranti Dal people? From what Shri Humayun Kabir has written today in the *Hindustan Times*, one can easily see that they are only too anxious, too impatient to play the same role the erstwhile P.S.P. gentleman has played.

It is on board that this government and the Congress Party have undermined our political morality and political decencies and lowered the standards of behaviour of our public workers and that is why we condemn this government and condemn this party and we warn the country not to continue to place its confidence in these gentlemen and their chief.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present motion under discussion is most inappropriate and uncalled for in the present circumstances, because the administration in the States from which the Ministries have been dismissed have completely failed. So

far as Haryana is concerned, we have the report of the Governor, which is the evidence before the House, that the entire administration had completely failed and the junior officers, because of the fear of transfer, were doing things which under normal circumstances they could not be expected to do in any State. Similarly, in Bengal the administration had completely failed, there was complete lawlessness and it was very difficult for an ordinary citizen to carry on his normal activities.

The learned friends from the opposition have said quite often that they want democracy and rule of law and rule by the majority. But when it comes to a United Front Ministry and it happens to be a minority government, then they change their tone and say "no, the minority government must continue because the Chief Minister wants it". And what does that Chief Minister say? He says "I represent the minority government and I shall call the Assembly when it is convenient to me".

If they want to uphold democracy, the rule of law and rule by majority, they must not fight shy of having a vote of confidence in the Assembly. The very fact that they declined to call the Assembly, the very fact that the United Front Government failed to call the Assembly in Bengal and wanted to continue as a minority government shows that they were not interested in upholding democracy and, therefore, it was the bounden duty of the Governor to dismiss that ministry.

The great leader of the Swatantra Party has said that Congress is trying to attract defection and is trying to support the defectors. But when they support the defectors from the Congress who form the United Front Ministries, perhaps they think that they are doing a great act of service to the country. But when the Congress Party supports defection, it becomes a sin. Because the Congress is supporting the defectors it is a sin, but when they support the defectors it becomes an act of goodness, an act of greatness and an act of service to the country.

There cannot be two rods for the same thing. If defection is bad, it is bad in U.P. also, it is bad in Madhya Pradesh also, it is bad in Bihar also. But if there is defection in Bengal, it becomes bad and if it is in U.P. it becomes good. They are trying

to measure the same act with two different rods. Therefore my submission is that the speech of Shri Ranga, so far as it relates to defections, is most inappropriate.

Then, they are trying to say that the foreign policy of this country supports imperialism and colonialism. My submission is that the foreign policy of our Government has always been against imperialism and colonialism. The Indian representatives in the United Nations have always supported the cause of the downtrodden people of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is a perversion of facts to say that the Government of India is supporting the imperialist powers. The fact is that more often than not India has moved resolutions to support the governments of the people of South Africa and Rhodesia. Even now a resolution has been moved supporting the cause of those people.

Another speaker said that the foreign policy of India is a policy of convenience. If the policy of peaceful co-existence, of increasing foreign trade, of improving the economic conditions of the country is a policy of convenience, then, of course, the foreign policy can be charged that it is a policy of convenience; but if it is in the interest of the country to increase this trade, to increase the number of friendly countries, to have better relations and peaceful living with the rest of the countries, then my submission is that there could not be a better policy than the present foreign policy of our country.

Then, another allegation has been made that commerce and trade are used for the benefit of a particular group of individuals and exorbitant profits are made. An instance is cited of the sugar policy. My submission is that the present sugar policy of our country is the correct policy in the present circumstances. I will give two reasons for it. Now sugar is controlled in our country and the result is that sugarcane is also controlled. The farmer who grows sugarcane finds that other cash crops bring better results than sugarcane; therefore, he diverts his land to the growing of crops which give a better return. The result is that less acreage goes to sugarcane and more to other crops.

Now the country was facing a sugar crisis. Therefore the Government of India

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

thought that some incentive must be given to the sugarcane growers and the sugar industry so that more sugarcane is produced. Consequently the price of sugarcane was raised but even then it was found that the farmer was diverting the sugarcane to the gur industry which was not controlled and where the prices were not controlled. Consequently the Government had to give incentive to the sugar factories to see that they compete with the gur market. So, sugar had to be decontrolled. But Government wanted to see that the poorer sections of the people do not suffer; therefore they said that a particular quantity will have to be sold to them at controlled prices so that the lower income groups also have the benefit of lower sugar prices. Therefore partially it was decontrolled and partially it was kept controlled. My submission is that this is a wrong allegation to say that the decontrol was done for the benefit of a few profiteers or to please a certain section of the people. Such like allegations can easily be made. But if a little thought is given to the basic reasons why a particular policy is followed, that would be a more responsible way of putting things.

Finally, my submission is that there are some people who always happen to meet a particular fate. It is a tragic role that they normally play in history. I may give an instance of the Chief Minister of Haryana. He has always had a tragic end of his career. He was once a Minister in Pratap Singh Kairon's Ministry in Punjab in 1962 and he would not resign and, ultimately, he was dismissed. Again, he was going through the same crisis and he would not resign. But, as a consequence, he met the same fate. It is the destiny which one has to face; one has to pay for one's own doings.

With these words, I submit that the No-Confidence Motion should be rejected by the House *in toto*.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोसल)

समापति महोदय, अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का पूरा ताकत के साथ समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह अच्छा होता कि सामने जो बँडनेवाले हैं वह सुनने के लिये ज़रा यहाँ रहते। या तो वह यह समझ कर चले गये होंगे कि आगे जाना हो है बाहर तो उस के पहले

ही खुद चले जायें। यह ठीक नहीं है। जिस प्रजातंत्र की बात को ले कर यहाँ कल गृह मंत्री जी बहुत बोले तो उन के सामने हम भी कुछ बोलना चाहते थे। यह प्रजातंत्र नहीं है। जब कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश है, न प्रधान, मंत्री हैं, न उप प्रधान मंत्री हैं, न वित्त मंत्री हैं, न गृह मंत्री हैं, न राज्य स्तर के गृह मंत्री हैं। यह क्या है? यह जो दृश्य दिखाई दे रहा है..... (ब्यवधान) ..... यानी विरोधी दलवाले क्या कहना चाहते हैं इस को वह सुनना नहीं चाहते। यह कोई अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव एक बंगाल की बात को लेकर नहीं आया। पूरी सरकार पर, सरकार की जितनी कार्यवाही है, चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद जितनी बातें हुई हैं उन सब बातों को लेकर यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है। इस लिये यह अच्छा होता कि प्रमुख जो हैं इस के वह यहाँ सुनने के लिये रहते। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि सब से पहले अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव 1963 में पहली बार आया। इस देश का पूरा विश्वास कांग्रेस के साथ था, 1963 तक बना रहा और पहली बार अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव इस सदन में जब पेश किया गया उस को स्वीकार किया गया, तभी यदि होश में आते, संभल लेते, समझने की कोशिश करते कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्यों आया, क्यों यह स्वीकृत हुआ तो 67 के चुनाव में जो स्थिति आई वह न आती। 1967 के चुनाव में जनता ने बता दिया कि हमारा विश्वास नहीं है, न इन के राम-राज्य पर है न इन के कामराज पर है। किसी पर भी भरोसा नहीं है। यह जनता ने बता दिया। अब वास्तव में तकाजा यह था प्रजातंत्र का कि इस अधिकार का इतने दिन तक उपभोग करने के बाद वह यह समझ लेते कि प्रजातंत्र में कभी यह दल अधिकार में रहेगा, कभी दूसरा दल अधिकार में रहेगा वह भी कैसा काम करते हैं, इस का मौका देते। इस देश के अन्दर सब प्रयोग हो चुके हैं। यहाँ विश्वामित्र का पतन भी होता है, फिर विश्वामित्र भेनका

उर्वशीं सब का त्याग कर के सब के सामने एक आदर्श के रूप में आ खड़े होते हैं। मैं जब गोवा जेल में था तो मेरे साथ एक कवि थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आज का शासन जो है वह आधुनिक विश्वामित्र है। मेनका आये, इसी लिये तपस्या के लिये बैठता है। गलती क्या हुई? मोह में हम न फँसते, इस बात को हम समझ लेते तो यह नौबत न आती। अभी-अभी खबर आई है कि पंजाब में दल-बदल हुआ, पंजाब के मंत्रिमंडल ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

16 Hrs.

अब फल ही हरियाणों पर यह सब बात आई अर्थात् मंत्रिमंडल भंग करके राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया। वैसे मेरे नजदीक एक बुढ़िया मर गयी इस का अफसोस नहीं लेकिन अफसोस तो इस बात का होता है कि मृत्यु दरवाजा देख लेती है। एक बार पता चले कि अगर दिल्ली में बैठे हुई सरकार मदद करने जा रही है तो यह बदला हुआ है। हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री चाहें या न चाहें दलबदल अच्छा या बुरा किन्तु उस का असर तो जरूर होता है यह आज ही पता चला। हरियाणों का असर पंजाब पर जरूर होगा किन्तु यह दलबदल भी क्यों होता है इस का थोड़ा अनुसंधान करके हम समझ लें तो सारे देश के लिए अच्छा होगा। यह कोई आज की बात नहीं है। बदल कोई बुरा नहीं होता। Change is the law of life. बदल हमेशा रहता है। If there is anything permanent in this world, that is nothing but change. इसलिए हमारे पिछले ऋषि, मुनियों ने अपनी अन्तःप्रेरणा को प्रकट किया :

“असतो मा सद्गमय तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय  
अमृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय।”

यानी हम को बदलना है हम को जाना है, किन्तु बुराई से अच्छाई की ओर जाना है। बदल हो तो अच्छाई में बदल हो यह हम समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए कोई एक आदर्श निर्माण करना पड़ता है किन्तु मुझे आप क्षमा करें यह कहने के लिए कि अपने देश को आजादी मिले

In our anxiety to get Independence to this country हमने आदर्श और तत्व को पैरों तले रौंदना शुरू किया। हमारे दिलों के अन्दर भी पिछले बीस साल में अधिकारों का मोह घुस गया और यह जो आज दलबदल है यह इसके पहले भी बदल होता था। There were group defection, loyalties were changed from one group to another.  
16.03 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

इसके कारण एक पार्टी होने के बाद भी मंत्रिमंडल बदला करता था। मैसूर में हम ने देखा कि हालांकि दल एक ही था लेकिन पहले श्री के० सी० रेड्डी मुख्य मंत्री बने, श्री हनुमन्तय्या बने और श्री निर्जिलिगप्पा बाद में वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री बने। हर एक नये मुख्य मंत्री के साथ नीतियाँ भी बदलती थीं। जिस मैसूर प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ अब श्री निर्जिलिगप्पा का मंत्रिमंडल बना हुआ है और इसलिए पहले के मुख्य मंत्री के काल में चलने वाली नीतियों में भी तबदीली आई है। एक मंत्रिमंडल ने इंटीग्रेटेड मैडिकल कोर्स मैडिकल कालिज में स्टार्ट किया, दूसरा मंत्रिमंडल आया तो उन्होंने उसे बन्द कर दिया। श्री हनुमन्तय्या जब वहाँ पर चीफ मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से बैठते थे तो उन्होंने वहाँ की विधान सौध में एक बड़िया शब्द लिखवाया था : God's work is Government's work. लेकिन उनके बाद जब वहाँ पर दूसरे मुख्य मंत्री आये तो उन्होंने उसे हटवा दिया as though Government's work is Satan's work. इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा एक दल के अन्तर्गत भी यह बदलाव होता था और उसमें भी नीतियाँ बदलती रहती थीं। जब श्री हनुमन्तय्या मुख्य मंत्री रहे तो उन्होंने शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन कर के जनवरी टु जनवरी रखा। जब श्री हनुमन्तय्या नहीं रहे तो दूसरे मुख्य मंत्री ने माचें टु माचें किया। यहाँ पर एक ही दल होने के बाद भी यह डिफ़रेंस चलते थे, इंटीग्रेटेड चलती थीं, ग्रुप

### [श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

डिफ़िक्लेंस चलते थे और मिनिस्टेरियां बदलती थीं। केरल में कई कांग्रेस की मिनिस्टेरियां खत्म हुईं। बिहार में यही हाल हो गया। मध्य-प्रदेश में भी वही हाल हुआ। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसको रोकने के बजाय प्रोत्साहन दिया जाने लगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के श्री द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्र जब सन् 1951 में बाहर आये तो उन्होंने सार्वजनिक रूप से पंडित जवाहरलाल की जिस तरह नुकताचीनी की और उन्हें भला बुरा कहा और जैसी भाषा का प्रयोग उन्होंने इस चीज के लिए किया था वह प्रजातंत्र को शोभा नहीं देता। हम ने कहा था कि हमारा उनसे विरोध जरूर है लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम गालीगलोज करके विरोध को प्रकट करें। कितने ऐसे ही आदमी कांग्रेस में आ जाते हैं, पी० एस० पी० में आ जाते हैं और फिर उससे बाहर चले जाते हैं। वाइस चान्सलर बनते हैं और फिर कांग्रेस के अन्दर आ जाते हैं। वह कांग्रेस के अन्दर जायें मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं, एक दल छोड़ कर दूसरे में चले जाते हैं लेकिन होता यह है कि दल छोड़ कर कांग्रेस में शामिल होने के लिए उनको प्रमुख पद दिया जाता है और वह मुख्य मंत्री बनते हैं कोई इस में बिलकुल लज्जा ही नहीं मालूम होती है।

बिब्ल्याउट ऐनी स्ट्रम्पल्स हमारे जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष श्री मोलिनचन्द्र शर्मा को इसी तरह उधर से फोड़ लिया गया। अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री कल हरियाणों के ऊपर हो रही बहस के समय यह दो व्यक्तियों द्वारा सुबह, शाम पार्टियों की अदल बदल के बारे में चिन्ता प्रकट कर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि इसे सबों को मिल कर रोकना चाहिए और यह कह रहे थे कि एक व्यक्ति जिस पार्टी के टिकट पर किसी असेम्बली आदि के लिए चुना जाय वह अगर वहां पहुंच कर पार्टी बदल ले तो जनता को उसका पूर्ण बहिष्कार करना चाहिए और उस शक्ति को आयन्दा बोट नहीं देना चाहिए।

लेकिन हमारे ही भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री मोलिनचन्द्र शर्मा को इन लोगों ने गुडगांव क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने के लिए कांग्रेस टिकट दिया है। आखिर जिनके हाथ में अधिकार है, शासन चलाने की वागडोर है उन पर इसकी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी होती है। इस जिम्मेदारी के साथ यदि हम ठीक चलते और अपने ही अन्दर यह जो अधिकारों के बारे में व्यामोह पैदा हो गया है उसको निकाल कर यह लोग विरोधी दलों के नेताओं के साथ मिल कर बैठते और देश का भविष्य ठीक बनाने हेतु यदि हम सब मिल कर प्रयत्न करते तो यह नौबत न आती। 63 के दिनों में क्यों आई? इसी तरह 67 के बाद भी राजस्थान के अन्दर अपने ही हाथ में अधिकार रखने की कोशिश की गई। हम उनको भी खुली छूट देते, मौका देते उनको भी करने देते, अधिकार चलाने देते। अब विरोधी दलों को केवल यह आदत लग गयी थी कि आलोचना करो, आलोचना करो, टीका टिप्पणी करो जिम्मेदारी भी किसी को निभानी पड़ती तो उनको पता चलता। कांग्रेसी शासन जहां-जहां बना उन पर एक बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी थी। 20 साल के पिछले कांग्रेसी शासन से लोगों ने बड़ी आशाएं बांधी थीं। लोग उस की ओर बड़ी उम्मीद से आंखें लगा कर देखते थे लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लोगों को निराशा ही पल्ले पड़ी। जहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अधिकार को अपने हाथ में लेकर बैठी वहीं उन्होंने ऐसा ढंग अपनाया, ऐसा रवैया अपनाया कि न केवल कांग्रेसी शासन को ही चोट लगी बल्कि सारी जनता की जो भावना थी उस पर भी उन्होंने पानी फेर दिया। आपका विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में हो या न हो वह बात अलग है किन्तु एक बार when you decide to work within the framework of a given constitution and with the idea of a democratic tendency here, उसके खिलाफ कुछ करें तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है। नक्सलवाड़ी के अन्दर अगर कोई एग्रेरियन प्राबलम होती

Naxalbari is no agrarian problem. It was within the purview of the provincial Government to enact suitable legislation and to give proper relief to the peasantry. वह करने के बजाय यदि कोई वहाँ विद्रोह का झंडा खड़ा करने की चेष्टा करे, इतना ही नहीं When the Naxalbari situation gets a patting from the Radio Peking, all the more it sounds sinister. कोई विदेश की ताकत इस देश के अन्दर दखल दे और यहाँ भी जब तब गड़बड़ियाँ होती रहें उन्हीं बातों को लेकर हमारे बीच के अन्दर कोई एक दीवार, खाई खड़ी कर दें तो इसे कोई सच्चा राष्ट्रभक्त बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। कम्युनिस्ट भी राष्ट्रभक्त होने चाहिए। कम्युनिज्म कोई एक आर्थिक नीति हो सकती है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं किसी का पिछलग्गू बनूँ। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि 1962 के दिनों में बड़े पैमाने पर जब हमारे देश पर बाहरी शत्रु ने हमला किया और देश की आजादी खतरे में पड़ी थी तो यह कम्युनिस्ट बंधु चीन के माओत्सेतुंग के चित्र को हाथ में लेकर कालीकट और कलकत्ते में धूम और ऐसा किया जाना एक लज्जा की बात है। इसको हम कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, बिल्कुल बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। कोई एक जिम्मेदार नेता आकर कहे कि *The High Court Judge should be gheraoed*. That is the last word of wisdom औद्योगिक अशान्तता को दूर करना है। If you want to arrest the industrial unrest in this country, gherao is not the solution. हमें उसके मूल में जाना होगा और जब तक हम मूल में नहीं जायेंगे औद्योगिक अशान्तता दूर नहीं होने वाली है। इस प्रजातंत्र पर ही जिनका भरोसा नहीं है ऐसी स्थिति सब के सामने लाकर उन्हीं सब की स्थिति खराब कर दी है। इसलिए हम यह समझते हैं कि हरियाणा के अन्दर जैसे उन्होंने

वहाँ की शांति, व्यवस्था बिगड़ गयी थी इसी बात को लेकर *ग्रैंडर आर्टिकल 356* यदि वह डिसमिस कर देते तो बहुत अच्छा होता किन्तु पिछले इन 20 सालों के अन्दर में बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर कम्युनिस्टों को किसी ने अगर बढ़ावा दिया होगा तो वह कांग्रेस ने दिया है। The relation is just between the disease and the dirt. Under the dirt of the Congress alone the disease of Communism grows. केरल को जैसे उन्होंने अपने हाथ से जाने दिया वैसे कहीं आगे न हो। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के जितने भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं वह सुरक्षित रहें। और देश की सुरक्षा सब से बड़ी चीज है और उसके सामने कोई दलगत भावना नहीं आ सकती और न आनी ही चाहिए। जहाँ देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल आ जाता है सब कंधा से कंधा मिला कर खड़े रहें। इसलिए सन् 1962 के दिनों में जब चीन का संकट देश के सामने आकर खड़ा हुआ तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जब देशों के सामने यह बात रखी :

“उत्तरम् यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम् वर्षम् तद्भारतम् ताम”। कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक समग्र भारत एक है। विष्णु पुराण में यह समग्र भारत का वर्णन आया है जो कि मैंने अभी बतलाया है और आज भी आपको उसके पढ़ने से समग्र भारत का यह वर्णन मिलेगा और आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी इस समग्र भारत की बात को भूल न जाय इसलिए उन्होंने इसे बतला दिया है। Right from the deepest seas of the South to the highest peaks of the Himalayas the whole country is one and indivisible.

समग्र भारतवर्ष बिल्कुल एक हैं और इस नाते भारत का हर एक आदमी कंधा से कंधा मिला कर चीन के खिलाफ खड़ा हुआ। किन्तु दुःख यही है कि सन् 62 में अपनी गफलत के

[ श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ]

कारण हम ने ठोकर खाई लेकिन उस ठोकर को खाने के बाद भी हमें होश नहीं आया। चीन इन दिनों में जो आया वह विस्कुल कन्वेंशनल आर्म्स लेकर आया वह ऐटम बम लेकर नहीं आया था लेकिन हम को समझाया गया कि बेक्स आफ्टर बेक्स ऐसी चीनी सेना हमारे ऊपर चढ़ कर आई लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि भारत में भी आवादी कुछ कम नहीं हैं। हमारे डा० चन्द्रशेखर से पूछिये तो कहेंगे कि बहुत है। यदि चीन वेब आफ्टर वेब भेज सकता है तो भारत सुपर वेब आफ्टर सुपर वेब भेज सकता था और हम उसे पीछे हटा सकते थे but we do not know how to make an intelligent use of our own population. डिफेंस में हम ने उसका उपयोग नहीं किया, उद्योग में उसका उपयोग नहीं किया। कराचि-बसते लक्ष्मी। घोड़े पर पैसा लगा कर लक्ष्मी पैदा नहीं होती, पसीने से पैदा होती है, परिश्रम से पैदा होती है। इसीलिये कहा गया कराचि बसते लक्ष्मी। यह नहीं कहा कि घनी आदमी के यहां लक्ष्मी होती है। परिश्रम कर के और पसीने से लक्ष्मी प्राप्त की जा सकती है : लेकिन हाथ का काम देने की दृष्टि से कोई योजना नहीं बनी। इस लिये सरकार के बारे में अगर कोई प्रस्ताव आ सकता है तो केवल अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ही आ सकता है, क्योंकि जिनको खुद पर भरोसा नहीं है उन पर दुनिया भरोसा नहीं कर सकती। हम कोई नीति निर्धारित करते हैं तो हमको लगता है कि रूस क्या कहेगा, अमेरिका क्या कहेगा यह क्या कहेगा, वह क्या कहेगा। हम योजना बनाते हैं तो सोचते हैं कि पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा, यह देगा या वह देगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनको खुद पर विश्वास नहीं है, खुद के बलबूते पर कुछ कर सकने का विश्वास नहीं है, दुनिया उन पर भरोसा नहीं करती। इसलिये 1962 के बाद यदि हम नीतियों के अन्तर्गत परिवर्तन कर लेते तो देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हम कई कदम आगे जाते। किन्तु फिर-फिर ठोकर खाना यही मानव स्वभाव बना है। इस

शासन की भी ऐसी नीति देख कर दुःख होता है और मुझे कहना पड़ता है I am constrained to say that even genius has got limitation but stupidity is boundless. बार बार वह ठोकर खायेगे और बार-बार वही गलती करेगे। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। मैं गोआ जेल में रहा। डेढ़ साल जेल में रहा। मेरे एक साथी आज भी पुर्तगाल के जेल में हैं, मोहन रानाडे, तेलु नास्कारमिस। उनको 26 साल की सजा हुई थी। 20 वीं शताब्दी में हम रहते हैं। हम को पता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में क्या होता है। अपने ही पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान का रवैया अपने बारे में क्या है हम को पता है। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी। लेकिन 1947 से लेकर 1961 तक का इतना अनुभव होने के बाद जब तक वह हमारे लोगों को हमारे हाथ में नहीं देते तब तक उनके लोगों को हम ने क्यों छोड़ा? आज हम जब प्रधान मन्त्री को पत्र लिखते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी को पत्र लिखते हैं, विदेश मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखते हैं, तो जवाब आता है कि कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पूछने पर पता लगता है कि क्या कर रहे हैं। हमारे डिप्लोमैटिक सम्बन्ध भी नहीं हैं, हमारे लिये करेगा कौन? वह बेचारे बैठे हैं 26 साल की सजा भोगते हुए, जिसमें से दस साल हो गये हैं। जब कि दुनिया में हम बड़े गर्व के साथ बहते हैं कि कि 50 करोड़ ब्रदरहुड का भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में यह करता है वह करता है, लेकिन जो अपने स्वातन्त्र्य के लिये लड़ा, मामूली आदमी की तरह लड़ा, सामान्य सिपाही की तरह लड़ा, यदि हम उस को रिहा करा कर नहीं ला सकते वापस, तो क्यों हम दुनिया की बात करें? अपने हाथ में जो था उसको भी हम ने छोड़ दिया। किन्तु इससे भी हम ने सबक नहीं सीखा। फिर 1965 में ताशकन्द टेबल में बैठ कर रूस को मध्यस्थ बना कर हम पाकिस्तान के साथ वार्ता करते, तो आज की हमारी स्थिति क्या आती? आज हमारा



कागों पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है, वह नहीं देता। हम ने दे दिया। क्यों दे दिया? यानी एक बार यूनिवर्सिटी इंटरनेशनल गुड फेथ दिखाने के बाद भी यह देखने के बाद कि इट हैब नाट रिस्पॉन्ड, पुर्तगाल के बारे में पता लगने के बाद भी पाकिस्तान के रबैये का पता लगने के बाद भी जब सरकार फिर-फिर गलती करती है तभी तो मैंने कहा कि स्टुपिडिटी इज बाउंडेड। आदमी एक बार ठीकर खाता है, होश में आता है, सम्भल लेता है, नीति में परिवर्तन करते हुए नीति निर्धारित करता है, सब को विश्वास में लेता है और आगे जाता है: आज वह मेरा साथी जेल में रहे। मुझे बड़ी शर्म आती है जब यह पता चलता है कि हम तो यहां आकर बैठ गये, लोक सभा में आकर बैठ गये और वह जेल में बैठा हुआ है। जिस गोआ की आजादी को लेकर हम लड़े, गोलियां झेलने के लिये गये, जेल में रहे, आज यदि उसी जगह के आदमी को हम रिहा नहीं करा सकते तो हमारी वैदेशिक नीति सफल है ऐसा कहने का क्या लाभ है?

“Example is better than precept”

दुनिया में हमारा कोई मित्र नहीं रहा, दुनिया में कोई हमारी सहायता करने वाला नहीं रहा, दुनिया में हमारी बात को मानने वाला नहीं रहा, फिर भी हम कहते घूम कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति सफल हुई है तो हम वैदेशिक नीति सफल होने का कोई नमूना पेश नहीं करते।

देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री जी यहां आये हुए हैं, कि चीन का हमला होने के पहले सुरक्षा के नाम पर हम लगभग 250 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे थे जबकि आज हमें 950 करोड़ ६० खर्च करने पड़ रहे हैं। Every political aspect has got an economic bearing. इसको हम भूल नहीं सकते। हमारी मामूली सी गलतियां क्यों न हों किन्तु एक बार हम चीन को तिब्बत की सीमा के इस ओर ले आये और वह हमारे घर में आकर बैठ गया। कल कोई कह रहा था कि 21 नवम्बर का ऐसा दिन था वैसे दिन था। तब मेरे

दिमाग में आया कि This is the day when China decided to cease fire unilaterally 21 नवम्बर के दिन चीन पीछे गया किन्तु हमने क्या किया? हम ने उस समय बड़े जोर से बातें कही थीं। Until the last soldier is driven out जब तक चाइना पीछे नहीं हटता तब तक हम चुप नहीं रहेंगे। किन्तु वह बात वैसे ही टल गई।

हर 20 अक्टूबर को हम राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस मनाते हैं, किन्तु एकता क्या चीज होती है, इस पर गौर नहीं करते, इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं करते कि एक ही चीज एकता का चिन्ह मानी जाती है कि हम देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रख कर काम करें। देश के अन्तर्गत जो जनता है, उस जनता की जो एकता है उसके आधार पर हम बाह्य आक्रमणों और अन्दर की गड़बड़ियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। देश को एक करने के लिये बहुत सी बातें होती हैं, बहुत सी बातों से नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन होता है। But do we know what are the forces and factors that integrate the people of this country?

यह एक ही भूमि है। इसीलिये कहते हैं कि :

विष्णुपति नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्शं क्षमस्वमे यह विष्णु की पत्नी है। हमारे लिये माता है। सब की माता है चाहे हम काश्मीर में रहते हों चाहे कन्याकुमारी के अन्तर्गत हों। यह भूमि है जो हम को जोड़ती है, संस्कृति है जो हम को जोड़ती है। वह **बे आफ लाइफ** है! हमारा जो जीवन दर्शन है वह कहीं क्यों न हो वह एक जैसा है। लेकिन बीस साल के अन्दर इस सरकार ने हर क्षेत्र में दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा दिया। पुर्तगोज के गोआ से हटते ही जब गोआ आजाद हुआ तो हमने उसको अलग रखा। जब 1956 रिआर्गनाइजेशन के बाद दिल्ली की स्टेट खत्म हो गई, कुर्ग की अलग स्टेट खत्म हो गई, अजमेर खत्म हो गया, इकाइयां बड़ी बना दी, तब पुदुचेरी अलग क्यों हो?

### [श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

What is the basis for Pondicherry to exist today? साथ ही 2,000 लोगों का गांव माहे पश्चिमी तट पर केरल में है, पुदुचेरी पूर्वी तट पर है। न भाषा की समानता है न प्रादेशिक संलग्नता है, न तो कंटिगुइटी है और न कुछ और है, लेकिन छोटी-छोटी एकाइयां बनती जा रही हैं और वह भी नागालैंड जैसी। प्रदेश भी बनाया तो नागप्रदेश, नागभूमि या नागनाड बनाना था, नागालैंड क्यों? यह अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग कहां से आया, क्यों किया? पता नहीं चलता कि इसके पीछे कौन सी बात काम कर रही है, कौन सा भाव काम कर रहा है। और उस छोटे से राज्य के बनने के बाद भी There is another demand for a different Federal Government of Nagaland?

और उन विद्रोही नेताओं के साथ तीन साल हो गये वार्ता चल रही है लेकिन अभी तक वह सफल नहीं हुई है। होगी भी कैसे?

Because they are underground, our leaders are above ground and there is no common ground between them.

आज तक कामन ग्राउंड मिल ही नहीं रही है। तीन साल से वार्ता चलने के बाद भी मुझे लगता है जैसा कि फिलासफी अथवा तत्व-ज्ञान के बारे में कहा गया है कि What is philosophy? It is nothing but a search by a blind man in a dark room for a black cat which is not there. वैसे ही यह होती है। तीन-तीन साल हो गये लेकिन हम क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या करने जा रहे हैं, कुछ पता ही नहीं है। तीन-तीन साल तक इस तरह की वार्ता कर के दुनिया के सामने हम गलत ढंग पेश करते हैं कि there is such a thing as a Naga problem. वास्तव में हजारों मील दूर से आने वाला अंग्रेज हम को एक बनाता है और हम जो हजार-हजार साल से इस देश में रहते आये हैं, इस मां के पुत्र बन कर रहते आये हैं, वह इसको एक नहीं बनाते, गले नहीं लगाते। अखिल विद्यार्थी परिषद् की ओर से एक कार्यक्रम किया गया था और उपुसी क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों को बम्बई के पूना क्षेत्र में ला कर इंटर-स्टेट लिविंग

का नमूना पेश किया, जिससे पता चलता है कि हम आज एक क्यों हैं। आज यहां पर इधर-उधर की ऐक्टिविटी की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन Do we have any positive thinking कि हम सारे एक हैं? आज हमारे अन्दर जो एक अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति काम कर रही है उसके लिये I do not blame the people जनता को सही दिशा दो, जनता के सामने सही विज्ञान रखो, वैसी कोई चीज यह नहीं रखते। समय की मांग थी इसके कारण ही पूरे देश के अन्दर एकता की बात को लेकर सारी जनता खड़ी है, यह जो सुन्दर दृश्य दिखना चाहिये था, वह दिख नहीं रहा है। क्या कारण है? 1947 में आप माने या न मानें, मां का जो एक चित्र था वह टूट गया। मैं भौगोलिक चित्र की चिन्ता नहीं करता हूं क्योंकि भौगोलिक एकता तो बनाई जा सकती है और वह बदलती भी रहती है किन्तु अपने मन में जो चित्र था वह अभंग है क्या, एक है क्या? हम इसको मानते हैं कि चाहे भाषायें कई हों, जातियां कई हों, रीति-रिवाज कई हों, रहन-सहन, खान-पान कई हों लेकिन फिर भी सारा भारत एक है, मरेंगे तो साथ, जियेंगे तो साथ। यह भावना हमारी होनी चाहिये।

मुझे कभी-कभी समझ में नहीं आता है कि समाजवाद बोलने वाले, साम्यवाद बोलने वाले किस तरह इस बात को लेकर चलते हैं। कि प्रान्तबन्दी रहे ताकि एक प्रान्त में चावल सस्ता मिले और दूसरे प्रान्त में चावल के लिए लोग तरसें। मैंने पूना में देखा। लोग खड़े हुए थे, लम्बी लाइन उनकी लगी हुई थी। मैंने पूछा, क्यों खड़े हो भाई। बोले चावल मिलता है। मैंने पूछा कितना मिलता है, बोले सौ ग्राम मिलता है। सौ ग्राम चावल के लिए इतनी बड़ी लाइन। मैंने कहा गांधी जी का जो एक सपना था ग्राम राज का वह पूरा हो गया बिना ग्राम के हम चलते ही नहीं हैं, सौ ग्राम चावल, ढाई सौ ग्राम चीनी, पांच सौ ग्राम गेहूं, आलू भी साढ़े सात सौ ग्राम। जीवन किलो तक पहुंचा ही नहीं। ग्राम में ही हैं पूरे बीस साल से। क्या अपने ग्राम को

आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है, क्या सारे समाज को आत्म निर्भर बनाया है और क्या गांधी जी के सपने को साकार करने की कोशिश की है। देश में आज भी उपजाऊ भूमि है। भारत का नाम स्वर्ण भूमि था। दुनिया भर इसको लूटने के लिए पहुंची। बारह सौ साल का इतिहास इसका साक्षी है। इसको लूटने वाले बहुत आए। लेकिन आज भी हमारी भूमि सोना उगलने वाली भूमि है। किन्तु जो नई-नई नीति चलाई जाती है, प्रतिबन्ध खड़े किये जाते हैं उनके कारण पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कहां कितना पैदा हुआ। फूड कारपोरेशन के पुराने चैयरमैन श्री टी० ए० पाई ने साफ कह दिया था कि सरकार के पास कोई सही आंकड़े नहीं हैं उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रान्त बंदियों के कारण पता ही नहीं चलता है कि कितना गेहूं पंजाब में पैदा हुआ है, कितना हरियाणा में पैदा हुआ है, कितना मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ है और कितना उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है जब हर प्रान्त खुद के लिए सोचता है तो हर एक जिला भी खुद के लिए क्यों न सोचे? मैं केरल में गया था। वहां पालघाट का चावल कोझीकोड नहीं जा सकता है। जब एक बार हमने स्वीकार किया कि प्रान्त से प्रान्त में न जाये तो फिर उसकी कोरोलरी यह है कि जिले के बाहर क्यों जायें, फिर तहसील के बाहर क्यों जाये और आखिर में किसान कहेगा मेरे खेत से खलिहान और खलिहान से बाहर कहीं न जाये। जो पैदा करता है वही उसको रखे। जब वह पूरे देश के लिए है तो पूरे देश के लिए आप राष्ट्रीय नीति रखें, बन्दी हटे और बाजार भाव से किसान का माल खरीदा जाए। इससे किसान के मन में विश्वास पैदा होगा कि खून पसीना करके जो वह पैदा करता है उसकी ठीक कीमत आज बाजार के अन्दर उसको मिलती है। जनता को आप सुविधा पहुंचायें, आप जनता को अनाज सबसिडाइज करके दे सकते हैं अगर यह प्रान्त बन्दी चलती है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि मां का जो चित्र है वह ठीक ढंग का मूर्त चित्र हमारे सामने नहीं है। भग्न

मूर्ति की पूजा नहीं होती है। अन्तःकरण की मूर्ति भग्न करके पूजा करें तो उसी का नाम है अनाचार, व्यभिचार मैं नहीं कहता हूं। यह दल बदल अनाचार है, आचार नहीं है। कुछ भी करने के लिए अगर आदमी प्रवृत्त हो जाता है तो उसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का जो यहां पर आया है पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री भोला नाथ (अलवर) :** अविश्वास का जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसकी मुखालिफत करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। इसका कारण यह भी है कि जो भी माननीय सदस्य अभी यहां पर बोले हैं, विरोधी पक्ष के बोले हैं उन्होंने स्वयं ही एक दूसरे की बात को काटा है। उनके सामने न खुद की कोई नीति है और न कोई कार्यक्रम है, कोई प्राप्ति है। अभी जोशी जी बोल रहे थे। कम्युनिस्टों को वह खरी-खरी सुना रहे थे। लेकिन आप देखें कि जिस समय इस प्रस्ताव को रखने का समय आया था उस समय यह और इनकी पार्टी के सभी सदस्य खड़े हो गए थे। तब रंगा साहब भी खड़े हो गए थे, उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य भी खड़े हो गए थे जो कि सब से ज्यादा कम्युनिस्टों की बुराई करते हैं। किसानों का पक्ष लेकर वह कह रहे थे कि किसानों के लिए इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया। वह कभी-कभी राजस्थान का भी जिज्ञ कर रहे हैं। मैं रंगा साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कांग्रेस ने किसानों के लिए जो कुछ किया है वह शायद किसी अन्य प्रान्त में नहीं किया गया है। वहां राजा महाराजाओं को समाप्त किया गया है, विसवेदारों और जागीरदारों को खत्म किया गया है और सन् 1955 में ही काश्तकार को जमीन का मालिक बना दिया गया है, 1947 के बाद जो जमीन उसके पास थी वह उसका मालिक बन गया है। उसको जमीन का कब्जा दे दिया गया है। यह काम वहां पर कांग्रेस ने किया है। मधु लिमये साहब कह रहे थे कि सन् 1952 में कांग्रेस का बहुमत नहीं

## [ श्री मोला नाथ ]

था। उनको शायद इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि उस समय भी कांग्रेस बहुमत में थी। उसी समय कांग्रेस ने तय किया कि जामीरदारी को खत्म किया जाए, विसवेदारी को खत्म किया जाए और काश्तकारों को जमीन का मालिक बनाया जाए। राजस्थान में ही अन्य सभी राज्यों की तुलना में सब से अच्छी लैंड रिफार्म हुई है। राजस्थान में स्वतंत्र पार्टी का सब से ज्यादा जोर माना जाता है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी की महारानी जी और रंगा साहब पक्ष तो किसानों का लेते हैं, नाम तो किसानों का लेते हैं लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा विरुद्ध काम वहां पर वे किसानों के ही कर रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि वहां पर बड़े-बड़े प्लाट्स बनाये जाय, बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स स्थापित किये जायें और यह जो सीलिंग लगी है इसको खत्म किया जाए।

कांग्रेस जो बात कहती है उसकी निन्दा की जाती है, उसका विरोध किया जाता है लेकिन आपका कौनसा कार्यक्रम है जो सामने रखा है, कौनसा प्रोग्राम है जो सामने रखा है ताकि उस पर जनता ध्यान दे सके और उस पर अमल कर सके।

बार-बार राजस्थान का जिक्र आता है। यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ था। आपको मालूम ही है कि किन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति का शासन वहां लागू हुआ था। उसके लिए विरोधियों ने मांग की थी, पार्लिमेंट के सदस्यों ने मांग की थी और कहा था कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाना चाहिये। उस समय वहां पर दफा 144 थी। महारानी गायत्री देवी ने यह मांग की थी कि उसको हटा लेना चाहिये। दूसरे आपके लोगों ने मांग की थी कि इसको हटा लेना चाहिये। दफा 144 को वहां हटाया गया। उसके बाद वहां पर दंगे हुए। फिर जो कुछ घटनायें घटी वे आप से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं, वे सर्वविदित हैं। कल अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि हम क्यों बंगाल में एकशन नहीं लेते हैं। जब एकशन लिया तो आज वह इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन

करने के लिए खड़े हो गए। इस तरह की जो बातें हैं इनको देखते हुए कैसे आप लोगों पर विश्वास किया जा सकता है? कैसे यह कहा जा सकता है कि आप सही तरीके से व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं, सही रास्ते पर चलना चाहते हैं।

हमारे उधर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन गिर गया है। प्रोडक्शन को किसने गिराया है, यह मैं उनसे ही जानना चाहता हूं। कम्युनिस्टों ने ही तो गिराया है या फिर उन सरकारों ने गिराया है जो कि संयुक्त दलों की सरकारें हैं। किस तरह से प्रोडक्शन गिरा? बंगाल में कैसे गिरा। आप जानते ही हैं कि बंगाल में राजस्थान के बहुत से लोग जाकर बसे हुए हैं और वे कलकत्ता के आस-पास इंडस्ट्रीज के मालिक हैं। लेकिन आज वे वहां भयभीत क्यों हैं? क्यों वहां से वे निकल रहे हैं? क्यों वे चाहते हैं कि दूसरी जगह जा कर वे अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को जमायें? जो नीति वहां सरकार ने बरती है उसी का यह परिणाम है कि प्रोडक्शन गिरा है। प्रोडक्शन गिरता है उस वक्त जब देश की आर्थिक अवस्था गिरती है, देश की हालत बिगड़ती है। वहां पर घेराव किये गये और लोगों को भयभीत किया गया जिससे लोगों के मन में आशंका पैदा हुई। इससे न केवल प्रोडक्शन गिरा बल्कि जो नई इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जानी थीं वे भी वहां खोली जायें या न खोली जायें, इस पर लोगों ने दुबारा विचार करना शुरू किया। जब कोई नई इंडस्ट्री खोली जाती है तो खोलने वाले के सामने यह चीज आती है कि सरकार ये जो घेराव है इन पर कंट्रोल पा सकती है या नहीं, सरकार उनके लिए सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकती है या नहीं। जब वह देखता है कि वह नहीं कर सकती है तो ऐसी हालत में वह उस जगह नई इंडस्ट्री को नहीं खोलेगा और जो खुली भी है उसको भी जरूरी हुआ तो अन्यत्र ले जाएगा। इस तरह से प्रोडक्शन तो गिरेगा ही। इसके लिए बंगाल की सरकार खुद जिम्मेदार है।

बंगाल में इस समय जो कार्रवाई की गई है वह देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी मुक्ति का नाम है। कल कहा गया था कि एक बड़ी महामारी फैल गई है डिफैंकशंस की। एक बहन ने तो यहां तक कहा था कि यह कैंसर की बीमारी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह महामारी है और यह महामारी शायद आज भी खत्म नहीं हुई है। आज ही पंजाब के अन्दर सतरह आदमी डिफैंकट कर गए हैं और इससे घबरा कर वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री गुरनाम सिंह ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है। इन सब बातों से यही जाहिर होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सिवाय कांग्रेस के आज भी कोई ऐसा दल नहीं है जो शासन को चला सकता हो। जो परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं वे इसी की ओर संकेत करती हैं। आज नहीं तो कल दुनिया पहचान जायेगी कि उसे उसी रास्ते पर चलना है जो रास्ता कांग्रेस ने बताया है। लोग भी अपनी इस गलती को महसूस कर रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जो उन्होंने राय दी है ऐसा करके उन्होंने गलती की है।

राजस्थान का बार-बार जिक्र आता है और सोने के बारे में वहां जो काण्ड हुआ था उसका जिक्र किया जाता है। अभी बनर्जी साहब कह रहे थे कि महामाया प्रसाद जी का नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे मधु लिमये साहब से जिन्होंने इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पेश किया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह सोना ही सोना क्यों पुकारा करते हैं? सोना उनकी जेब में नहीं आया। जिसका सोना छोड़ा गया वह उन की पार्टी का आदमी नहीं था। वह गत चुनाव में कांग्रेस के खिलाफ लड़ा था और कांग्रेस के हाथों उसकी हार हुई थी। वहां से हमारे ओंकारलाल बोहरा जीत कर आए हैं। वह सोने वाले को हरा कर आए हैं। सोने के मामले के ऊपर बडिकट आफ दी पीपल मिल गया है। अगर गोलमाल हुआ होता तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को वहां हराते लोग, कांग्रेस को लोग हराते, चित्तौड़ में उसको हराते। जब कोई इस तरह की खरी बात बढी जाती है तो आप नाराज हो जाते

हैं। लेकिन ये लोग दूसरों पर उंगली उठाने और उनको बदनाम करने में नहीं हिचकते हैं। राजस्थान के बारे में चाहे जो कुछ भी कहा जाये, लेकिन अगर माहामाया बाबू के बारे में कुछ कहें, तो वे नाराज हो जाते हैं। मैं अपने मित्रों को कहूंगा कि वे अपना भुंहु शीशे में देखें, जिससे वे बात करते हैं।

बंगाल में जो कुछ हुआ है, सब उसको जानते हैं। आज कहा जा रहा है कि अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है। चावल नहीं मिल रहा है, परेशानी पैदा हो गई है, लेकिन बंगाल का हर एक आदमी इस बात को जानता है कि जब श्री पी० सी० सेन की हुकूमत थी, तो उस वक्त डेढ़ रुपये किलो चावल मिलता था, जब कि आज चावल पांच छः रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलता है। सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। मैं अभी स्पार्ट न्यूज को देख कर आया हूँ कि बंगाल के लोग शान्ति बनाए हुए हैं, क्योंकि वे समझ रहे हैं कि यह उनकी मुक्ति का दिवस है। कल हरियाणा के लोगों को मुक्ति मिली है। पंजाब के लोगों को श्री गुरुनार्मसिंह से मुक्ति मिल रही है। हो सकता है कि बिहार के लोगों को जल्दी ही महामाया प्रसाद सिंह से मुक्ति मिल जाये। विरोधी दलों ने संयुक्त दल और क्रान्ति दल आदि के नाम से जो भ्रान्तियों का कुनबा जोंड़ा है और हुकूमतें बनाई हैं, वे सब अपने-अपने रास्ते पर लगेगी।

श्री रंगा ने कहा है कि श्री पी० सी० घोष के साथ केवल 17 आदमी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनको गवर्नमेंट बनाने का मौका दिया गया। लेकिन क्या उनको मालूम नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हुआ? वहां पर जो लोग कांग्रेस से डिफैंकट कर के आए उनको गवर्नमेंट बनाने का मौका दिया गया। राजमाता खालियर ने गवर्नमेंट को जायन नहीं किया, बल्कि डिफैंकटर्ज को गवर्नमेंट बनाने दी। हमारे मित्र मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में तो जिक्र नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन अगर बंगाल में इस तरह की गवर्नमेंट बनती है, तो उसको भिसाल

## [ श्री भोला नाथ ]

हमारे सामने रखते हैं। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि बहुत पुराने पालियामेंटेरियन और नेता इस तरह की बात कहते हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों को वास्तव में सही तरीके से कोई बात कहनी है, तो वे एक मत से और एक विचार-धारा के अनुसार कहें। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य कई स्वरों में बोलते हैं और परस्पर-विरोधी बातें कहते हैं, इसी लिए देश उनसे परेशान हो गया है और इसी लिए संयुक्त दल की सरकारें खत्म हो रही हैं। रंगा साहब एक भाषा में बोलते हैं और जोशी साहब दूसरी भाषा में बोलते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग यह सब कुछ देख और सुन रहे हैं। वे जानते हैं कि इनके हाथ में क्या अधिकार देना चाहिए और ये कहां तक उसके योग्य हैं। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि जिस सरकार को ये बदलना चाहते हैं अब तक उसने क्या काम किया है और उसका रिकार्ड क्या है।

इन दलों को सरकार चलाने के लिए आठ नौ महीने का मौका दिया गया, लेकिन ये सरकारें ताश के पत्तों के घर की तरह गिर रही हैं; दिन में दो-दो गवर्नमेंट्स गिर रही हैं। जिस सरकार और जिस पार्टी के खिलाफ़ ये लोग अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उसने बीस वर्ष में काम करके दिखाया है, देश का इन्ट्रेशन किया, देश में एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया कि यहां पर भी—इतने बड़े मुल्क में भी, पचास करोड़ के मुल्क में भी, डेमोक्रेटिक राज्य, प्रजातंत्र, चल सकता है। किसी मुल्क ने बाज तक इतने बड़े इलैक्शन नहीं कराए। इस सरकार ने इस देश में चार इलैक्शन स्वतन्त्र रूप से कराए, जिनमें सबको भाग लेने का मौका दिया। लेकिन उसकी कोई तारीफ़ नहीं है। हमारे मित्र बतायें कि कांग्रेस के अलावा किस सरकार ने आज़ादी के बाद चार इलैक्शन कराए हैं। विरोधी दलों को उन इलैक्शन में भाग लेने का मौका दिया गया, गवर्नमेंट बनाने का मौका दिया गया। उसके बाद जब वे फेल होते हैं, तो उसका दोष

हम पर मढ़ते हैं, अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लेकर अपना गुस्सा उतारने की कोशिश करते हैं, कोई दूसरी नई पालिसी या प्रोग्राम नहीं लाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

**SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South)** : Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye. The reasons which I wish to give for supporting this motion of censure against the Congress Government are not going to be very formal. I do not want to go into the formal aspect, the constitutional aspect of that question, because only a few days back the problem of the powers of the Governors was argued, the problem of the rights of ministries was argued and the problem was put on a proper footing.

At that time also there was more or less an expectation or fear in the minds of the people that in spite of the arguments that were advanced on behalf of the opposition and even on behalf of certain democratically minded people who may still be left in the Congress Party, that such an attribution of dictatorial powers to the Governor would be to the detriment of democracy in this country. But, then, after two or three days, we find that the Governor of Bengal, had a doubt whether Shri Ajoy Mukerjee with his 157 or 154 votes had a majority or not. Even taking it for granted that 17 had defected, even then, he had certainly more than 130 of the Congress Party, and the Front still continues to be the largest single party.

I would have expected the Governor to interpret democracy rather liberally and properly, by saying that there is another party which is the largest party, that is, the Congress Party, next to the Front. It has secured a majority, of which he is convinced and he is therefore dismissing this Ministry. Did he come to that conclusion? No. The conclusion that is before us is that a Chief Minister with 15 members has a larger majority than a United Front Ministry with 142 votes. This is the wonderful arithmetic of democracy which exists today on the other side.

Now let us consider an honest proposition. That the Congress members, along with P.C. Ghosh defectors or others had formed majority and said "we are a major party or a major combination" and, therefore, the minority government is dismissed, that I could have understood. But the Governor did not give them an opportunity even to call the Assembly. The doubt about the majority of the United Front Ministry is replaced by conviction of a majority of a Chief Minister with 15 votes. What more ridiculous interpretation could there be of democracy, constitution and all that.

If they had demolished the Ministry on the ground of law and order, that at least I could have understood. But they dare not do that, because there was law and there was order. In fact, things were improving because the employers, landlords and other interests concerned were coming to realise the fact that certain demands of the people have got to be conceded. In fact, a tripartite meeting on the question of industrial relations was being proposed and things were moving in a better direction.

AN HON. MEMBER : From bad to worse.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Not only that. The food situation was promising to improve in view of the coming harvest. But it is just that that frightened them, that if the food situation improves and this ministry succeeds in solving that problem by proper procurement, then, in that case, they would have no chance of coming to power. So, this was the only chance to dismiss that Ministry, and they dismissed that Ministry in the most arbitrary way.

Now, they have taken another precaution. I must say that there are very good tacticians in that party. They are not dull-headed, as some of us think; no, they are very shrewd. Some of us will charge them of dismissing a Ministry which frankly took the side of the working class, the peasantry and the middle class. So, they said "no, we have dismissed the Haryana Ministry" and the people do not know which class it represents. It certainly does not represent the working class and the peasantry. They dismissed one Ministry, which is difficult to be described, because of defections, because of want of a programme and they dismissed another Ministry, West Bengal

Ministry, which frankly is led by the Communist element. There is no doubt about it.

16.40 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is a United Front Ministry but we do not deny the responsibility that we carry there in decisive weight as a Communist Party. In this respect I can even mention my other comrades in the Communist Party (Marxist) We are the driving force, the leadership, in that United Front Ministry along with other parties who agree on a common programme to carry out certain things. Therefore, you could say that this was frankly a ministry leaning on the side of the working class, the peasantry and the middle class and therefore you did not like it.

Then, you would counter the argument by saying that Haryana Ministry is dismissed and now Punjab Ministry is going; therefore we cannot blame you. No, Sir; we have to blame. Why? Because you want to achieve a certain thing. What is that certain things? I do not want to go, as I said, into the formal aspect nor while discussing the subject I would refer to a wider range of subjects of foreign policy or other policy because let us stick to the problem that certain non-Congress ministries came into existence and you are uprooting them. The other questions of policy and other grievances we might put up on a later occasion.

Similarly, I do not want to counter the arguments of certain friends on this side, who found it convenient to attack the Communist Party while supporting the motion. I think, that is not good tactics to start firing in the Opposition benches itself when a common fire should be directed against the ruling party. In any case, that means that the Opposition has yet to really evolve agreed tactics. Not that they have better tactics; they fire against each other in a private way, in the AICC or somewhere or other. There they behave more or less under a *danda* properly exercised. Now, we have not got that advantage of the *danda* properly exercised even in a democratic way. So, this thing happens. But they need not be very jolly about their affairs. Ultimately all the parties agree that they do not desire to continue in their role.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Now, I want to discuss one or two things rather more seriously instead of just hurling abuses and so on. They are commonly known. The question is why this phenomenon of non-Congress ministries arose at this time and why there is such an unseemly hurry to dismiss those non-Congress ministries. The rise of the non-Congress ministries is a culmination of a historical process of 20 years' rule of the Congress.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): You mean, the non-Congress?

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Yes, non-Congress.

The rise of non-Congress ministries is a criticism of the people made from a common standpoint, not the Communist, not the Socialist, not a particular party but in fact there are the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra, the Communists, the Socialists and all. But the voter had a criticism to make, "gentlemen, your policies for the last 20 years have not gone in the direction in which you promised to go", and therefore they prefer that some others be given a trial with a new programme or perhaps the same programme even to see whether they would deliver the goods properly or not; and if they did not deliver the goods properly then they shall find a third method. That was the reason why nine States more or less voted against the Congress and you got non-Congress ministries.

Why was this criticism voiced? Those points are very common but let me mention them. There was the promise of socialism. There may be differences on the definition of socialism. We may define it according to Karl Marx; you may define it according to Mahatma Gandhi. Now somebody may define it according to Jawaharlal Nehru or you may start defining it according to the definition of my Home Minister friend, Shri Chavan or Shri Morarji Desai or any body. But there was some common understanding that this country, after independence, ought not to go in the same way in which the Western imperialists have gone, develop monopoly capital, keep these landlord interests safe and take a path which ultimately leads to the same crisis as in Europe or in America. That was the general desire. So, we evolved a certain common programme though we had our criticism. I am not

going to repeat the arguments which I have already made. I do not want to do that in this House, but then it is necessary to remind you about it. Having done that, you undertook even in the initial stages some nationalisation measure which hurt, no doubt, certain interests but then you persisted and there was some development which we criticized, no doubt, because the wealth that was generated did not go to the peasantry, the working class and the middle class. But still a certain direction of building a State sector of economy, a certain abolition of zamindari interests, a certain scaling down of rent and revenue—all these things were promised and were being carried out. But the natural law of capitalism was bound to persist, assert itself, and monopolies developed. We came out with the criticism of monopolies; you came out also with the partial criticism of monopolies. It is the Congress Party, which appointed the Monopolies Commission. It is the Congress Party which got Dr. Hazari to make a report. What was proved? It was proved that your policies had gone wrong, that monopolies had concentrated, that they had got possession of all the means of life in this country, that agriculture had not developed for the simple reason that land reforms were not carried out. Mr. Asoka Mehta and others who were dealing with the Planning Commission's Report on Land Reforms proved that you did not carry out land reforms. Therefore, the production of food was falling and you got into the trap of PL 480 and the more wheat you got, the more the peasant was killed here and agriculture suffered instead of growing at the rate at which the country needed. It is not that it is not growing—2½ per cent population growing, 2 per cent agriculture growing.

This is the thing which was revealed. 75 business houses cornering 50 per cent of the capital; nearly Rs. 3,000 crores of liquid capital in the hands of 5 banks—what kind of banks?—uprooting every scheme of yours that they don't like and you, ultimately, forced to surrender, and some of you surrendering, just for the mere exchange of donations. I do not blame everybody; I do not want to name everybody. But the general pattern was: if there was a criticism of monopoly, Rs. 1 crore; if there was more criticism.



Rs. 5 crores; if there was a still more heroic resolution of abolition of privy purses, still more crores of rupees; and if there was a decision to nationalise banks, those Rs. 3,000 crores at your disposal with the prayers—for God's sake, don't carry it out".

This is continuously the betrayal of the common man, who believed in you. I cannot say he did not vote for you. You have got a majority here. I cannot say he did not vote for you in the previous elections and gave you a majority in all the States. I do see it; everybody sees it. It does not require any clever man to say that. Why was it happening? That was because he still believed in you, because you manoeuvred cleverly between his criticism on one side and the continuation of the same policy on the other side and the common man could not see through the game that while, on the one hand, you were building the States sector on the other hand, Birlas and Tatas were growing. You said, you take both and some day this will swallow that. But that is following this. That started becoming apparent and even your historic step for the abolition of privy purses is being carried on by means of negotiations and scaling down of their whisky bottles and import permits. That also is going along in the case of the nationalisation of banks.

My friends, I want to tell you that it is the betrayal of promises, the continuous receding from the policies which you had enunciated which we criticised as half-way house—there was some house at least—but now the whole house is demolished. Therefore, the electorate said, "We must topple them." Hence, they voted against you in 9 States. By whatever combinations it may be, the discontent was organised by several parties and all agreed on one point to defeat the Congress. We may quarrel. We may abuse each other; we may have different programmes and all that. But there was this thing, the masses moved. Why did they move? They moved because the monopolies are still there, the landlord interest is still there. When we want to abolish land revenue, there comes a Minister saying that the historic system of taxation, handed down from what days, I do not know, must be adhered to. Therefore,

the discontent was organised, took the form in the elections of voting against you and these Ministries came. What should have happened to the Congress Party? I am no adviser to you; I do not propose to advise you because I do not think that you are now capable of being advised by anybody. (*Interruption*) The last step is finished. Some of my friends might have accused me of being a revisionist or a reformist or a moderate and all that, but how are the events proceeding? It is always good to retain some hope in the commonsense of man because there are men inside that Party also. I have not given them up for lost completely, though I have no desire to form any coalition with them or have defections. No, I do not want that.

When these things happened, when the people voted against you, I thought that there would be some review of your own thinking; may be, some criticism amongst each other, may be there were right or left or central groups amongst yourselves, but then I want to know what happened to them? What happened is yesterday's decision to topple all the Ministries. Who has won? That wing, that line of thinking has won which wants to topple any democratic criticism of the monopoly line, any democratic criticism of the pro-landlord line, any democratic criticism of the anti-people line. That group has won which said, "No, shut this out completely; otherwise we and everything that stands with us, i.e., monopolies, are gone". What is the use of repeating the donations that the *cement-walas* and *sugar-walas* are making? Everybody knows that. My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye is an expert in getting all these lists to you at any time. Why do these things follow? Monopoly capital is the source of corruption and no amount of moral lecturing on anybody's part will cure you of corruption, collective or personal or Ministerial or at whatever level it may be. They can buy and, therefore, what happened? Monopoly decided, "Disrupt non-Congress Ministries". Naturally, those who had no programme, those who had no guts, those who had no clear thinking, those who had no perspective of this country developing into a socialist one, could be bought, and that buying phenomenon is the defection. Very rarely you find honest defections. Honest defec-

[Shri S. A. Dange]  
 tions took place before the elections. After the elections, most of the defections are the expression of the same phenomenon, which has ruined the Congress Party, which has ruined the economy of this country and which has ruined the common man. Therefore, I do not support these defections even if they were to give me a majority; I do not want a defector to come to me and give me a majority. I want to stand by a programme; that programme has to be fulfilled and if, for that programme, I have to stand alone, I want to be alone because I have confidence in the masses; the masses' programme will be for me and not the programme of a Party. Therefore, what we tried was to form Fronts. People laugh at 'Fronts'. We do not want the exclusive rule of the Communist Party. Are we charitable? I am not charitable for the simple reason that the people of this country are not yet convinced that the Communist Party line alone is the correct line; therefore, I bowed down to the criticism even of the Party. Therefore, we said, "Shall we agree on any common thing? Shall we have a Front?". And now the Front idea has been accepted. But that does not mean that I do not have a programme I do defend my Party; I do defend the West Bengal Government and what it did; I still do defend the statement which somebody referred to but did need not name me. It was my statement, "The High Court judges also will have to be gheraoed". It was a shocking statement. I know that. Some people say that I have got in some quarters, an unmerited reputation of being reasonable. Well, I am reasonable, but at the same time I do stick like hard steel to certain things which I believe in. The judiciary in this country is not dependent on any abstract law and there is no such thing as an abstract law in any society.

Law is always the expression of the class that rules. It is not an expression of the Judges or their honesty or their belief. No, the law reflects the rule of the class. Manusmriti laid down—I do not want to quote Sanskrit in the presence of Mr. Jagannatha Rao—that the evidence of the Brahmin alone shall be believed without question. The evidence of the Kshatriya will be believed with a question, the evidence of a Vaishya will be doubted and the untouchable shall never be allowed to give any evidence in

a court of law. A whole section of the society was thus dis-enfranchised. And an exception was provided that only an untouchable, who has reached the age of 80 and over can be allowed to come and give evidence. Over 80—that means that for 80 years he must prove his loyalty to the ruling class and then alone he can be considered to be truthful. To-day that rule is gone, but the spirit remains the same, the spirit that when a rich man comes to the court, even the Judges try to get up, give him a chair, ask him whether his health is all right, and if he has a headache, with an aspirin, they say 'Give him a chair'. But when a labourer in tattered clothes comes to the court, then the Police shouts at him and the Constable runs at him. He says 'No, I have come to give evidence'. Then, stand erect', shouts the Judge. Have I not seen that? For forty years while working for the working classes in this country, I have seen what happens to the workers when they are hauled up before the courts and how the Judges behave. I have seen in the National Labour Commission of which I am a Member how the respectable Judges and others behave to witnesses who come in tattered clothes, ordinary workers and how they behave when others come with wonderful ties, in tip-top dress or with a Gandhi cap and so on. Do I consider this an impartial system? Apart from that, the Judges are bound down. Certain property concepts are inherent in the Constitution and they are bound to them. Therefore, if the just cause of a worker is not accepted and if the High Court rules that it shall arrest a worker under the Preventive Detention Act for a gherao, then I say 'You are as much an instrument of the ruling class as anybody else and, therefore, I shall have the right to gherao you also'. It is no question of disrespect to the judiciary. It is the concept of class law. Please understand this. In your Constitution it is embodied.

What are we doing in Bengal? What did we do that we deserve to be abused? In Naxalbari?—Yes, The essence of Naxalbari was a demand for possession of land from which eviction has taken place. I frankly differ from the thesis of Naxalbari. But I am not here to discuss the thesis between the two of us; No, not for your benefit or for your advice. But, ultimately, when some hundreds peasants come with bows and arrows, you make

such a huge thing out of: Peking radio talked about it. Can just a Peking radio talk about it defeat our country? Only by such talk can only any Party grow in this country? It cannot. Unless a talk has roots in the thinking of the people, in the masses of the people, no amount of Peking shouting is going to corrupt the masses of this country to run in favour of the thought of Mao Tse-Tung. Nothing is going to happen. Why do you make so much about Peking radio? In spite of Peking radio, did not people in this country defend the country in 1962? Did not the Communists defend the country? Therefore, you used first Naxalbari; then came the Gurdwara agitation and then Hindu-Muslim rioting. You tried all sorts of all methods to start a law and order situation to topple that Government, but you did not succeed. No doubt, the Front Parties were divided. You thought their division might help you.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) :** Gurdwara agitation was somebody else's game.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** The question was that our differences, it was thought, might help the Congress Party to defeat the Government. They were composed, an agreed line was being followed and when it was clear now that the Government might remain stable, you intervened. Therefore, what I am putting forward is a simple thing. On what ground do you dismiss us? Our performance in favour of the peasant is well known. You may say that we beat some landlord or we beat some rich peasant. If so, please arrest us and try us and give us the punishment. Or you may say that 'You beat some worker or some manager'; if so, arrest and give us the punishment.

17 Hrs.

But the fundamental point was that the peasants were being deprived of their natural dues. What have you done about it? You may, of course, ask us 'What have you done about it?' We in practice were encouraging the peasant and telling him 'Please do not give the jotedar the 75 per cent which he demands'. This is what we tell the worker. The wages in Bengal, you should know, are something like 20 to 30 per cent lower than in Bombay. Why is that so? The entrenched capital of Birlas, the tea planters and the mine-owners were not shaken so

far any trade union movement, an unfortunate fact of history. But we in Bombay during the last 30 years beat them down like anything, right from British days till now. We had wonderfully organised strikes there and we were able to raise the wage level. It is not that the wage level there is sufficient or that it is such as would not create any discontent. But the point is that there is some order and some kind of organisation there. There is some acknowledged industrial relation in the factories in Maharashtra and Bombay. It is not due to the philanthropic Congressmen at all, because the Congressmen are there in Calcutta and also in Punjab and nothing has happened in those two States, but it is due to the fact that we in Bombay had disciplined the workers by a furious strike struggle.

Somebody may ask 'Why did you not discipline the Calcutta employers'? Sir, there are differences between States and States, between blocks and blocks of working classes, between blocks and blocks of leaders and so on. I find my hon. friend Shri J.B. Kripalani murmuring something. I may tell him that I am not going to discuss the history of the trade union movement now. As to why it did not happen in Calcutta, we could discuss it later on. What I am discussing now is something else. It did not happen under you anywhere. So, it does not matter! I am only saying that we, in the Communist Party, were the absolute leaders of all this discontent and organisation in the city of Bombay. And elsewhere, at that time this did not happen. There was discontent, and in the factories people asserted 'This is the norm that should be followed', but employers would not follow it. But ultimately they have had to follow it.

See what is happening in the public sector. I was there yesterday at Hardwar and that was why I was not here to speak about Haryana. There was a strike there. A wonderful turbine plant is coming up there. 7000 people went on strike. Why? They had not been given the Gajendra-gadkar Commission's award; then the employers agreed and said 'Yes, we shall give you'; then they were not given the wage board award; again, the employers agreed and said 'We shall give you'. But the strike took place all the same, because

[Shri S. A. Dange]

there was no rule of promotion, no rule for settlement or anything of the kind, and the management believed that they could make the three unions quarrel and go on. Ultimately, all the three unions united and had a strike. So, it was settled ultimately. And we intervened and did the thing. Why should this happen?

Again, why was there a strike in Bhopal? Why is there a strike in Bhilai? My hon. friend Dr. Chenna Reddy on the other side has himself admitted that 'For God's sake, give us some procedure of recognising a union which has got the backing of the workers'. Ten years have gone. My party had given a slogan 'Recognition by ballot'. I was ridiculed and told 'Ah, recognition by ballot?' I was asked 'Ballot of all workers?', I said 'Yes, of all workers.' Why should they not agree to this? You could elect a Minister, a Chief Minister and the Prime Minister by ballot, but you can not elect your union by a ballot!

Now, what has happened? After ten years, the lesson has been learnt after so many sacrifices. The INTUC is recognised in Durgapur, the INTUC is recognised in Bombay. We called for a strike. The strike was complete. That was a ballot. They said 'No, no, strike is nothing'. The strike was there because they demanded three months' wages and you asked for six months' wages. Therefore, they had also struck along with you'. I said 'All right, you demand nine months' wages and try', but they would not do it.

So, ultimately, the result is this, and let me inform you of it. The mill-owners in Bombay, through their representative Mr. Naval Tata have agreed to this. Mr. Naval Tata said 'For God's sake, if this unrest can be resolved, all right, I agree to your ballot'. There is panic among the ranks of the employers. They gave evidence before the National Labour Commission saying 'We agree to the ballot, because we think that that is the only solution now.' Why were ten years wasted?

Why is Chenna Reddy still wasting time in the three or four steel plants where there is still trouble going on? Because he insists that Congress unions must be recognised.

Therefore, I am saying that your approach to the problem is wrong, your development of 20 years has brought retribution for the sins of the wrong policies. Those wrong policies were criticised by the masses in the form of nine non-Congress Ministries. It is not a criticism by the Communists alone. When the Swatantra got elected, some thought that certainly was no criticism, but I find that that also is some criticism. The Congress reaction was: borrow or buy defectors; topple by defections. Defections are creating an immoral atmosphere in the party politics of this country. Politics has to be based on party; there is no question about it. It is necessarily to be based on a party having a programme and trying to observe that programme. In the whole party relationship on which the politics of this country has to be based, you are bringing in a new element, that is, defection by bribery, by threats and all that.

Ultimately, what will be the result? I do not want to utter any threats. Now the Bengal Ministry has been toppled. You want to know where is the majority? Try to land in Calcutta today. Try. You will not succeed because there is complete closure. That is the verdict of the Bengal people against your most unjust action.

SHRI DWAIPAYAN SEN (Katwa) : That is not correct.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : It is the verdict of the Bengal people against your dictatorship. No dictatorship will survive such unity of the people. You cannot divide the people by calling one Communist, another Marxist, the third a Naxalbarist and the fourth something else.

AN HON. MEMBER : CIA.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : We will not discuss CIA now. When you will be toppled by the CIA agents, then we will have a discussion, not now. The CIA has been toppling many dictatorships and ousting many others. There are many examples in other countries. Why be side-tracked into that?

Therefore, I say : Please take note. You may beat down the people in Bengal by calling in the Army.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is already there.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** But remember that one day the infantryman of the Army who is a peasant by his parentage, is also going to remember that. Do not think that always the commanders decide things. The infantryman also can decide. The artilleryman can speak, the engineer can speak, and they are going to speak against—against you. You may ask 'Why are you so confident?' You may abuse my party as much as you like; you may abuse my Marxism as much as you like. But remember that from one-sixth of the world, it has come to nearly half the world, and the half is ultimately going to the full. There is no doubt about that.

You may topple any number of Ministries. You may put any number of Communists in Jail. You may shoot any number of Communists. It does not matter a damn thing because we know we are going to survive in this world and the world is going to be ours and not yours, of monopoly capitalism's.

I am not saying this of the Congress party. I am referring to the policy of a class. What instances can I give? Here are eminent economists who told us that devaluation is wonderful and it will save our economy, will increase our exports and imports. But exports went down, imports went down, everything went down, except the Minister who proposed it.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** He also went down slightly.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** The devaluation solution came from America. Then came the other, that wage freeze is the only solution. Freeze the wage of everybody, to begin with of government servants, and ultimately of everybody, except the Ministers. Seventy-five directors in this country are getting Rs. 3 lakhs per year. There was not a talk on the part of the Finance Minister of freezing or cutting down the directors' fees, but they want to attack our wages. Devaluation came from the World Bank, the wage freeze idea came from Mr. Wilson, from Britain. The two advices coexisted and the result is the ruin of the rupee. But here unfortunately they have a working class which is not led by

the Labour Party of England. It did not accept the wage freeze. They in Britain accepted, and what happened? Nine lakhs of unemployed for Britain is not a small thing, and ultimately the £ was devalued, and they are in a mess as much as you are in a mess. Therefore follow the World Bank, follow the socialism of the Labour Party, follow the socialism of Wilson, devaluation and wage freeze. The result is you will be ruining the economy of this country, and we will have to save it by means of our organisation, an organisation based on unity of the democratic forces.

I still want all the democratic forces here to unite. I do not want only one party to go ahead, no. Therefore, these programmes are there. I have given you enough material to think over, but still yours is a no.

And naturally, the toppling is continuing. In some places you cannot do it, in Kerala for example. Very hard to try. Even when we had a majority of two in 1957, they could not even buy the two from us. The Inspector General of Police was sent to buy, his letter was caught, Rs. 2 lakhs were offered to two members, just two, so that they could topple the Ministry. They failed. I am thankful to Nehru. Though on many things I did not agree with him, there was one thing in him. At that time, before the election Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said that if these fellows get a small majority, we are not going to allow them to form a Ministry. Perhaps Pandit Nehru's daughter went to make speeches against us at that time. It does not matter. But when a majority of two came, that man—known for his world reputation and his reputation for being a democrat, in spite of beating down strikes and firing, he had some respect for democracy, some respect—he did not agree. Even with a majority of two, he said, they shall form a Ministry, and the Ministry was formed, which survived for 28 months, and when you could not buy our members, when there was no defection, what did you do? You started law and order, you started the people's liberation movement, led by all sorts of funny people, and you toppled the Ministry by raising law and order problem.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

I am giving this example to serve as a warning to my friends of the DMK, to the Kerala Ministry which exists now, as a sort of warning even to the Orissa Government, though I do not agree with them on many things. Don't think that if you have got a sufficient majority, these gentlemen will stop from toppling you, because they cannot survive except on the basis of absolute power of monopoly capital, absolute power of their rightist section, absolute power which draws support when they are tottering from international finance of monopoly capital.

So, the inevitable line that they are going to follow is this, and the inevitable end of it I do not know. I do not want to be a prophet, I do not want to give threats.

One inevitable end is a complete strike in Bengal. Bengal *bandh* has taken place. We are certainly going to rouse the masses throughout the country against the danger of dictatorship that is coming. Today even Mr. Setalvad calls it constitutional dictatorship. That will be followed by simple dictatorship. And that thing is there already, is coming, but it has got still a civil mask, because the more and more you try to buttress your order by calling in the troops the more and more, the troops, rather the commanders, will be tempted to think: if we have to save these gentlemen all the time, why not take it within our own hands? Simple logic. And then there will be the day when the Constitution also will be toppled.

So, disrespect for the Constitution to serve class ends of the bourgeoisie and the landlords in this country and to pacify certain foreign demands is not going to save our democracy. If you have any respect left for it, if you do desire that the Constitution's laws, its conventions, its fundamental rights, its contents, should really be translated into practice then respect democracy. When it says that monopoly must not take place, how is it you are violating that Constitutional provision? And still, you abuse, accuse us that we are violating the Constitution and taking to undemocratic measures. Then the result will not be good for the country. I am not saying not good for you only. It will not be good for everybody. That ultimately we will find a way out of it is certain. Otherwise you see what your

indecision and bankruptcy of the policy is leading to?

My dear Chavan, I will address you: you are in charge of the tribal problems. What is being done there? The policy that this Government has is like this: it creates a problem, leaves the people quarrelling and then you sit on the top. When it comes nearer a solution, you create another problem and again sit on the top. They wanted to solve the Punjab problem; they came to an arrangement, as regards Haryana and Punjab. You put up Chandigarh in between for everybody to quarrel around and then sit on top. It is wonderful. This is the nice art of a magician who makes you believe that he has conceded a demand and yet, the thing goes wrong or something else happens as a result of which what has been achieved also goes to ruin.

What is happening in Maharashtra? We solved the problem of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Then, you put one point of quarrel of Belgaum around which the Maharashtrians and the Mysoreans go on quarrelling and you sit on the top. And Shri Mahajan walks in and says, "I will give you a solution." That is also no solution. You start the quarrel between Mysore and Kerala—whether this village or that taluk or that district of Karargode should go to one or the other—and then again you sit on the top! This sort of thing would not help. You tried that with regard to the tribals. And then you have armed Nagas. The Nagas did not believe in polite words. They said: as gentlemen, you do not concede; all right; we also do not concede. You will send the troops and resort to section 144; they say, we will have the guns and our 144, and for 10 years you are not able to stop them; it is ten years now. And the Mizos followed and the Khasis are going to follow; and the Mikirs are also going to follow. You are unable to solve the whole problem of the tribals because you try to impose on them your capitalist system, your norms, your methods of thinking. A State must have a Governor; a State must have seven Ministers and a State must have a big carriage drawn by four horses wherein the Speaker should go! And with all this, if we calculate the cost, you say to the tribals, who demand a State, "you are not viable." And if you are not viable, you are gone. After all, what is viability? Viability is based on the fiction of bour-

geoisie order. They have a wonderful forest wealth; they have got minerals and they have got oil and everything. Now, that is all grabbed by these gentlemen. What is left to them is a solitary bamboo with one small hut, and if they have got bows and arrows, about that also you create trouble. And then you ask them, "How can you form a separate viable State?" Then you tell the people, "if they want a separate State the others also want to share that wealth," and then you make them quarrel. Is this the talk you are going to have with them? This will ultimately result in what? They have got a border with Pakistan. You will say, "Ah, now you are speaking the truth." Yes. I am speaking the truth. The Nagas have got their weapons. When you try to reach them they slip away. Finished. You cannot do anything. Then, when they get confronted with your weapons, they slip away to Burma. How are you going to solve this problem? Are you going to solve this problem this way? The tribals are ours; the hill people are ours. Can't we demarcate in such a way that the interests of both are served and that both retain their independent identity in order to solve their problems? And if we as the Communist party from West Bengal go and preach to them and organise them and try to tell them that you can retain your land in spite of all these rich gentlemen from the zamindari, then, you say this is "Naxalbari, independent empire", and then the idiotic Peking Radio comes in. They are in a hurry to show that everything that happens in this world is a projection,—under Hinduism of the ancient *parabrahma*, and in the modern period, a projection of the new *parabrahma* called Mao Tse-tung! Why side-track things by such a thought? You are not going to gain thereby. The people are just immune to such things. When you shout against them, Peking Radio and all that, the people say, "What about us? What about the AIR" where they have formed a union and they want to get a basic wage of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month. Somebody said here that the wages of the AIR artistes are lower than the wages of the municipal scavenger in the city of Bombay. With such an AIR, what kind of patriotism are you going to blare forth when the scavengers get more pay than the artistes of the All India Radio? Then naturally the Peking Radio is going to overwhelm you. In spite of all preachings of patriotism, there is such

a thing as simple self-interest. In spite of all patriotism every Minister has to argue about his salary and allowances. That cannot be avoided.

My submission finally is this. I do not want to talk about other policies. I do not want to quote facts. Other policies are wrong. There is the foreign policy. I do not want to talk about it now.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Shri Dange is rather angry that the scavengers get more than the radio artistes.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I am not angry that the scavengers get more, I am angry that the artistes and the culture which they represent get less. So it is better to be a man with a broom in the streets of Bombay than to be a man with a brain trying to sing beautiful songs on the radio to please the masses. That is your sense of values. I am talking about that (*Interruption*). Your criticism would be just if you were to say that the salary of the ministers should be less than that of the scavengers in Bombay. Then I can respect that democracy and criticism, not otherwise.

However, my point is this. Unless the basic policies are changed, this toppling of one or two ministries is not going to help. The masses are led on to revolt by such policies. We are bringing into contempt the whole system of democracy and the result will be that nobody will have any respect left for democracy. Then you will rely on law and order, and law and order never can survive the united revolt of the masses in a country because here law and order necessarily is based on exploiting interests of a certain class.

Therefore, what I would tell is this, let the governments survive on their own merit. If you want to test public opinion by all means we are ready to test public opinion any time. But then apply the rule impartially. Then the rule to be applied impartially is that rule which subsists in every democracy—the right of recall. Any representative elected who loses the confidence of his electorate should be liable for recall and that electorate should have the right to recall him. Are you prepared to accept that thing. The right to recall should be a fundamental right of democracy. When the masses lose faith in their representative who went on the basis of one programme

[Shri S. A. Dange]

and who the next day was found to be hobnobbing with Aminchand Pyarelal or somebody, then the masses should have the right to recall him. If a representative gets the confidence of the workers on the basis of a trade union programme and if he signs an agreement against the workers, the workers should have the right to recall him. You do not do that. If you want to have a really democratic principle of testing public opinion to be observed, please do it; we have no objection. We are prepared to test our following by means of elections any time. But this half-way house move of a fifteen-vote Chief Minister with 130 hiding behind him, not daring to acknowledge that they support him but quietly telling the Governor that they support him—some of them do not even dare to go to the Assembly; not that anybody is going to beat them because with Shri Swaran Singh's great army and Shri Chavan's great police force who can beat them; what is the use of beating them—that does not help. . .

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** And Shri Sheo Narain in Parliament.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** This kind of a ridicule of democracy should be halted, a real test be taken and the present ministry be again restored. If you want to do justice to the Constitution and democracy, start again, restore these governments as they were and have a trial if you like in any other democratic way that is provided for any in proper democratic thinking.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** Have a telephonic talk with Shri Gurnam Singh today.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** I have not been able to follow the hon. Member. Any day, between Shri Piloo Mody and yourself you will lose—I step aside. Therefore, what I am saying finally is this, that these developments are going to lead to very unhappy events, because lives are going to be lost. The masses in Bengal are going to protest, and there is going to be a determined effort to see that no dictatorship is imposed on the people of Bengal. The workers are going to fight for their rights, whether it is President's Rule, or Mir Jaffar's rule, which you have supported just now, or misrule by 17 plus 130 with manifestos of support from Birlas of the Hazari report fame and all that; that is not going to solve the problem. Therefore, please take this as a warning for a bigger thing to come, this

bigger thing of mass protest, which you should try to cure not by means of trying to impose military dictatorship in this country but by means of conceding the democratic demands of the people and by seeking faithfully to translate even your own pronouncements on the question of the rights of the workers, peasants, middle classes and so on.

This is my appeal. And this appeal should not be treated as minus any strength. We have got some strength and the Democratic Front has got far more strength than the Congress in Bengal. I will give a small example, though I do not want to go into the details. Take the middle classes, the educated people. In the Roorkee Engineering college engineers are trained but they are unemployed. Machines are brought but factories are closing down. When the Prime Minister went to give them some convocation address or some such thing, they all walked out. Have all these middle class engineers turned Communists? No. It is sheer criticism of the system that is before them.

The masses are getting desperate and you are also getting desperate, because you cannot hold them back. So, in the class of these two desperations, if a dictatorship intervenes and tries to solve it, it is no solution either for your line or for our line, if at all your line is based upon your original thinking, which it is not. Therefore, my appeal to all Congressmen, to all Members of Parliament, to all people, even to the people in the Swatantra Party who in this House have said "We agree with the suppression of the Bengal Government" is this. They do not know, their fate will not be better than ours when it comes to a real test. Their fate will not be better than ours. Now they may have certain mines and certain banks. Then one group of bankers may fight another group of bankers and you will be the loser and they will be the gainers; you will not be the gainer. In this quarrel of bankers, they should have taken some advice, some hint from us. They should not have extended support to the suppression of the Bengal Ministry.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** While the bankers are fighting, you should be in a bunker!

**SHRI S. A. DANGE :** I am agreeable to that proposition. But the point is this, that



in order to put me in a bunker Shri Chavan will have to take the help of this bunk which is sitting by my side. And in this battle between a bunk and a gentleman who wants to use dictatorship, who will win everybody knows. Therefore, do not be so complacent. Ultimately, you will be the goat that will be sacrificed, and a fat one at that.

So, I do want to close with a request and a solemn prayer that I hope this country will not go down under the dictatorship of a party which has betrayed its promises, to be followed by a dictatorship which will be worse, if it is military dictatorship, though I have got some faith in the good sense of the army also. They also, I think, believe in some norms of democracy, though no democracy is allowed to them, so far as personal life and their collective life is concerned. Still, I hope the events in the future will be decided by the masses in action and not by the bayonets in action. That is my only submission to this House.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA** (Bangalore): Sir, for over an hour we had the benefit of a lecture on Communism. The whole speech was full of the excellences of Communism and how the day a proletarian dictatorship is established in this country everything will turn into gold.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE**: There was none in Haryana; no Communist dictatorship.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**: So far as the Congress Party is concerned, Shri Dange knows that we are not the people who close our minds to beneficial ideas, be they from one party or the other. The strength of the Congress Party is in the absorption of good ideas, whereas the weakness of the Opposition parties is that they stick to their own ideas irrespective of consequences or irrespective of their application to this country. So far as I am concerned I would like to subscribe to any theory which makes this country prosperous and happy.

The other day we had plenty of literature supplied to us about the 50th anniversary of Russia. I like Russia; therefore, I do not mean any disrespect to it. Only by way of illustration I want to bring to the notice of my hon. friends one thing.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE**: Only, you do not like that it has lived 50 years. That is all.

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**: For the last 50 years they have worked for economic progress but still are my hon. friend, Shri Dange, and his colleagues in a position to say that it has reached the full level of prosperity and plenty? If you survey the world picture, it is the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway and Sweden—which have got the highest standard of life.

**SHRI S. A. DANGE**: And yours? What about you?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**: If you go further south in Europe, it is Switzerland that has got the highest standard of life. If you come to Asia, it is Japan. Whether it is China or whether it is Russia, they are still lagging behind. That is an admitted fact. More so in foodstuffs. All the time they hold conference on peace. Some of them here are their followers. I very much wish that on the day of the Revolution, in the Red Square, before the Kremlin, there was some evidence of the peaceful intention of this Communist country. I would have very much liked that.

**AN HON MEMBER**: Why did you not ask the Prime Minister that she should not go there?

**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**: I have gone there.

Instead of parading the kind of foodstuffs they grow, the clothes they produce, the radios they manufacture which makes for human happiness, they exhibit the latest weapons of destruction. I do not support America. It may be that they have manufactured or are using them. It may be that the Russians have manufactured and are not using them. But have these Communist nations, which stand for the underdog and to fight poverty, really fought and succeeded in that war against poverty? The very fact that they are exhibiting weapons of war and might shows that they are more conscious of something other than what is called fighting poverty and making people happy and prosperous.

Shri Dange was making a very beautiful exposition of class war. I would like to ask my Communist friends whether the party bureaucracy in the Communist society is not the brahmin caste that he was condemning all the time. They are the people who get everything that is best, who enjoy

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

power the most, who have got political as well as administrative power in their hands. No brahmin class ever enjoyed so much power and privilege as does the Communist Party bureaucracy in a Communist country.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Are you a brahmin yourself? Why are you so much touched by a reference to the brahmins?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: He wanted that we should not divide people and rule. If we had really succeeded, as he says, in the policy of divide and rule, we would not have lost in 9 States. In fact, the quarrel within the Congress is so great and widespread that none of our leaders has been able to tackle it successfully. It is because of that we have lost the elections in many States. It is not because of the failure of our policies. That is not the correct picture to give to the country.

Here, listening to Mr. Dange's speech, I was struck with pain to see that every reference he made was to create an incitement in the ranks of jawans against the Army officers. I learn it on authority that this strategy of putting the jawans against the officers has been taken as a matter of strategy by the Communist Party. The Government has to be alert. Because they have failed by democratic methods to capture majority opinion in the country, they now think that it is very easy to capture the imagination of the armed forces in order to stage a revolution in the country... (Interruption).

SHRI S. A. DANGE: On a personal explanation. I did not say anything against the commanders or the officers of the Army. I was talking about the infantry men.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: The way he was talking about the Army, the jawans being ruled and all that, clearly shows that he was speaking in a way that people who read all this, the people who are not well-educated in the Army, may get angry against the officers and prepare themselves for a revolution.

Then, he spoke of Nagas and other hill tribes. What was he doing all the time? He wanted to incite the people of Nagaland and of other hill areas against the Congress Government. When he referred to the recent incidents in Ranchi, where he

spoke with such approbation of students who staged demonstration against the Prime Minister, he was doing the same kind of incitement. I remember an incident. Once on a high road, a cyclist was knocked down by a car. There was a photographer. Now, the man who was knocked down wanted to go to the hospital for treatment as soon as possible. This photographer said, "Don't go; stand like that. I want to take your photograph." It is something like that the Communist Party is doing in India. For his professional purposes, the photographer wanted the cyclist to bear the pain and stand there so that he could take a photograph. Here is a party which wants to exploit every opportunity, right or wrong, in order to create a situation so that they may establish their political dictatorship.

Sir, he was talking about the United Front. I submit to you, honestly, that some of us here, in this House—I cannot speak for all—are happy that there are non-Congress Ministries in India, particularly because this political power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely—I have seen the mightiest of persons getting absolutely corrupt . . .

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Therefore, you are out of power.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I am happy to be out. Even if Mr. Ranga wants to embrace me or Mr. Dange wants to embrace me, I will keep myself aloof. I may tell you, and we are also students of history, we know what the Communists did to Chiang-Ki-Sheik who wanted to come to some compromise with the Communists. The Communist strategy is to get hold of opportunities of compromise and then swallow the other party lock, stock and barrel.

These are the things which are self-evident in their own propaganda books. Therefore, even if they want, no democrat will ever subscribe to the theory of coalition with the people who have no faith in democracy. If it is a United Front, let it be. The question that has arisen in the light of what has been said by Mr. Dange all the time for one hour is more the question of Front. Those who believe in democratic principles or institutions have to put up a common front against those who believe in prole-

tarian dictatorship and suppression of individual liberty and citizens' rights. Here is a warning for every one of us, be it Swatantrites or Jan Sanghies or PSP, here is a warning he has given : unless we have a United Front irrespective of our small differences regarding the working of democratic institutions, this country is sure to lose democracy; the Constitution that was so painstakingly framed is sure to be subverted by those elements who have no faith in democracy. I ask him honestly has the Communist Party any faith in democratic institutions or the Constitution? Merely because there is a phrase, we are not going to be misled. If the German State, which is a Communist State, is called the German Democratic Republic, it is not going to be a democracy; if the other part of Germany is called the Republican Germany, it does not cease to be a democracy. Therefore, many a time most of us are misled by misleading slogans and names coined for political purposes. But in India people are too shrewd and, therefore, they see the things for themselves. It is for that reason that repeatedly the people of India rejected the Communist Party. If the virtues of the Communist Party were so great, by this time, by democratic processes, they would have had the majority not only in some areas; but throughout India . . . (*Interruptions*). If by democratic processes the Communist Party is going to get a majority, let them get. I will be the first man to accept their rule. When I made my speech in the Constituent Assembly when the Fundamental Rights Chapter was accepted, I had made the same observation . . .

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I promise that we would not liquidate him.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My friend is very generous to me. He says that he will not liquidate me nor will the Congress Party liquidate me. Therefore, I am safe between the two.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he in the Congress?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : He was making a great point about the right to recall. Could I respectfully ask my hon. friend in what Communist country is there this right to recall? At least we have the right to criticise the Ministers, criticise the man who crosses the floor and even bring

him to odium. Could any such thing be done to any member of the Communist Party or a member of the Presidium in China or Russia?

These things are hurled at the Congress which has done much to bring democracy into existence, safeguarding the rights and liberties to the people to the extent that we tolerated all the antics and illegal things that the West Bengal Government did for over six months. Let my hon. friends consider this. Was it democratic for some people to do this? I would not make allegations against the Party because I have no proof. And I am not one of those who will make reckless allegations. Was it right for a Member of Parliament, Mr Bimalkanti Ghosh, to be man-handled in the way it was done? Please ask for a moment what will happen if any one of the Opposition Members received that treatment? Probably there would be a furore in this House. Probably the tempers would have risen so much that some of the furniture would have been burnt here. But, the Congress Party, having been trained in restraint, self-control, we digested not only the injury but the insult also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Why did you beat Mr. Madhu Limaye in the Elections?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : So far as Mr. Madhu Limaye is concerned, I do not know the facts, I have written a letter to him which must be in his file, he knows it, sympathising and supporting him in his rights. I am not advocating that the Congress Party people must beat anyone. The tragedy staged was that Mr. B. P. Jha, a labour leader, was murdered. By whom? I would ask the Communist Parties there to clarify, to prove who was responsible for this.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Not we.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The chaos in governmental organization went to that pitch that when two sections of clerks were quarrelling in the Writer's Building, that is, the Secretariat in Calcutta, the Chief Minister went there to pacify but he was also slapped. That is the kind of democracy that was practised by the Ministry of the United Front. In fact most of us in the Congress Party were aggrieved that Government of India was hesitant, apologetic and could not take a firm and deter-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

mined stand against those forces which were subverting democracy. We are for safeguarding the rights of the poor. We want to stand by the underdog. In fact that is the only qualification by which the Congress is surviving today. May be we have done it not so satisfactorily as you expect—I concede that. But that is our main purpose. And what is the purpose in making the poor and the illiterate get into a mood of dis-satisfaction so as to destroy buses, trams, fields, crops and everything useful?

Sir, the other day I was in Calcutta. There is not only tragedy but some comedy in the situation the Communist Parties have worked up. A man was going with a basketful of fruits to his house. A mob caught hold of him and asked him 'Keep the fruit basket down.' He had to obey because there were hundreds of them. Then they asked him 'How many people are there in your house? He said 'I, my wife and three children. We are five in all.' Then take five fruits and leave the rest. We will distribute them', shouted the mob. That is the kind of mob rule that was rampant in the streets of Calcutta.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): At least five fruits were given. It was not robbery, no dacoity.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I would ask Mr. Nambiar one question. As soon as he goes out of the Parliament House, if I rob him of his tie, his coat and pen and give them to the sweepers here, I would like to know, how he would feel.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I will do it gladly.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Instead of saying that he is glad after I have asked him, if he was so sincere about it, he would have given them and come into the House.

Sir, we have reached a stage where all of us in this country who have worked for a quarter of a century and more for the establishment of democratic institutions in this country, have to wake up. Those of us who have faith in democratic institutions, have to wake up. I may tell you that the real danger siren has been sounded by Shri S. A. Dange and his other colleagues. They have been giving the warning. We do not take note of it; merely because they speak in sweet language. They say it by way of

a joke, we treat it lightly, and think that they are not going to do some such thing. I say, all parties which have faith in democracy have to safeguard it with their blood, with their sweat and with determination. Most of us who fought British imperialism. I assure you, are not going to be frightened by Dange or Nambiars. Even today he has asked us to go before the people. I tell you in all humility, let him address any meeting, and I shall also go and address the meeting. If he wants to be labour man, I am prepared for it, and if I do not win the masses over to my side, if such an opportunity is given to me, I would rather . . .

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayaiuki): Let him go to Calcutta and address the meeting in the Parade Grounds today. I would call Comrade Dange also to go there and address; let Shri Hanumanthaiya also go to Calcutta and address the meeting and let us see what would happen.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Shri Hanumanthaiya can address a meeting anywhere.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: This is parliamentary warfare and let it be there. Each party invites its speakers for its public meeting, and if the Congress Party invites me, I am prepared to go.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Congress is dead in Bengal.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: It is not my personal affair; therefore, I cannot go there without an invitation to me. Not only will I go if I am invited . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: He will go with police guard.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Even if the Congress invites him, unless the military accompanies him, he will not go there.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: My hon. friends are obsessed with the idea of the military, because they want this proletarian dictatorship to be supported by the military.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: That is a big problem, and my hon. friend will not be able to understand it.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Take the picture of Bengal and Haryana. Democratic Ministries were . . .

MR SPEAKER: So, he is coming to the subject now.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Generally, I do not differ from you, but I protest against this remark of yours.

MR. SPEAKER : No, let him please listen to me. Let him wait for a minute.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : No, I would not.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry he has misunderstood me. Let him hear me first.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I must be heard before you say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry he has misunderstood me.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I must be heard before you reply. I am not going to take it like that.

MR. SPEAKER : All right; let him go ahead.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : When the Opposition Members speak . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Let him wait for a minute.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : No, I would not wait.

When the Opposition Members wander all over the world and speak you listen to them patiently.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give him some more time.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : But when a Congress Member speaks, you are interfering, and you cut jokes and so on. I protest against this procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I would give him time. I have not said that I would not give him more time.

Would the hon. Member kindly hear me ? I said that now he had begun his speech proper. All the while, he was replying to Shri S. A. Dange. I think he did not hear me properly; he did not understand me aright. All the while, all this half an hour or so, he was replying to Shri S. A. Dange, but now he has come to the subject of Bengal and Haryana. I have not even rung the bell. I thought that he would continue even tomorrow. I do not know why he got excited.

I thought that he was replying to Shri S. A. Dange all the while and now he had come to the subject. It is not that he has to finish in three minutes. I do not want Shri Hanumanthaiya to finish even in these three minutes that remain today; he can continue his speech tomorrow, because Shri S. A. Dange also had taken one hour nearly, and he has taken only about 25 minutes; I do not mind his taking another 10 or 15 minutes more tomorrow also. I think he did not hear me properly, nor did he understand me properly.

I was thinking that till now he was replying to Shri S. A. Dange's speech. That was exactly what I meant.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I am afraid you are doing some injustice to me . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Let both the hon. Members resume their seats.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I think you are doing some injustice to me when you say that, because he was not replying to me; he was only discussing the Soviet Union and all that, about which I never spoke at all.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why there should be any excitement. Let there be no excitement here. I never meant anything against anyone. I was only saying that Shri Hanumanthaiya was coming just now to the subject of the no-confidence-motion; namely Bengal and all those things; this is for the first time that he has mentioned those names. I thought that till now he was replying to some theoretical things about democracy about communism and all that. That was good. I did not want him to finish in the next three minutes. I had not rung the bell even once so far. I want him to speak for another fifteen minutes or so tomorrow morning also. I have absolutely no objection to that. I have not rung the bell even once today for him. I do not know how he thinks that I am not allowing him.

Let him continue now. I have never rung the bell also till now.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am guided by your advice. Let this incident pass.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : It has passed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is a mis-guided missile.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Shri Dange made a great virtue . . .

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : He has come back to Shri Dange again.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : . . . out of the gherao that some people staged against the High Court.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : We are talking about Haryana. He forgets that.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Tomorrow I will continue. I will deal with Bengal and Haryana first as he suggests.

MR. SPEAKER : May I now ring the bell and say that it is 6 O'clock now and he might continue tomorrow ?

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.00 HRS.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 23, 1967/Agrahayana 2, 1889 (Saka).*

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