

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



PART 60 51-60

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 3, 1968/Vaisakha 13, 1890  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA  
(Dausa)—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Beni Shanker  
Sharma ...

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
No. 1617

MR. SPEAKER : Questions 1617 and  
1618, can be taken up together. The hon.  
Minister may read the answers to both.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure on Ministers

\*1617. SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of maintaining a Minister,  
Minister of State and a Deputy Minister,  
respectively including his remuneration,  
perquisites, allowances and the office  
establishment ; and

(b) the scale of travelling charges and  
allowances for each category of Minister  
and the amount of average travelling ex-  
penses charged or incurred by each cate-  
gory in a year, including foreign tours ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A statement  
containing the requisite information is laid  
on the Table of the House. [Placed in  
Library. See No. LT 1151/68].

(b) The scale of travelling charges and  
allowances is contained in the Salaries  
and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 and  
the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treat-  
ment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957.  
Information about the average travelling  
expenses incurred on each category of  
Ministers is not available but on the basis  
of the budget provision for the year 1968-  
69, the average comes to about Rs. 30,000  
per annum for a Minister (including a  
Deputy Minister).

Minister's Tours

\*1618. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) the number of days for which the  
Central Ministers of the Cabinet, Ministers  
of State and Deputy Ministers remained  
on tour in the country and abroad during  
1967-68 ;

(b) the expenses incurred on T.A. of  
the Ministers ;

(c) the expenses otherwise incurred  
during the tours ; and

(d) the foreign exchange expended by  
each Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). In-  
formation is being collected and will be  
laid on the Table of the House.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी  
ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उन में मन्त्रियों एवं  
राज्य मन्त्रियों के मकानों का भाड़ा 7,800  
रुपये साल का बताया गया है, लेकिन मैं

समझता हूँ कि बाजार दर से वह बाड़ा 7,800 रुपये महीने से कम नहीं होगा। इस लिए ये आंकड़े सही स्थिति को नहीं बताते हैं। अतएव मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है कि एक संसद-सदस्य और मन्त्री के वेतन, भत्ते और अन्य सुविधाओं में आकाश पाताल का अन्तर है। इस सदन में सभी दलों का यह मत है कि देश में आर्थिक विषमता को दूर किया जाये। इसी उद्देश्य से हमने राजा-महाराजाओं और जमींदारी प्रथा का उन्मूलन किया। किन्तु अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है कि चैरिटी बिगिन्ज एट होम। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि संसद-सदस्यों और मन्त्रियों के बीच की दूरी कुछ अधिक नहीं है, इसलिए उन के वेतन, भत्तों आदि में जो विषमता है, क्या वह उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

**SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY :** The salaries of Ministers have been fixed by an Act of Parliament and the rules framed under that Act. The Members' salaries have also been fixed likewise. I do not know whether the hon. Member wants the emoluments of the Members to be increased. Anyway, it is the will of the House that prevails in this matter.

श्री बेरौी शंकर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय को यह स्मरण होगा कि हमारे राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी ने स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम सब राजभवनों को अस्पताल या विद्यालयों में परिवर्तित करेंगे। आज दिल्ली में बहुत से ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जो तम्बुओं में चलाये जा रहे हैं और उनमें इन गर्मी के दिनों में विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों की क्या अवस्था होती है, उस का केवल अन्दाज किया जा सकता है। इसकी तुलना में हमारे मंत्रीगण बड़ी शान और आराम के साथ वातानुकूलित कोठियों में रहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री लोग कम से कम अपनी कोठियों को विद्यार्थियों के लिये स्कूलों के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये देंगे।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : मैं यह कहना ठीक नहीं मानता कि मंत्री लोग बड़े आराम के साथ अपनी कोठियों में रहते हैं। जितनी कम से कम सुविधाएँ एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को दी जानी चाहिये, जिसे सरकारी काम करना है, केवल उतनी ही सुविधायें मंत्रियों को दी जाती हैं। मेरे ब्याल से यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि मन्त्री लोग किसी तरह की लक्खरी में रहते हैं या ऐसी सुविधायें लेते हैं, जो नहीं लेनी चाहिये।

**SHRI UMANATH :** The recent AICC session held in Hyderabad was attended by some of the Ministers of the Union Cabinet. I understand that, while their journey was mainly to attend the session, certain name-sake official functions were arranged so as to claim T.A. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any such Ministers who attended the AICC session had claimed T.A. for that journey, and secondly, whether there is any procedure with regard to claiming of T.A. under the said circumstances, and if not, whether Government propose to lay down any procedure.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I think, this question has once been replied to in this House. I do not have the information at present. If the hon. Member wants, I can collect the information.

**SHRI UMANATH :** He has not replied to the second part of my question, namely, whether there is any procedure with regard to that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He says he does not have the information now, and if the hon. Member wants, he will collect it.

**SHRI UMANATH :** I wanted to know whether there is any procedure with regard to that.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** There is no such procedure.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** My question pertains to 1618—Ministers' tours abroad,

London has become the Mecca for Indian Ministers who go there whenever they find an opportunity to go there in the same gluttonous fashion as children pick up black berries. In the context of that, may I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, visited London during the last October to study matters of crime detection at the Scotland Yard Police Station in London, and if so, may I know the extent to which the crime has gone down or the crime has been detected in this country after he has come back from London, fully educated in Scotland Yard.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I received an invitation from the Government of the United Kingdom for a visit. It was not specifically to study crime detection and all that. When this invitation came, this was accepted by me with the concurrence of the Prime Minister. They asked me what I would like to see and I gave them certain items of my interest, and I am glad to say that the hon. Member, who asked this question, was also in London at that time. I had a round here and there... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** If both of them were invited, there was nothing wrong.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** Just a personal explanation. I was also in London at that time but I did not go to London to learn crime detection matters in Scotland Yard, which the Minister did. I was only interested in knowing the extent to which crime has been detected in this country after he had come back from London.

**श्री बे० ना० कुरील :** हमारे देश में मंत्रियों और संसद-सदस्यों को जो वेतन, भत्ते और अन्य सुविधायें मिलती हैं, क्या वे संसार के दूसरे प्रजातांत्रिक मुल्कों के मुकाबले में कम हैं या ज्यादा ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** यह प्रश्न मिनिस्टर्स के सम्बन्ध में है। संसद सदस्यों को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कहां कम मिलता है और कहां ज्यादा, इसकी सूचना इस समय हमारे पास नहीं है।

**श्री वलराज मधोक :** माननीय सदस्य ने मंत्रियों के बारे में भी पूछा है। मंत्री महोदय बता दें कि दूसरे देशों की तुलना में हमारे मंत्रियों को कम मिलता है या ज्यादा।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** डिप्टी मिनिस्टर फार इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेन्ट, श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले विदेश-यात्रा के लिए गये थे। वह भेरे अश्रद्धे दोस्त हैं। इस लिये मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि जाने से पहले उन्हें मिनिस्ट्री आफ फिनांस से क्लीयरेंस नहीं मिली थी और वह बगैर क्लीयरेंस के ही बाहर चले गये; उसके बाद मिनिस्ट्री आफ फिनांस ने उनको क्लीयरेंस दिया ? अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास यह सूचना नहीं है, तो क्या वह इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी करके सदन को सूचित करेंगे ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इस की सूचना इस वक्त भेरे पास नहीं है।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** क्या मंत्री महोदय एन्क्वायरी कर के बतायेंगे ? It is a very important thing.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We shall definitely find out.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next Question..... Mr. Patodia.....

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** One supplementary in this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, no. Next Question.

#### Growth Rate of Population

\*1619. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in *National Herald* of the 25th March, 1960 that the growth rate of population in most States in the North Zone is higher than All India average ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the causes of the same; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the news item. The natural growth rate of population, in effect, is the difference between the birth rate and death rate. In most of the Northern Zone States even the 1961 Census results showed higher birth rate and lower death rate than the All India average during the period 1951-60. Consequently these States had a higher natural growth rate.

The Census Organisation undertook population projections during the intercensal period. These were done on the basis of the birth and death rates observed during the preceding census and by applying certain assumptions regarding changes in these rates expected during the intercensal period.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In these six northern States, as compared to 1961, in 1967-68, the population has gone up by 9.6 million which works out to be slightly more than 3 per cent annually. May I know from Government what according to them is the normal ideal rate of growth per year, and how this rate compares with that normal ideal rate of growth?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: We are adopting family planning methods, and I do not think that we have come to any conclusion yet about the normal growth rate of population in this country.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I wanted to know the normal ideal rate of growth.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: It is only a comparative thing. Nobody can say what the normal ideal is.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It seems the loop has failed in north India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What is the growth rate in the southern and eastern States as compared to that in the northern States during the same period. Before

1951, the growth rate in north India was lower compared to the growth rate in the eastern and southern regions. May I know what the specific reasons are in the opinion of the Government, which have contributed to a higher growth rate in the northern States as compared to that in the south in the course of the last fifteen years?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: In the southern States also the rate of growth is as much as in the northern States and there is not much difference because it is more than the all-India average. In a number of States like Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal, the growth rate observed was higher than the all-India average.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: How much was it?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: I have got a long table giving the figures for each State. I can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Apart from the increase in the birth-rate, may I know whether migration from Pakistan as well as the southern States to these northern States also contributes to the increase in the population and if so, by what percentage?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: In the calculation of these figures, we have not taken into account the migration of population; except perhaps in Delhi where the percentage of growth is very high, in other places, it has not been taken into consideration.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The birth-rate is increasing and the death-rate is declining, and as a consequence, the population has a tendency to grow. In view of this, may I know whether Government would consider legalising abortion?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: That is for the Health Ministry to answer.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a personal question; such personal questions should not be answered.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY :** It has been acknowledged that the population of those places which are very backward and poor grows at a higher rate than in those places which are more affluent. So, is it a fact that the northern States are poorer than the other States in India and, therefore, the rate of growth is more there ?

**SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY :** With regard to this rate, I want to place before you our projection of the population for the next ten years. The rise is due to the fact that the death-rate is expected to fall faster than the birth-rate during this period. The growth-rate would progressively decline and would be 23.8 per thousand per annum for the period 1971-75 and 19.5 per thousand per annum for the period 1976-80. These are the assumptions of the expert committee set up by the Planning Commission.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** What is the incentive that the Centre is giving for the effective implementation of family planning in the various States ? So far, the attitude of the Centre acts rather as a disincentive for the States that are effectively implementing the family planning programmes.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now, Shri A. Sreedharan.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** My question has not been replied to.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think he has no answer to that question.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** We are only handling the census part of this operation. The family planning part is handled by some other Ministry.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Is there any State in the Union where the growth of the female population is more than the growth of the male population, and if so, what steps are being taken by Government to equalise the population so as to avoid the creation of a lopsided society ?

**SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY :** I have

got the all-India average. I do not have the figures for each State.

#### Use of Foreign Money in General Elections

+

\*1620. **SHRI P. GOPALAN :**  
**SHRI UMANATH :**  
**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**  
**SHRI K. RAMANI :**  
**SHRI T. P. SHAH :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Questions No. 379 and No. 934 on the 1st March, 1968 and 29th March, 1968 respectively and state :

(a) when Government have received the CBI report in respect of the use of foreign money both during the last General Elections and for other purposes ;

(b) whether Government have completed the examination of the report ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the examination is likely to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) to (d). The report of the Intelligence Bureau is still under examination. As there are a number of important issues involved, the examination will take some more time.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN :** Recently it has been disclosed by Government themselves that a number of institutes, organisations and even individuals in India have received CIA money which was channelled through the Asia Foundation, and at last Government have taken the decision to wind up the activities of this Foundation for the crime of having accepted CIA money.

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have made any inquiry into the various aspects of the activities of the institutes, organisations and individuals which have received CIA money through this organisation in India.

Moreover, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have tried to find out the nature of the intelligence activities that some of these organisations are indulging in and whether Government would agree to constitute a

parliamentary committee to go into the activities of these institutes and organisations and individuals. Lastly, what guarantee can Government give that even after the termination of the activities of this Foundation the CIA money will not flow into the hands of some of the individuals and organisations in India which is more harmful to the interests of the country?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I think this question was thoroughly discussed here and I had given all the facts.

As far as the Asia Foundation is concerned, it was found out that they had received money from the CIA, and that was ground enough for us. . .

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Directly ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** At least once or a few times they had explained that they had received without their knowledge money from the CIA. But that was ground enough for us to discontinue the activities of the Asia Foundation. But it is not our information that the money that came was used for any espionage purposes. Most of the projects that were undertaken by the Asia Foundation were undertaken after examination by the Education Ministry, and, therefore, there is no question of making any further inquiries about it.

As far as the Foundation itself is concerned, I think they are in the final stages of winding up their operations here and there is no question of further pursuing the matter in that case.

It is not the intention of Government to appoint any parliamentary committee in this matter.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN :** I would like to put a specific question to the hon. Minister, expecting a categorical reply.

Some time back, there was a report in a Marathi weekly called *Bharat Jyoti* that some 50,000 dollar bills in cash and two transmitter sets were recovered by the police from the Hind Mazdoor Sabha's office in Bombay. There had been an earlier question put on this by our group, and the Home Minister had answered that Government were investigating into that affair. After the lapse of so many months,

now I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the results of those investigations are, whether Government have come to any conclusion that those transmitter sets were utilised for giving information to some foreign countries. I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister to this question.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I do not remember to have replied like that. If he gives me notice, I will certainly give all the information.

**SHRI UMANATH :** It is now admitted on all sides that the World Assembly of Youth has been receiving CIA money through the Asia Foundation. We know that it has got branches and these branches propose to construct some buildings. It has got a trust of which our Deputy Prime Minister admitted last year he was the Chairman. During question hour, the Deputy Prime Minister made a definite promise in these terms :

"I asked the managing trustee to find out from those bodies"....

that is, the foreign bodies which have given this trust some funds....

"whether they had received money from the CIA. That correspondence is going on. I also instructed the managing trustee that if he finds that the money has come from CIA, it should be returned to them".

The Deputy Prime Minister finally said :

"The managing trustee is Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj".

Now that it has been established that the Asia Foundation has been receiving CIA money and that the Foundation has been giving money to this particular trust, and I also find from the records that in answer to an unstarred question here, they have given the names of organisations which have returned the money, and I find there that only one organisation has returned the money, that is, the Press Institute or some such body—which means that Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj has not returned the money—and now in view of the fact that it is found out that the money is CIA money and that Shri Bajaj is still interested in keeping it, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he has

made an inquiry as to how he has not returned the money even after the promise made by the Deputy Prime Minister. And what for did he receive that CIA money ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I do not have all this information here just now. But I know this particular matter of this Institute was gone into. They were allowed to carry on further activities ; I think it was proved that it has received no money as such ...

**SHRI UMANATH :** No, no. I am asking about what the Deputy Prime Minister said.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** If the Deputy Prime Minister has said so, he will do so.

**SHRI UMANATH :** The Asia Foundation is one of the contributors to this trust ...

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** As I have said, money given by the Asia Foundation is not objectionable.

**SHRI UMANATH :** The Deputy Prime Minister said that it will be returned.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** No, no.

**SHRI UMANATH :** It is here.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It was not about the money given by the Asia Foundation. He had said that if they had received money from the CIA, it would be returned.

**SHRI UMANATH :** From any of the organisations.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** No, no. Every money that is given by the Asia Foundation is not CIA money.

**SHRI UMANATH :** Here he has said clearly that correspondence is going on with the foreign bodies to find out whether they received any CIA money because those bodies get money from CIA. Now it is found that the Asia Foundation, one of

the contributors to this trust, has been receiving CIA money.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** That is why action was taken against the Asia Foundation.

**SHRI UMANATH :** Whether this money received by the trust from the Asia Foundation which is CIA money has been returned, that is what I want to know.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** No, no. If I understood what the Deputy Prime Minister has said, it is not that whatever was given by the Foundation was CIA money.

**SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH :** Has Government's attention been drawn to a statement made by the Deputy Consul of the US Embassy at Hyderabad to the effect that the entire PL 480 funds in India for the purpose of the American people are completely written off, and nobody in authority or in politics in America expects that this rupee equivalent of the PL 480 funds would be paid to the US Government ? In this background, may I know if it is a fact that the American Administration has written off the entire PL 480 funds, and if so, if Government are aware of the danger it constitutes namely, of PL 480 funds being increasingly used in espionage and political corruption in this country ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I think it is a very incorrect assessment of things to say that PL 480 fund expenditure has anything to do with espionage. It is normally expended with the consent of the Government.

About the other details, a question may be put to the Finance Minister.

**SHRI J. M. BISWAS :** Is it out of sheer affection that it is given ?

श्री बलराज मधोक : इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के अन्दर बहुत बार चर्चा हुई है और अभी चन्द दिन हुए जब यह बताया गया कि कुछ समाचार पत्रों को मिलता है और कुछ दूसरों को मिलता है और यह भी निश्चित है कि



इस प्रकार का जो विदेशी मनी देश में काम कर रहा है उससे देश के लोकतंत्र को भी खतरा है और उसके साथ-साथ देश की इन्टेग्रिटी, राजनीतिक जीवन और सामाजिक जीवन को भी धक्का लग रहा है, तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने क्या पग उठाये हैं जिनसे इस देश में इस विदेशी मनी का प्रयोग न हो और भारतीय मुद्रा विदेशियों के हाथ में केन्द्रित न हो जिसका कि वे दुरुपयोग करते हैं ?

दूसरे यह कि हमारे दल की ओर से जो सुझाव दिया गया था कि उसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज द्वारा जांच की जाये ताकि ये सारी बातें साफ हो जायें और रोज-रोज जो मामले उठते हैं, शक किये जाते हैं, वह सारी बातें सामने आ जायें तो क्या इस के बारे में आप कोई स्पष्ट प्राश्वासन देंगे ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I have explained this before and I would like to repeat it now. I think it is a very incorrect assessment of the situation to say that if we appoint some committee, the whole matter will end. The best guarantee for this is a very strong public opinion in this country. Unless we create that public opinion against such activities, there is no likelihood of our succeeding in our objective. Also there should be the determination of all political parties, either on the right or left or centre or whatever direction, to treat foreign money as sin. This should be the main idea. Because it is not through some cheque that the money is paid; it is given in many subtle ways. According to me, the best guarantee against it is a strong public opinion against it in this country.

As far as the Foreign Exchange Regulations are concerned, they will have to be strictly enforced. I think the Finance Ministry is taking necessary steps in this direction.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** We all know that foreign money has been spent during elections for defeating important candidates.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This question has been answered so many times.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Everybody is raising questions about American money only. But we know that Chinese and Russian money is also being spent on elections. Have Government inquired into the flow of Russian and Chinese money into this country during elections, and if so, how it has been spent?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Russia and China are also foreign countries.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Because so many people are putting questions only about CIA money Government are thinking only of CIA money and not Russian and Chinese money.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** 'Foreign money' does include Chinese and Russian money.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** The Home Minister may not be unaware that out of PL 480 funds the expenses of the US Embassy in India and its branches amount to a great deal more than the budget expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs and the expenses of the US Information Service here amount to more than the budget of the Ministry of Information (excluding Broadcasting). In view of this, is the Home Minister not impelled to make a very special study as to how the different agencies of the US Embassy here operate when they spend moneys preternaturally excessive of the requirements of a normal diplomatic agency ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It is a very interesting suggestion he has made; I will certainly take it into account.

**SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA :** After a great deal of questions, it has come to light that foreign money is used in our elections. The Home Minister has said that the best guarantee against this abuse or misuse is a strong public opinion against it. When Parliament finds it difficult to get this information, how is the public to get it? Has there been any discussion with the Election Commission to devise

some ways by which candidates elected by use of foreign money, regardless of the source from which it comes, whether east or west or centre, will be disqualified ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I think this is also another suggestion worth considering.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** The first time this question was raised on the floor of the House, the Home Minister promised an inquiry. After having made the inquiry, he has not reported to the House the outcome of it. Is it true that in the process of making the inquiry, the Home Minister knowingly otherwise unearthed a lot of other information, particularly regarding moneys spent by the KGB during the last elections ? If so, why has he not put his full report to the House ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What is KGB ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Either the questioner or the Home Minister must give information.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I know that the Home Minister has as much difficulty in getting up as I have.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I cannot afford to compete with him in that respect. The point is that it is exactly this attitude which is responsible for this sort of feeling in this country, one side trying to make allegations against the other about the CIA and KGB and we are trying to make it some sort of an issue of cold war propaganda.. (Interruptions) KGB is the Russian counterpart of the American CIA.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think we can go to the next question.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Has he got information ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** No, Sir.

### पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ

\*1621. श्री रामगोपाल शासबाले : क्या घुह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात राज्य

में कच्छ में भुज, मांडवी, लखपत, अंजार तथा अन्य स्थानों में लगभग 5000 पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये घूम रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**घुह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :** (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कच्छ के जिले में 754 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनसे निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है। उनमें से जो फरार हैं, उनका पता लगाने तथा उनसे भलीभांति निपटने के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा सक्त कदम उठाये गये हैं।

**श्री रामगोपाल शासबाले :** अध्यक्ष महोदय कच्छ ट्रिब्युनल के फैसले के पश्चात क्या हमारी सेनायें अभी भी वहां पर हैं, यदि हां, तो इतनी बड़ी तादाद में यह 5000 पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये उन की मौजूदगी में कैसे वहां प्रवेश पा सके ? इस के अतिरिक्त यह कच्छ में भुज, मांडवी, लखपत, अंजार आदि स्थानों में इन के प्रवेश की सूचना सरकार को कब मिली और सूचना मिलने के पश्चात कितने विद्रोही गिरफ्तार किये गये, कितने छोड़ दिये गये और कितनों को दंडित किया गया और यह कि अब उस क्षेत्र की क्या अवस्था है ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I can give the hon. Member necessary information about the 754 persons. Some cases are pending against 99 persons. Some of them are under going imprisonment. Some are in the process of deportation—nearly 12 or so. Some of them have applied for citizenship also. They are from some of the minority communities in Pakistan. Some are absconding.

**श्री रामगोपाल शासबाले :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों द्वारा जो कच्छ में प्रवेश किया गया था तो वह जो 28 नौकाएं पकड़ी गई थीं उन का क्या किया गया इसके अतिरिक्त वहां के कुछ मछियारों ने इन

पाकिस्तानियों को अपना दीनी भाई समझ कर उन्हें अपने घरों में स्वाम दिया, यदि यह सच है तो सरकार ने उन मछिबारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Some boats were attached and forfeited also from among them. Most of the people were prosecuted in the court of law. Some of them are still undergoing imprisonment while some had been repatriated after completion of their imprisonment. Some persons are absconding. It is quite possible that some of them might have gone back and others must be having some sort of protection from the local people. The State Government is pursuing the matter energetically and that is exactly what I said.

**श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :** जिन लोगों ने इन्हें वहां पर संरक्षण दिया था उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** उस के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

**श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :** क्या कार्यवाही हुई है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** मुझे इस वक्त सूचना नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं बाद में इसे बतला सकूंगा।

**श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री :** क्या सरकार का ध्यान लंदन टाइम्स के संवाददाता के उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जो उसने लाहौर से लौटने के बाद दिया है कि पाकिस्तान में एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है कि न केवल गुजरात में अपितु पाकिस्तान से लगता हुआ भारत का जितना भी क्षेत्र है उस में बड़ी मात्रा में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये भेजे जायें और वहां पर सशस्त्र विद्रोह कराया जाय तो गुजरात के प्रतिरिक्त इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों की ओर किन क्षेत्रों से गृह मंत्री जी को जानकारी

मिली है और उसकी रोकथाम की उन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** We have got good experience of the armed infiltration by Pakistan. We know what they did in Rajasthan last time as also in Kashmir. Naturally we have to be very vigilant about it. I can assure the House that we are keeping a close watch on the situation there. We have to keep the same watch in Assam Tripura and other places also.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** At that time you were the Defence Minister. Now you are the Home Minister. Do you keep the same vigilance ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Vigilance is kept by the Home Ministry.

**SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :** Last time when the question came up, the hon. Minister was pleased to reply that some persons were arrested and they were being interrogated. Recently, there was a report in the newspapers that 24 or 25 boats which were captured were released as a goodwill gesture. Now that the Minister says that they were released, is it a fact that they were also released as a goodwill gesture ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Not a goodwill gesture. But I have no detailed information and so I do not want to answer this question. I have not got information about the boats.

साम्प्रदायिकता का समाप्त किया जाना

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\*1622. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जमुना लाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिकता को समाप्त करने के लिए सब राजनैतिक दलों की सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राजनैतिक दलों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसका आधा र. क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) . All the political parties represented in Parliament have been requested to participate in the National Integration Council which is expected to review problems also posed by recrudescence of Communalism and to make appropriate recommendations.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने इस मूल प्रश्न में यह पूछा है कि सरकार ने किन किन राजनीतिक दलों की इस में सहायता मांगी है तो उस का जवाब प्राया नहीं है इसलिए पहले मैं अपने उस सवाल का सवाल उनसे लेना चाहूँगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संसद में प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली सभी पार्टियों को बुलाया गया है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : कौन-कौन राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ इस में शामिल हैं ? क्या उन में जमीयत-उल-उलमाये हिन्द, ..... हिन्दू महा सभा और मुस्लिम लीग भी शामिल हैं ? गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने का कष्ट करें कि उन्होंने किस, किस राजनीतिक पार्टी को इस में भाग लेने के लिए बुलाया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The information that I have got from the Prime Minister's Secretariat is that all the political parties recognised in Parliament have been invited.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह क्या सवाल का जवाब है कि संसद में प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सभी राजनीतिक दलों से अनुरोध किया गया है ? मैंने खास तौर से तीन राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बारे में पूछा है उन तीनों पार्टियों को आपने बुलाया है या नहीं । प्रधान मन्त्री को मैं क्या समझूँ मैं तो आप से पूछ रहा हूँ कि जो मैंने स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है उसका जवाब दें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever political parties are recognised in Parliament were invited.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जमीयत-उल-उलमाये हिन्द, हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग भी इन राजनीतिक दलों में शामिल हैं या नहीं यह मंत्री जी बतलायें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will have to get that information.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : सरकार हर दफे अल्पसंख्यकों का नाम लेकर साम्प्रदायिकता के आधा र पर जो बहुसंख्यक है उनके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी व दोष लादती है जैसे रांची और मुरादाबाद के अन्दर हुआ और कई जगह वहाँ यह साम्प्रदायिक भगड़े होते हैं वहाँ पर भी हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह साम्प्रदायिक भगड़े अल्पसंख्यक करते हैं या बहुसंख्यक करते हैं और जहाँ ऐसी खबर मिली है कि उसके लिए अल्पसंख्यक जिम्मेदार थे तो क्या सरकार उसकी जांच कराने की कोशिश करेगी कि यह अल्पसंख्यक वाकई साम्प्रदायिक भगड़ा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार थे या नहीं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The enquiry commission is looking into the communal incidents. But it is wrong to say that only the minorities start the trouble; it is very unfair to say so.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जितने भगड़े हुए हैं उन में यह भी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is beyond controversy that communalism, wherever and whichever quarter it may come from is something which everyone should condemn. A few days ago a conference of parliamentarians took place in Delhi against communalism and certain remarks were made by Mr. V. C. Shukla and they were reported in the Press. In view of those remarks I want to know from the Home Minister categorically whether it is the Government's view or not though communalism wherever it may come from should be condemned, severithe-

less communalism practised and preached by the majority community is the main danger at the moment. In view of the confusion created by Mr. Shukla's remarks, I want to know whether it is the view of the Government.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** Sir, since a reference has been made to my speech there, I may say that while speaking at that convention I stated that certain political parties including my own at times entered into alliances with communal parties in this country and this has given them a mark of some respectability and an opportunity to infiltrate into the ranks of public servants. This is something which is not correct and this is against the interests of the country. And this, I said only as an additional point. I did not say that this was the only thing that was responsible for such a thing, but this was one of the factors which led to the spreading of communal atmosphere in the country.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Sir, this is not a reply to my question. I wanted to know whether it was the Government of India's, or the Home Ministry's view or not.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I have clarified my part of the speech.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I did not answer the question directly because I thought Shri Shukla should clarify it. Now, I quite agree with the hon. Member that communalism, wherever it exists, needs to be condemned certainly. It is the responsibility of the majority community to see that they do not suffer from communalism, because that is the most dangerous part of it. This is exactly what Shri Indrajit Gupta wants to emphasise, and I agree with it.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Since communal disturbance or the communal virus that is spreading among the various communities has endangered the very integrity of our country, may I know whether the hon. Home Minister will be able to tell us that this communal virus is being taken advantage of by certain politi-

cal parties and this has erupted into chauvinism of the worst type, and in this connection, may I know whether the hon. Home Minister has considered the desirability of banning the communal parties in this country ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** If it is necessary to ban any political party, certainly Government will have to think of it at that time, but personally I do not think in terms of banning political parties. *(Interruption)*

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Not only nomenclature but in content.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It is merely nomenclature; if he wants to ban them, then the nomenclature can easily be changed. It is not nomenclature that matters; it is really the programme of the political party that matters.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** In is the heart that matters.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Yes; at present there is no question of banning any political party. If it comes to that certainly Government will not hesitate.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** It view of the fact most of the communal riots during the last one year—and these political riots—have been engineered by the majority communities and in particular, by the two political parties, namely, the RSS and the Jan Sangh, to do atrocities on the minority communities, may I know what steps Mr. Chavan proposes to take to protect the interests of the minority communities and ensure security in the country ? *(Interruptions)*

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रवाले : गलत है ।  
.....(अवधान)..... इलाहाबाद में किस ने  
दंगा कराया ?

श्री शंकर लाल बेरवा : कम्युनिस्टों ने  
कराया ।

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I think Shri. Jyotirmoy Basu—I am afraid—is treading on very dangerous ground. *(Interruption)*

Let us all take the position that it is wrong to ban political parties.

**श्री तुलसी दास आषढ :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अपने दफ्तर में यह तय किया है कि कम्यूनल पार्टीज कौन कौन सी हैं, जिस से पोलिटिकल पार्टी के बारे में संशय न रहे? क्या इस का कोई रेकार्ड है कि कौन कौन सी पार्टी कम्यूनल पार्टीज है? यदि है तो उन में कौन कौन सी पार्टीज हैं?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It is not a question of Government keeping record. You can judge a political party's communalism by other ways—by its programme, propaganda and its actions. I do not keep a list like that.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI—rose**

**MR. SPEAKER :** You must wait for your chance. By shouting, it is not possible. Everybody must get an opportunity; not only you. The others also are Members.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** About a month ago, I had brought to the attention of the hon. Education Minister certain very disturbing developments in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University and I had also brought a specific instance to the notice of the Education Minister that a Muslim student, according to the best of my information, was not only lynched but murdered in cold blood, and asked whether any information was available with the Government of India. He had promised at that time that the matter would be referred to the Home Minister. May I know whether the Government has taken any action not only to investigate this matter but to take effective steps so that this demon of communalism at least does not afflict our young students?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Yes, Sir. The Education Minister has forwarded it to me—the letter written by the hon. Member and I am having enquiries made about it.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** One month for investigation into a case of murder. It

has taken one month for getting the answer from the hon. Education Minister; he said about a month ago that he was looking into the matter. Why does it take several months to look into such matters?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** According to you also the whole thing was not gone into for three months. I must first of all find out whether it is a fact, and therefore it is certainly taking time.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** कम्यूनल रायट्स जहां भी हों और जिस के जरिये हों, चाहे वह माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी से हों या मज्जारिटी कम्यूनिटी से हों, वह नहीं होने चाहियें, और यहां के हर एक नागरिक को उन को कंडेम करना चाहिये, और हमारे माननीय मित्र ने जो कुछ कहा मैं उस को रेपुडिएट करता हूँ। जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० इन चीजों में विश्वास नहीं करते और हमारी इसमें कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जब भी कम्यूनल रायट्स होने हैं तब सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता कि कुछ लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिली हैं, या उन के कुछ ग्रीवान्स हैं, जिन की वजह से कम्यूनल रायट्स होते हैं। यह जो टेन्डीसी है कि किसी को नौकरियां कम मिली हैं या कोई एकानमिकली बैकवर्ड है, उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कम्यूनल रायट्स वह करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सब लोग चाहे मज्जारिटी कम्यूनिटी के हों चाहे माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी के हों, वह एक घारा में चले और यह भेद भाव घटे, इस के लिये सरकार कोई प्रोग्राम बना रही है, लोगों को एजुकेट किया जाये, इस के लिये कोई प्रोग्राम बना रही है? अगर नहीं बनता तो इस का लोग पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाते हैं। यह गलत बात है और इस से हमारे देश का इमेज भी देश के बाहर खराब पड़ता है।

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** The hon. Member has expressed his view; he has not asked any question.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** मैं ने पूछा था कि कोई प्रोग्राम सरकार बना रही है?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** When we try to go about it you say you do not agree to it. It may also be that the minority community may not have a feeling that they are properly treated and have a grievance that they are not properly represented in the services; we have to think about it.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** What about the relevancy to the communal riots?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It is a question of having a feeling of contentment. That sometimes gives a wrong feeling.

**SHRI BADRUDDUJA :** I want a categorical answer from the Home Minister to my question. In view of the serious disturbances that have taken place all over the country affecting especially and mainly the minority communities all over India, what effective steps does the Home Minister propose to take to deal with the situation, not merely to prevent the recurrence of these communal disturbances but to mete out punishment to the miscreants, both official and non-official alike, and to find out who are responsible for the serious atrocities endangering the lives and properties, honour and liberty of the Muslims of India?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I have explained all the steps we propose to take. We have given necessary instructions to the State Governments giving suggestions about it, and the investigations of cases have been very vigorously undertaken and the concerned people are punished.

**SHRI BADRUDDUJA :** Are you having judicial investigation into the disturbances in Allahabad, Meerut and other places?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Even in the case of Karimganj they have themselves started an enquiry. It is not necessary for us to start an enquiry.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हिन्दुस्तान में साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये तत्प्रायः दलों की कमेटी बनी हुई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद साम्प्रदा-

यिकता की भावना बढ़ रही है, रायट्स हो रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया, श्री फरनेन्डीज, श्री राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री राज नारायण ने जन संघ के ऊपर यह स्पेसिफिक चार्ज लगाया था कि उसने रायट्स करवाये हैं। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Sir, the hon. Member there is mimicking Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Sir, he should be pulled up. It is wrong; I protest. He should stand up and say, "Excuse me." This is not parliamentary. What is this?

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** Sir, it is wrong. Such a thing should not be allowed.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** इस तरह से चिढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं। मेरी वायस खराब हो सकती है। जन संघ में हिम्मत हो तो मेरा मुकाबला करें। इस तरह से क्यों नकल करते हैं...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You need not be sorry. The person who did it must be sorry and he must regret it. Do not take note of it. He will himself regret it. I am really sorry.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** This has come to our notice more than once that whenever Mr. Shastri gets up, because he has some physical disability, certain gentleman from this side cuts joke at him. This is very unfair and below the dignity of a Member of Parliament. It should be treated with contempt.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I entirely agree. That is what I also said. I asked Mr. Shastri not to take note of it. The people who tried to imitate him will themselves feel sorry.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** इस सदन के श्रीर दूसरे सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने वक्तव्यों द्वारा रेफिनिट इलाज लमाये हैं कि जन संघ ने

देश के मुस्तलिफ हिस्सों में रायट्स करवाये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान उन बक्तव्यों की ओर गया है और अगर गया है तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करवाने के लिए तैयार है ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** When allegations are made by any political party against another political party, I expect that political party to answer that.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** What is this answer, Sir ? We want to know whether he will make any enquiry into this.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** This question of communalism is coming up again and again. I suggested earlier also, let us discuss what constitutes communalism, who is communal, etc. This word is bandied about like anything. In this country there are various groups—social groups, economic groups, religious groups, etc. There is a bigger group—the national group. He is communal who places his loyalty to a lower group above the nation. Those people must be condemned outright. I challenge anybody to prove whether Jan Sangh keeps the interests of the party above the country. For us the nation is uppermost. We are the only true nationalist party, I can claim. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** On the floor of the House, we cannot decide this question of one party making allegations against another party, particularly during question time, in a supplementary. It will lead us nowhere.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** फिरकेवाराना दगों फसादों के बारे में एक जांच कमेटी या कमीशन बैठा था। उसकी रपट अभी तक नहीं आई है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस कमेटी या कमीशन को कहेंगे कि जहाँ जहाँ कमीशन की नियुक्ति के बाद दंगे हुए हैं, जैसे इलाहाबाद में हुए हैं, करीमगंज में हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में अहमदनगर में हुए हैं, नीमच और मंदसौर में हुए हैं और शाबद ही भारत का कोई इलाका बचा है जहाँ ये न हुए हों, क्या कमीशन को वह यह कहेंगे कि इन

सारे दगों की वह जांच करें और इसकी रपट आने के बाद क्या राज्यों के गृह मंत्रियों की और बड़े पुलिस अधिकारियों की एक बैठक बुलायेंगे जिसमें इस समस्या पर विचार किया जाए ? जो दंगे फिसाद होते हैं उनके कारण एक पेटेंट चीज है, खास खास अवसरों पर ही होते हैं, जैसे होली के अवसर पर, गरोशोत्सव पर, ताजियों के मौके पर, ईद पर। नौकरशाही को कैसे व्यवहार करना चाहिये और दंगा फसाद शुरू होने के पहले नागरिकों के सहयोग से उसको कैसे रोकना चाहिये, क्या इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिए वह इस तरह की कोई बैठक बुलायेंगे कमेटी की रपट आने के बाद ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I have explained it at length, but I will repeat it. The Dayal Commission is looking into nearly half a dozen communal incidents. Government do not propose to add any more to that, because to that extent, the report will be delayed. The scope of the enquiry is enough at present. The conclusions they would draw certainly be carefully studied and discussed with the Chief Ministers. I am not waiting for that report to call a conference of Chief Ministers. I am calling an conference of Chief Ministers this month to discuss with them the problem of communalism, Harijans, etc.

#### Theft of Idols

\*1623. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any account is available about the theft of valuable idols from the temples all over India during the last five years viz, 1962 to 1967 ;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected and recoveries made ; and

(c) whether behind these theft there is an organised gang to trade in such idols ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (c),



A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1152/68].

**SHRI R. BARUA :** May I know whether there is a big, organised inter-State gang trading in stolen idols from all over India and whether the Government have been able to trace this gang ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We wrote to various State Governments and the replies so far received from them do not indicate that there is any regular gang which is undertaking this kind of theft. But certain people have been found out who were doing it. They have been arrested and proceeded against under the law.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** Is it a fact that there is a good market in some of the rich countries outside India for these idols and a regular racket is going on between the two ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** It is a fact that there is a good market for such racketeers abroad. That is why this kind of activity is going on.

#### **Suspension of Air Service to India by Foreign Airlines**

\*1624. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some foreign Airlines propose to suspend air services in India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) to (c). At present 31 foreign airlines are operating scheduled air services to/through India. So far as the Government of India is aware, none of these airlines has given any notice to suspend services to/through India.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** May I know (a) whether India and Britain have entered into any agreement under IATA

regulations for introduction of concessional fares of Indian immigrants to Britain, (b) the wisdom of entering into such an agreement and (c) whether there has been any protest from any of the middle-east airlines against this ?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** India and Britain have entered into an agreement for a special emigrant fare of £100 from Delhi-Bombay to London. This is under a certain clause of IATA. Against this, certain protests were received from a number of West Asian airlines.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** May I know whether these IATA regulations are being violated in this country by some foreign airlines and whether some unauthorised travel agents are underselling the tickets and also helping the ignorant passengers in filling up their passport forms and P forms, taking some charge ?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** There is a suspicion that some such activity is afoot and the Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry is looking into it.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** Is it a fact that a few days back, Middle-east Airways officials had some talk with the officials of the Indian air authorities and in the midst of that, the representatives of the Middle-east Airways walked out of the meeting because certain searches were conducted by the police in Bombay and other places in connection with some irregularity in the issue of air tickets ? If so, what are the actual facts and what is the position ?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** It is true that negotiations were afoot in Beirut as a result of this emigrant fare which we introduced. As I said, certain protests were received from the Middle-east Airlines and they in turn denounced the entire IATA fare structure. In order to follow that up, a delegation went from here to Beirut and was having talks with them. Meanwhile, not at all concerned with these talks directly, the Enforcement Directorate was moving against certain airlines and certain searches took place. At that time, they threatened to suspend the services, but no such notice of suspen-

sion has actually been received. In fact, as a result of these talks, the present situation is likely to continue for at least six months, after which further negotiations will take place.

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:**

Sir, immigrants are being cheated or are given certain facilities by these unauthorised or authorised agents selling tickets at cheaper rates thereby causing loss of foreign exchange to our Government. May I know whether he has assessed the loss; if so, what is the amount involved in this loss of foreign exchange?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** As it is an illegal transaction it is not really possible for us to have any direct or accurate picture of the amount involved. But I would like to say we are gravely concerned about this and the Finance Ministry is taking active steps to see that this sort of leakage is plugged.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Disruption of Tele-Communication links of Bihar

**SNQ. 30. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tele-communication links of Bihar with outside get disrupted very often;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the same?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) बिहार के स्टेशनों तथा बाहरी स्टेशनों के बीच दूर-संचार सम्बन्धों का कार्य सामान्यतः संतोषजनक ढंग से चलता रहता है, यद्यपि कभी-कभी गड़बड़ियाँ भी हुई हैं।

(ख) पटना से नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, कानपुर, बाराणसी तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों के लिए टेलीफोन परिपथों की व्यवस्था सहसुरीय केबल प्रणाली की सरणियों पर की गई है। यद्यपि पटना और सासाराम के बीच इस उपकरण में कभी-कभी गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, अन्यथा

इन परिपथों का कार्य संतोषजनक ही रहता है। पटना-इलाहाबाद, पटना-बाराणसी आदि जैसे कुछ तारपरिपथों की व्यवस्था खुली तार लाइनों पर की गई है जिनका कार्यसंचालन तांबे के तार की चोरी के कारण अपेक्षित स्तर का नहीं रह सका है।

(ग) दण्ड में वृद्धि करने के लिए टेलीग्राफ तार (अनधिकृत स्वामित्व) अधिनियम 1950 में संशोधन कर के तांबे के तार की चोरी को कम करने की दिशा में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी राज्य में न्याय और शान्ति की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में, विशेष रूप से तांबे के तार की चोरी के संदर्भ में, और अधिक कड़ाई बरतने के लिए भी कहा गया है। इस प्रकार की चोरी को रोकने के लिए राज्य की पुलिस के साथ अपेक्षाकृत गहरा सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा:** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि दूर-संचार का कार्य भ्राम-तौर से संतोषजनक है। बाद में उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उस में कभी कभी बाधा होती रही है। माननीय मंत्री 99 फीसदी को भी "कभी-कभी" में ले सकते हैं और 1 फीसदी को "भ्राम तौर से संतोषजनक" कह सकते हैं। अभी हाल ही में जब बिहार में 1,56,000 शिक्षक हड़ताल पर थे और गिरफ्तारियाँ हो रही थी उस समय दूर-संचार के कार्य की असफलता का परिचय मिला। उस समय पटना से नई दिल्ली, इलाहाबाद और अन्य जगहों तक सम्पर्क में बड़ी अव्यवस्था फैली। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अव्यवस्था के लिए सरकार का टेकनिक या यंत्र जिम्मेदार है या कोई अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है कि कभी कभी बाधा होती है, तो इस "कभी-कभी" का परिमाण क्या है? क्या इस बात की जांच करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि इस बाधा की जिम्मेदारी यंत्र-व्यवस्था की है या अधिकारियों की?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर् प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय जवाब को ध्यान से सुनते, तो शायद इस सवाल को पूछने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। माननीय सदस्य ने पटना-इलाहाबाद के बारे में कहा है। जैसा कि मैं ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है, पटना-इलाहाबाद के तार परिपथ की व्यवस्था खुली तार लाइनों पर की गई है और वे तार अक्सर कट जाते हैं। हम ने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से निवेदन किया है कि वे जरा कड़ाई से देखें कि कहीं तारों की चोरी न हो। उस चोरी को रोकना इस विभाग का काम नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से परिचित हैं कि पटना-इलाहाबाद की लाइन पर चोरियां होती हैं मैं उन से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हम सब मिल कर उन तत्वों पर अस्तर डालें कि तारों की चोरी कम हो।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि न तो उन के विभाग के हाथ में इस अव्यवस्था के कारण का इलाज है और न ही वह उस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। जहां तक उस इलाके का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय मंत्री का ही इलाका उसमें पड़ता है। वह उनका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। अगर् वह स्वयं इस बारे में प्रयत्न करें, तो इस व्यवस्था में सुधार हो जायेगा। अगर् हम वहां जायेंगे, तो कहा जायेगा कि हम उनको चुनाव में हराना चाहते हैं। उस का हम प्रयास करेंगे लेकिन चार सालों के बाद।

अगर् इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी मंत्री महोदय के विभाग की नहीं है और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री अथवा अन्य लोगों ने ही इस समस्या का इलाज करना है, तब तो इस बात की गारण्टी है कि आगे भी इस बारे में लगातार अव्यवस्था रहेगी और दूर-संचार का सम्पर्क निरन्तर नहीं रह पायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की जिम्मेदारी दूसरों पर न डाल कर जिम्मेदारी से बचने का प्रयत्न न कर के, ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करेंगे, जिसमें उस क्षेत्र की दूर-संचार व्यवस्था में लगातार बाधा और गड़बड़ न हो।

MR SPEAKER: If both of you could have discussed this matter outside the time of the House could have been saved.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : मंत्री महोदय इस की जिम्मेदारी बिहार सरकार पर डाल रहे हैं। अगर् वह अपने विभाग का जिम्मा बिहार सरकारो दे दें, तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री उस जिम्मेदारी को निभायेंगे।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### West Bengal Government Employees

\*1625. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the West Bengal Government submitted a memorandum to Government of their demands on 20-3-1968 ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1153/68].

##### Foundation Day of Azad Hind Government

\*1626. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking towards the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the foundation day of the Azad Hind Government set up by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose being observed on the 21st October this year ; and

(b) whether Government propose to negotiate with the Government of Singapore to allow the Government of India to re-erect the historic I. N. A. Martyrs Memorial set up by Netaji in 1945 but

subsequently demolished by the British Government after reoccupation of the island ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

नागाओं द्वारा विकास कार्यों में बाधा

\*1627. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विकास कार्यों के कारण कानून का पालन करने वाले नागाओं की प्रतिशतता बढ़ती जा रही है और बिद्रोही नागा इन विकास कार्यों के पुरातया विरुद्ध हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है जिससे बिद्रोही नागा विकास कार्यों में बाधा न डाल सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) भूमिगत उग्रवादी बगों के सिवाय नागालैंड में व्यक्ति कानून का पालन करते हैं और शान्ति जारी रखना चाहते हैं। भूमिगत व्यक्तियों द्वारा विकास कार्य में बाधा डालने का कोई दृष्टान्त ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्राइमरी के शिक्षकों के वेतन-मान

\*1628. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षकों के वेतन-मान तथा भत्ते कितने-कितने हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षकों के वेतन-मानों तथा भत्तों में बहुत अन्तर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वेतन-मानों और भत्तों का समन्वय करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में मैट्रिक/प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों को अनुमत्य वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता दिलाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1154/68].

(ख) समस्त भारत में अध्यापकों के वेतन-मान समान नहीं हैं।

(ग) शिक्षा आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उनके राज्य सरकारों को भवगत कराया गया है और उन्हें ही इस दिशा में पहल करनी है।

Development of Rural Roads

\*1629. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether Government have received any request from any State Government for financial assistance for the development of rural roads during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the States which have asked for such assistance ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) to (c). No request has so far been received from any State Government for financial assistance for rural roads 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Demarcation of Functions Between the Union Government and Delhi Administration

\*1630. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no clear demarcation of functions between the

Delhi Administration and the Union Government ;

(b) whether interference by the Union Government into the affairs of Delhi has been alleged in the Delhi Metropolitan Council ;

(c) whether the Council has passed a Resolution asking the Union Government to revoke the notification under which certain items were declared as reserved subjects ; and

(d) whether a copy of the Resolution has since been received and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Copy of the resolution with the comments of Delhi Administration has not yet been received by the Central Government.

#### Admission in Delhi University

\*1631. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for the admission of all eligible students in Delhi University in the coming year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The matter is being examined through a working Group which has been appointed.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Crime Situation

\*1632. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crime wave in the country appears to have shown an upward swing this year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the growth thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The figures of crime for the current year are not readily available and are being collected from the State Governments.

#### Political Situation in Kashmir

\*1633. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the political situation in Kashmir has deteriorated further after the recent visit of Sheikh Abdullah ;

(b) whether Sheikh Abdullah is allowed to speak freely about his own ideas regarding independent Kashmir ;

(c) whether this has encouraged Pakistan to renew its trade of propaganda against India ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government ?

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

(b) It is wrong and objectionable for any citizen of India to say anything that challenges the sovereignty and integrity of the country. Government's views to this effect have been publicly stated.

(c) and (d). Government are aware that Pakistan is using Sheikh Abdullah's speeches for propaganda against India but do not consider that any special steps are called for at present.

#### Dry Docking Facilities at Bombay Port

\*1634. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been constituted to study the problem of dry docking facilities at Bombay Port ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the report is expected to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). A small co-ordination Com-

mittee was set up by the Bombay Port Trust in 1966 consisting of the representatives of the Port Trust, ship-owners and ship-repairers to ensure the best possible utilisation of the existing ship-repair facilities at the Port Trust Dry Docks and to make recommendations for their improvement. The Committee has held several periodical meetings and various recommendations to the Port Trust. In the light of the recommendations made by the Committee, the Port Trust Board has approved in principle the provision of additional facilities such as compressed air plants, oxy-acetylene plants, electric supply, shore lighting etc. at the Port Trust Dry Docks. The Port Trust Board are at present engaged in preparing detailed plans and estimates for getting Government sanction for the same.

#### Bombay-Agra Road

\*1635. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Highway, called Bombay-Agra Road is not only too narrow but is also in a dangerously bad condition between Indore and Nasik ;

(b) the number of road accidents which occurred last year on this Highway ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that this Highway is not only used mostly by heavy commercial traffic but also by Indian and foreign tourists ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take not only to repair the Highway but also to widen it sufficiently to accommodate two-way traffic ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The Government are aware that a major portion of the Indore-Nasik section of the National Highway is narrow, but it is not in a dangerously bad condition.

(b) and (c). The requisite information has been called for from the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

(d) Proposals to improve and widen

the Highway for two-way movement in some sections, subjected to heavy traffic, are under consideration. These proposals will be finalised, when allocation under the Fourth Five-Year Plan for National Highways are known.

#### Anti-Corruption Case against Shri Nagarwala of Gujarat Government

\*1636. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an anti-corruption case against Shri Nagarwala, an Officer of the Gujarat Government was referred to a Commission of Inquiry ;

(b) whether the Commission of Inquiry has submitted its report ;

(c) whether the opinion of the U.P.S.C. has been sought in the matter ;

(d) how much time has elapsed since the matter was referred to this Commission; and

(e) when the opinion of the Commission is expected to be received by Government and when Government propose to take action in the matter ?

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

(d) and (e). The matter was referred to the Union Public Service Commission in February 1967. They have stated that their advice is likely to be communicated to the Government by the middle of May 1968. It may be mentioned that the records of the case are voluminous and the Inquiry Commission's report runs into 1088 pages. Government will take further action on receipt of the advice of the Commission.

#### National Integration Council

\*1637. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the composition of the National Integration Council has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; 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) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1155/68].

(c) Does not arise.

#### Hunger Strikes by Haryana Government Employees

\*1638. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some leaders of the Haryana Subordinate Services Federation has resorted to hunger strikes for an indefinite period at Chandigarh and other places in the State against their victimization for staging a strike on the 8th and 9th February, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the lives of the fasting leaders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1156/68].

#### रूसी विमान

\*1639. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस ने इस्पात तथा माल डिब्बों के बदले में असेनिक उड्डयन के लिए कम मूल्य पर भारत को विमान देने की पेशकश की है;

(ख) जम्बो जेट विमानों की तुलना में उक्त विमानों का चालन व्यय कम है अथवा अधिक है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कल्याण सिंह) : (क) प्रस्तुत की गई वस्तुओं

में से विमान भी एक थी लेकिन कीमत का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) रूस ने जम्बो जेट की यात्री-धारिता के मुकाबले का कोई विमान प्रस्तुत नहीं किया था।

(ग) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विशेषज्ञों का एक दल रूस द्वारा पेश किये गये वायुयान की इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के मार्गों पर प्रयोग के लिये उपयोगिता की जांच करने के लिये हाल ही में रूस गया था। कारपोरेशन रूस से इस विमान के बारे में कुछ और आंकड़ों की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है ताकि वह अन्य देशों में बनाये गये उसी प्रकार के विमानों के मुकाबले में इस विमान के कार्य एवं परिचालन लागत का मूल्यांकन कर सकें। इस जांच कार्य के पूरा हो जाने के बाद प्राप्ता की जाती है कि कारपोरेशन कुछ ठोस प्रस्ताव पेश करेगी।

#### Development of Road in NEFA

\*1641. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) how far the plan for roads development in N. E. F. A. for 1967-68 has been implemented and how far it remained to be implemented at the end of the year; and

(b) the total allocation for the scheme and the actual expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Necessary information is being collected from the N. E. F. A. Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) Originally, a provision of Rs. 46 lakhs was made for Capital works in the Budget Estimates for 1967-68; but it was finally raised to Rs. 66.61 lakhs. Information regarding the actual expenditure incurred is also being collected from the N. E. F. A. Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Reservation in Services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

\*1642. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3340 on the 8th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the purpose for which orders were issued requiring each appointing authority to maintain rosters for giving effect to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Services;

(b) how that objective is fulfilled and whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has made any recommendations in this regard; if so, the action taken thereon so far;

(c) the details of the procedure laid down in this regard to ensure proper representation of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay the orders regarding the maintenance of rosters and submission of annual returns on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1157/68].

**राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक आयोग**

\*1643. श्री क० नि० मधुकर: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्था के निदेशक प्रो० आर० एम० डोगरा के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि देश में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा करने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक आयोग स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए;

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

(ग) यदि कोई आयोग स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) प्रो० डोगरा से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि इंजीनियरों में वर्तमान बेरोजगारी को देखते हुए, इंजीनियरी कालेजों में दाखिला यथायोग्य ढंग से कम कर दिया जाए और इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए एक स्वतन्त्र समिति अथवा आयोग नियुक्त किया जाए जो प्रत्येक संस्था की प्रशिक्षण क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करे।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने इंजीनियरी कालेजों में उनकी वर्तमान विकास स्थिति के अनुसार पहले ही दाखिले कम करने का निश्चय किया है और राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य शिक्षा अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करके एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार कर रही है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, सरकार कोई विशेष समिति अथवा आयोग नियुक्त करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती है।

**Gallantry Award for Fire Fighters**

\*1644. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to Institute Special Gallantry Award for the fire fighters and would start funds for the welfare of families of those firemen who get disabled; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be announced in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A suggestion to institute awards for Fire Services for gallantry and meritorious service as also for long service and good conduct is being considered by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The consideration is still in a preliminary stage and the Committee may take sometime to formulate its recommendations.

It was suggested to the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories that as a part of observance of Fire Services Day on the 14th April, 1968, they might collect funds for the benefit of fire-



men and their families by sale of flags. There is no proposal for constituting a fund as such by the Central Government.

#### Implementation of Resolution on Language Policy

\*1645. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :  
SHRI MARASOLI  
MARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to implement the resolution on the language policy which was passed by Parliament along with the Official Languages (Amendment) Act ;

(b) whether Government propose to convene a Conference of the Chief Ministers to discuss the language policy with a view to equalise the burden imposed on a section of the people as a result of the said Act and the resolution ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Briefly, the present position regarding the steps taken for the implementation of the Resolution is as under :—

Paras : 1 and 2—The Ministries of Education, Law and Information and Broadcasting have been requested to prepare programmes for the spread and development of Hindi and other languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Ministry of Home Affairs will shortly take steps to prepare a programme for the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union.

Para : 3—Progress made in the implementation of the three-language formula is periodically assessed and where necessary the State Governments are requested to take further necessary measures.

Para : 4 (a)—Various suggestions for the equalisation of burden are under consideration.

Para : 4 (b)—The Union Public Service Commission are engaged in examining the various practical aspects involved in the introduction of the additional media for the Combined Competitive Examination,

(b) No such decision has yet been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Explosives found near Chharra Air-strip Purulia

\*1646. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven wooden boxes containing high explosives were found sometime back near Chharra airstrip, about four miles from Purulia ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that explosives were found in different parts of Calcutta and elsewhere in the country during the last three months ; and

(c) if so, the details of these discoveries and the measures taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Information has so far been received only from some State Governments/Union Administrations which is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Statement Placed in Library. See No. LT—1158/68]. Information in respect of the remaining States/Union Administrations will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

#### Delay in I. A. C. Services

9395. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether departure of Indian Airlines Corporation's Delhi-bound Caravelle was delayed at Madras on the 2nd April, 1968 for some hours because of puncture in the nose-wheel tyre ;

(b) whether it is a fact that spare tyre was brought from Calcutta for replacement ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not keeping spare-tyres at Madras ;

(d) the list of spare-parts which were not available at Madras on that day but were available at Calcutta ;

(e) the reasons for not keeping the same at Madras ; and

(f) the arrangements for keeping such important spare-parts at Madras in future ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Two spare nose-wheel assemblies for Caravelle aircraft are normally available at such stations as are linked by Caravelle Service including Madras. On account of a delay in the receipt of a consignment of nose wheel tyres from abroad, however, an acute shortage of this item was experienced at the main Caravelle base at Bombay. In order to meet the requirement of the base at Bombay the Corporation decided on 31st March, 1968 to withdraw one nose-wheel assembly from each night halt station and both the nose-wheel assemblies from the transit stations. Both the nose-wheel assemblies held as spare at Madras which is a transit station, were, therefore, withdrawn. One nose-wheel assembly held as spare at Calcutta, which is a night halt station, was flown to Madras by the first connecting Caravelle service.

(d) and (e). This information is not readily available.

(f) Arrangements do exist for keeping important spare parts at various centres,

including Madras, according to requirements and consistent with the need to keep the inventory level reasonably new.

**Theft of Cars and Scooter in Delhi**

9396. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cars and scooters stolen in Delhi during the last year and the number recovered and the condition in which they were recovered ;

(b) the names of persons who were caught red-handed while stealing the vehicles and their ages ;

(c) whether it is a fact that cars stolen in Delhi are disposed of in Jabalpur by some inter-State car gangs posing as army officers and businessmen and forging documents ;

(d) if so, how many such cars have been sold in this manner and to whom ; and

(e) the precise steps taken by Government to prevent car thefts ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :**

(a) Classification of vehicles	Stolen during 1967	Recovered intact	Recovered with parts missing
Cars	139	72	58
Scooters	155	80	46

(b) Names of the persons arrested	Age
1. Bachan Singh	about 40/45 years.
2. Amar Singh	„ 30 years.
3. Jasbir Singh	„ 25 years.
4. Surinder Kumar	„ 25/30 years.
5. Bachhitter Singh	„ 30 years.
6. Bhushan Kumar	„ 25 years.

(c) and (d). It is reported that an inter-State gang of car lifters had allegedly disposed of seven cars stolen in Delhi in Jabalpur with the help of forged docu-

ments. The leader of the gang is alleged to have posed as a dealer in second hand cars.

Of the 7 cars, 5 have been recovered.

with tempered engine and chassis numbers. They were sold to the following persons :

- (1) Shri O. P. Sethi, r/o Jabalpur.
- (2) Shri Ashok Jha, r/o Jabalpur.
- (3) Shri Jai Ram, r/o District Jabalpur.
- (4) Shri R. Chakravarti of Gwalior.
- (5) Shri Jwala Prasad, r/o Jabalpur.

(e) Car thefts in Delhi are investigated by a special squad in the C.I.D. Branch of Delhi Police. Special steps are taken to keep surveillance in the affected areas. A list of known car lifters is maintained and their activities are watched. Periodic Special drives are also launched to increase the vigilance maintained on such areas. A watchful eye is kept on the car market for collecting intelligence regarding dealings in second hand parts of motor cars and scooters.

**सेक्युलर कोआपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली**

9397. श्री सिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो वर्ष पूर्व 81,000 रुपयों का गोलमाल करने के अपराध में दि सेक्युलर कोआपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के मंत्री तथा अन्य पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध दिल्ली पुलिस ने अपराधिक मुकदमा तैयार किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या-क्या आरोप लगाये गये थे; और

(ग) इस मुकदमे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). दि सेक्युलर कोआपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी लिमिटेड के मंत्री, एक पदाधिकारी तथा एक स्थानीय कोलोनाईजर के विरुद्ध 1,62,111 रुपये की रकम गोलमाल करने के संबंध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसकी दिल्ली पुलिस ने जांच की थी। भारतीय दंड संहिता की

धारा 408/465/471/120 (बी) के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था और न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

(ग) अभियुक्तों में से एक को न्यायालय द्वारा दोषी ठहराया गया। सोसाईटी के मन्त्री और पदाधिकारी के विरुद्ध मामले न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं।

**मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के बीच विवाद**

9398. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश के बीच कुछ सीमा-विवाद अब भी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के ध्यान में दोनों में से किसी भी राज्य द्वारा ऐसा कोई विवाद नहीं लाया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**महाराष्ट्र में गैर-महाराष्ट्री**

9399. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1954 से 1967 तक महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अन्य राज्यों के कितने लोग बसे हैं और इन लोगों को कौन-कौन से जिलों में बसाया गया है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में बम्बई में कितने लोग बसे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के. एस. रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि प्रश्न के बारे में सामग्री दस वर्षीय जनगणना द्वारा एकत्रित की जाती है अतः अन्य राज्यों के

उन व्यक्तियों के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, जो 1954 से 1967 तक की अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में बसे हैं। फिर भी महाराष्ट्र में, 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार, अन्य राज्यों में उत्पन्न हुये, 2,550,278 व्यक्तियों की गणना की गई थी। इनका जिलेवार ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT - 1159/68]

### उत्तर प्रदेश में पुल

9400 श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा-बगरू सड़क (उत्तर प्रदेश) पर मुर्वाल और ब्लेबाई नदियों पर पुलों का निर्माण-कार्य गत कई वर्षों से अधूरा पड़ा है,

(ख) उनका निर्माण-कार्य रोकने के क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) ये दोनों पुल कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त वशंत) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Letters Patent Appeals

9401. SHRI SADHU RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether none of the letters Patent Appeals have been taken up for hearing as regular matters in the High Court of Delhi for the last few months ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that their disposal is not delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The competent authority to decide upon the priority to be accorded to a case, or a class

of cases is the Chief Justice of the High Court. However, it is not correct to say that none of the pending Letters Patent Appeals has been taken up for hearing in the Delhi High Court as a regular matter in the last few months.

(b) Consistently with the need to dispose of urgent matters, efforts are being made to clear the arrears in accordance with their priorities.

### Grants to Madras State

9402. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grants have been given by the Union Government to the Thami-zhaga Arasu (Government of Madras) for cultural schemes during 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to Tamil Nadu (Madras State) during 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the grants are as under :

(i) A sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs for construction of a building for the Connemara Public Library, Madras.

(ii) An allocation of Rs. 10,000/- was made for this under the scheme for the development of Re-organisation of Museums but no grant was released to the Government of Madras during 1967-68.

(iii) Rs. 15,037.85 under the scheme 'Inter-state exchange of Cultural troupes'.

(iv) Rs. 4,000/- under the scheme 'Exchange of outstanding artists' amongst the Zones of India.

(c) The allocation of funds under the proposed schemes has not yet been decided.

### Polytechnics in Madras

9403. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of polytechnics for boys and girls with location of each, functioning at the end of December, 1967 in Madras ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this number during 1968-69 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :

(a) Polytechnics for boys ... 29

Polytechnics for girls ... 3

#### *Polytechnics for boys :*

1. Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
2. Central Polytechnic, Madras.
3. Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.
4. Institute of Textile Technology, Madras.
5. Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
6. Government Polytechnic, Vellore.
7. Government Polytechnic, Thuvakudi, Tiruchirapalli.
8. Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.
9. Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.
10. Regional School of Printing, Madras.
11. Institute of Chemical Technology, Madras.
12. Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalainagar.
13. P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Nickers' Technical Institute, Vepery, Madras.
14. Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras.
15. P. S. C. Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
16. Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli.
17. Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi.
18. Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad.

19. Murugappa Chettiar Memorial Polytechnic, Avadi, Madras.
20. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.
21. Valivalam Dasikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam.
22. Virudhunagar S. Vellaichamy Nadar Polytechnic, Virudhunagar.
23. Sankar Institute of Polytechnic, Sankarnagar, Talaiyuthu.
24. Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.
25. Bhaktavatsalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram.
26. Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyattam.
27. Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic, Puttur (Sirkali), Tanjare Dist.
28. Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Sandwich Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
29. P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.

#### *Polytechnics for Girls :*

1. Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
2. Government Polytechnic for Women, Madurai.
3. Government Polytechnic for Women Coimbatore.

(b) and (c). Establishment of two more polytechnics to conduct sandwich courses under the State Plan institutions has been approved in principle. The details of industrial collaboration, courses and estimates are being worked out.

### Madurai-Dhanushkodi National Highway

9404. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Madurai-Dhanushkodi National Highway road is narrow and some bridges on this road are very old;

(b) whether it is a fact that this road is experiencing a heavy traffic; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve this road and widen the bridges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir; excepting a stretch of 7 miles, the entire road has a single lane carriageway. Some minor bridges and culverts are also old and narrow.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

(c) It is proposed to construct by-passes at Manamadurai and Parthibanur. Estimates for land acquisition for these by-passes have been sanctioned and land acquired. Three minor bridges were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 5,37,450/- during the previous plan periods. Other improvement works and reconstruction of narrow culverts and bridges will gradually be taken up, as and when the financial position permits.

#### Missionary School, Simla

9405. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six Indian employees of a Missionary School in Simla have been dismissed because they are Indians; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Dr. Tanveer

9406. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a house of Dr. Tanveer, who is under investigation in connection with Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's murder case, a badge bearing inscription "Volunteer for the Pakistani Minority Conference" was found;

(b) whether it is a fact that some other important clues of Dr. Tanveer's association with Pakistan and China have also been found;

(c) whether Government have made some moae arrests in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

#### इलाहाबाद में असद मदनी की गिरफ्तारी

9407. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी :

श्री मु० आ० खां :

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

(क) इलाहाबाद में हाल में असद मदनी तथा उसके अन्य साथियों को गिरफ्तार किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया तो उनकी कार एक पुलिस याने में खड़ी थी और उससे अनेक वस्तुएं निकाल ली गई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य शासन के अनुसार श्री असद मदनी तथा उनके पांच साथियों को भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 188 के अन्तर्गत कर्फ्यू आदेश के कथित उल्लंघन के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) शासन ने यह इन्कार किया है कि जब श्री मदनी और उनके साथी गिरफ्तार किये गये तो उनकी गाड़ी पुलिस स्टेशन के पास खड़ी थी । मोटर, पुलिस स्टेशन कोतवाली के अहाते में मोटर-चालक के द्वारा ले जाई गई थी और चालक तथा अन्य गवाहों के सामने तलाशी कर निम्नांकित सामान के बारे में एक तलाशीनामा बनाया गया :

1. ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस सं० 21574

2. पंजीयन तथा बीमे के प्रमाण-पत्र
3. टैक्स टोकन
4. एक चाबी का गुच्छा जिसमें तीन चाबियाँ थीं।
5. एक निपन-ट्रांजिस्टर, चमड़े के केस सहित
6. एक लिफाफा जिसमें 3 रु० 17 पैसे थे।
7. दो छड़ियाँ (गाड़ी के ग्रन्दर से)
8. सामान रखने के स्थान से एक अति-रिक्त पहिया।

यह सामान रसीद लेने के बाद इसके मालिक को बाद में लौटा दिया गया था।

(ग) पुलिस मामले की छानबीन कर रही है।

#### Financial difficulties of Colleges in the Capital

9408. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four Colleges in the capital are running into financial difficulties and are not able to run them as economically viable units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these colleges are getting adequate assistance from the University Grants Commission;

(c) whether any enquiry into the financial administration of two of these colleges has been made and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that four colleges in Delhi are facing financial difficulties.

(b) Yes, Sir, the grants due to them are being paid fully.

(c) Some irregularities, including unauthorised use of teachers' provident fund and students' fund have been reported by

the Inspection Committee appointed by the Delhi University.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

#### Central Intelligence Bureau in Tamil Nad

9409. SHRI G. KUCHELAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the copies of reports of Central Intelligence Bureau in Tamil Nad have not been given to the Chief Minister of Madras State :

(b) if so, whether it is not the practice to send copies of reports to the Chief Ministers; and

(c) if so, why copies of such reports have not been sent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). It is not the practice of Intelligence Bureau to send any report directly to the Chief Minister of a State. Close liaison is maintained at all levels and information on matters of interest to the States is furnished to the State C.I.D.

#### संसद-सदस्यों के ब्वाटरों पर गुप्तचर विभाग के कर्मचारियों की तैनाती

9410. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जासूसी करने के लिए प्रतिपक्षी दलों के संसद-सदस्यों के निवासों पर केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कर्मचारियों को तैनात कर रखा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कर्मचारी प्रतिपक्षी दलों के संसद-सदस्यों पर नजर रखते हैं;

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

(घ) क्या इसे बन्द करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**Arrest of Proprietors of M/s Radha Krishna Vimal Kumar**

9411. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proprietors of M/s Radha Krishna Vimal Kumar were arrested under Section 3/7 Essential Commodities Act Under Section 420/120 of I. P. C. on 14th December, 1967 and under Defence of India Rules ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the District Supply Officer/Police Authorities of District Bulandshahar are trying to withdraw the case ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government of U. P. have reported that the proprietors of the said firm were not arrested. However, two employees of the firm were arrested for allegedly maintaining false and incorrect stock registers. The third accused surrendered in the court. A case has been registered under the said sections and is under investigation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Apart from the investigation of the case registered by the local police, the District Supply Officer has also requested M/s Radha Krishna Vimal Kumar to furnish their explanation for the irregularities detected during checking, appropriate action will be taken by U. P. Government in the matter, on receipt of their explanation.

**Firing in Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu**

9412. SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any report of police firing on the workers, of the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu, Madras ;

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

(c) the reasons for firing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A report has been received from the Government of Madras about the incident in which police opened fire at about 5.00 P. M. on 1st March 1968 in front of Aruvankadu police station resulting in the death of four individuals and injuries to a number of persons. The State Government have appointed a Commission of enquiry consisting of a member of the judiciary of the cadre of District and Sessions Judges to enquire into the circumstances under which the police had to open fire in the above incident.

**National Service Corps**

9413. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a scheme to introduce National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation for degree students in colleges and universities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the object of introducing such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The Scheme is under consideration.

(b) Details have not yet been finalized.

(c) The object of the scheme is to promote national consciousness and a sense of social responsibility and to inculcate a sense of discipline and dignity of labour.

**Collaboration with Hiltons**

9414. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the specific points of divergence between the Government of India and the private party



regarding the collaboration with Hiltons for setting up hotels in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** Since the matter is still under negotiation, it will not be appropriate to specify the points of divergence at this stage until a final decision is taken.

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की विदेश यात्राएं**

9415. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा सचिव एक वर्ष में कितनी बार यूरोप की यात्रा करते हैं, तथा वर्तमान सचिव ने अपना कार्यभार सम्भालने के पश्चात यूरोप और अमरीका की कितनी बार यात्रा की है; और

(ख) इसी सचिव को भारत सरकार ने अपनी ओर से कितनी बार विदेश भेजा है तथा वह कितनी बार विदेशों से निमन्त्रण मिलने पर विदेश गये हैं ?

**शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :** (क) और (ख). शिक्षा सचिव द्वारा वर्ष में यूरोप का कितनी बार दौरा किया जाता है, इसकी संख्या निश्चित नहीं है। 30 अप्रैल, 1968 तक, उक्त पद-धारी ने जाहिरा जिससे यह प्रश्न संबंधित है, अपने पद के कार्यभार के दौरान अर्थात् 12 जून, 1960 से 29 अप्रैल, 1968 तक यूरोप के 20, अमरीका का एक अन्य एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों के 8 दौरे किये थे। यूरोप के 20 दौरों में से 16 दौरे पेरिस के थे, जहां उन्हें यूनेस्को के कार्यकारी बोर्ड और अन्य समितियों की बैठकों में भाग लेना था। उनके द्वारा किये गये कुल 29 दौरों में से भारत सरकार ने उन्हें 24 बार भेजा था, किन्तु भारत सरकार ने केवल 6 दौरों का ही खर्च वहन किया था। पांच बार उन्हें विदेशी एजेन्सियों के निमन्त्रण-पत्र स्वीकार करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

**सरकारी समवायों/निगमों द्वारा करारों/ठेकों पर हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर किये जाना**

9416. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार के नियन्त्रणाधीन विभिन्न समवायों और निगमों ने 15 जनवरी, 1968 से 31 जनवरी 1968 तक कितने करारों और ठेकों पर हस्ताक्षर किये;

(ख) उनमें कितने करार और ठेके हिन्दी में थे; और

(ग) राजभाषाओं अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार शेष करारों और ठेके के हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :** (क) और (ख). इस सामग्री को एकत्रित करने में जो समय तथा श्रम लगेगा वह प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के तुल्य नहीं होगा।

(ग) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1967 के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक अनुदेश शीघ्र ही जारी किये जा रहे हैं। इसके बाद भारत सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन कम्पनियों और निगम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग करारों और ठेकों के लिए शुरू कर देंगी।

**P.D. Act in West Bengal**

9417. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Political workers still detained in West Bengal jails under the Preventive Detention Act ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any decision regarding their release ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) There are 36 Political workers in detention in West Bengal at present.

(b) Their release is not under consideration at present.

#### Assault on Supreme Court Judge

9418. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the alleged attempt to murder Mr. Justice A. N. Grover by Man Mohan Das in the Supreme Court on the 13th March, 1968 has been completed ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The investigation into this case has since been finalised. The accused has been challaned and the case has been put up in the Court on 29.3.1968.

#### Science Talent Search

9419. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the cases of those candidates who have fared satisfactorily in the Science Talent Search Examination (Senior) held in 1967 but missed the selection to give them incentives to develop their science talent in view of the large number of scholarships that go begging due to selected students opting for other courses ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Advisory Board for the National Talent Search Scheme has expressed the view that selection of 350 candidates for scholarships out of 6,000 candidates appearing for the Test is in itself on the high side considering the need for a strict standard for selection. The views of the Advisory Board are under consideration.

#### Development of Ports

9420. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 937 on the 29th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the international ports and

Harbour Experts who surveyed the Indian ports with a view to suggesting improvements have submitted their report ; and

(b) if so, by what time the report will be made available to Government ?

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

(a) No, sir.

(b) The Report is expected to be received shortly.

#### Abolition of the Post of Safety Zonal Commissioner

9421. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Safety Zonal Commissioner has since been abolished ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There are no posts of "Safety Zonal Commissioner" in the Commission of Railway Safety. There are five posts of Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, apart from a post of Commissioner, in the Commission and there is no proposal to reduce the number.

(b) Does not arise.

#### उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर जिले में सड़कों

9422. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधियों में गोरखपुर जिले में बनाई गई प्रत्येक सड़क पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी राशि खर्च की; और

(ख) गोरखपुर जिले में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में अन्य कौन-कौन सी सड़कों पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है और इनमें से प्रत्येक सड़क पर कितना खर्च बचाने का अनुमान है ?

परिबहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्धन) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### कृत्रिम वर्षा

9423. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बन्धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अमरीका के कोलेरेडो बेसिन जैसे सूखे क्षेत्र में कृत्रिम वर्षा के संबंध में नियमित रूप से प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अमरीका और अन्य देशों में किये गये ऐसे प्रयोगों का अध्ययन किया है ताकि उनका भारत में लाभ उठाया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बन्धन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोलियम, देहरादून

9424. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोलियम, देहरादून में है जहाँ से तेल के कुएं तथा तेलशोधक कारखाने कई सौ मील दूर हैं;

(ख) क्या इस संस्था को वहाँ से हटाकर तेल के कुएं तथा तेलशोधक कारखानों के निकट ले जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोलियम देहरादून के स्थान के बारे में 17 अक्टूबर, 1959 को हुई शासी निकाय की बैठक में विचार किया गया था और निश्चय किया गया था कि इस संस्था को देहरादून में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये ताकि ऐसे केन्द्रीय स्थान से गहन वैज्ञानिक-तथा प्रौद्योगिकीय अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा सके और क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालायें अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए जहाँ जरूरी हों, स्थापित की जा सकें।

इस संस्था के देहरादून में स्थापित किये जाने से तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और उस के अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के साहचर्य व परामर्श से काम करने में अतिरिक्त सुविधा होती है।

### Scholarships for Scheduled Castes Students in Delhi

9425. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes students in Delhi at present and the total amount given to them as Scholarship during 1967-68 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no child of any sweeper who is working in the Delhi Municipal Corporation or in the Government Department drawing more than Rs. 125 per month gets any scholarship ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The number, according to information supplied by Delhi Administration is, 80,417.

(b) and (c). At present a stipend is admissible to those Scheduled Caste students whose parent/guardian's income is below

Rs. 1,500 per annum. However, the Delhi Administration have proposed raising the income limit of parents/guardian's of Scheduled Caste students in Delhi from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,400 per annum, and the proposal is under consideration,

### इम्फाल-तामंगलॉग सड़क पर विद्रोही नागाओं की गतिविधियां

9427. श्री राम गोपाल शासबाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इम्फाल-तामंगलॉग सड़क पर बस सेवा बन्द कर दी गई है, क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में विद्रोही नागाओं, कुकी और मिजो लोगों की गतिविधियां बढ़ गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सड़क पर यातायात के सुचारु संचालन के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) इम्फाल-तामंगलॉग रोड पर 26 मार्च, और 5 अप्रैल, 1968 के बीच उस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न गांवों के निवासियों के बीच स्थानीय झगड़ा हो जाने के कारण बस सर्विस बन्द रही। उस झगड़े में ड्राइवर भाग नहीं लेना चाहते थे।

(ख) सड़क पर गश्त लगाने के लिए और यातायात को सुचारु-रूप से चलाने के लिए कई पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित कर दी गई हैं।

### भारत का मानचित्र

9428. श्री राम गोपाल शासबाले : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश की सीमा तथा सभी भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र दर्शाने वाला एक मानचित्र सभा पटल पर रखेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मानचित्र के प्रकाशन के लिये एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, कि श्रीलंका, बर्मा जैसे अनेक देश हमारी सीमाओं पर राज्य क्षेत्रों को विवादग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भ्मा झाजाद) : (क) भारत तथा निकटवर्ती देशों का एक नक्शा, एक इंच 40 मील के बराबर के पैमाने पर, "भारत के सर्वेक्षण" द्वारा 1962 में प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है, जिसमें केवल पैमाने से उत्पन्न परिसी-मन का ध्यान रखते हुए देश तथा भारतीय क्षेत्रों की सीमाएं दिखाई गई हैं। नक्शे के चौथे संस्करण की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही हैं 112,500,000 (दूसरा संस्करण, 1962) पैमाने पर भारत का एक "रोड मैप" भी "भारत के सर्वेक्षण" द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया है, जिसमें देश तथा भारतीय क्षेत्रों की सीमा दिखाई गई है। "रोड मैप" की प्रतियां भी संसद पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Taking over of Private Colleges by Delhi University

9429. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the Academic Council of Delhi University have demanded taking over of certain private colleges in the capital by the Delhi University on grounds of serious irregularities as per report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 30th March, 1968;

(d) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal in the proper perspective; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

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

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

**दिल्ली के पोलिटिकिनों के लिये धन का निबतन**

9430. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री 22 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4889 तथा 4956 के उत्तरों के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष (1967-68) के लिये दिल्ली के पोलिटिकिनों के लिये 51,000 रुपये की राशि नियत की गई है जो गत वर्ष नियत की गई राशि से अधिक है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में तीन बर्गों अर्थात् पिछड़ी जातियों, कम आय वर्गों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों को केवल 20 छात्रवृत्तियां दिये जाने का क्या कारण है, जबकि गत वर्ष इन वर्गों के छात्रों को 65 छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई थीं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जातियों और कम-आय समूह के विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था, समग्र योजना, सभी विषयों सभी विद्यार्थियों और सभी संस्थाओं के लिए की जाती है। पालीटेक्निकों के लिए अलग से कोई आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। कुल व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की गई है :

1966-67	4.55 लाख रुपये
1967-68	5.60 लाख रुपये

(ख) दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र में इन श्रेणियों के विद्यार्थियों को 1966-67 में कुल 710 छात्रवृत्तियां और 1967-68 में कुल 813 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई थीं।

**राज भवनों पर व्यय**

9431. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शारदानन्द :

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

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यपालों

तथा उपराज्यपालों के निवास के लिये बने राज भवनों पर होने वाला व्यय राज्य सरकारों देती हैं या केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है या दोनों सरकारों मिलकर वहन करती हैं;

(ख) यदि राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों मिलकर यह व्यय वहन करती हैं तो प्रत्येक द्वारा किस अनुपात में व्यय वहन किया जाता है;

(ग) 1962 में अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य में राज भवनों पर प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याधर शुकल) : (क) केवल दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल के निवास स्थान के रख-रखाव का व्यय संघ की संचित निधि से किया जाता है। अन्य मामलों में ऐसा व्यय संबंधित राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). सन् 1966 से ही दिल्ली के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को उप-राज्यपाल का पद दिया गया था। सन् 1966-67 और 1967-68 में उनके राजकीय निवास स्थान पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है : -

1966-67	रु० 54,669
1967-68	रु० 1,48,548

तथा सन् 1968-69 के लिए इसी उद्देश्य के लिए रु० 1,86,280 की राशि नियत की गई है।

**Defecting Legislators**

9432. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the last General Elections 213 legislators, and

some of them more than once, have defected from one party to another; and

(b) how many of these 213 have become Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to available information no less than 220 legislators defected from one party to another after the last General Elections. Out of them 115 held office as Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

### केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी

9433. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अचीन क्रमशः कितने राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें हरिजनों तथा आदि-वासियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(घ) उनमें हरिजन तथा आदिवासी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). 1.1. 1967 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के श्रेणी—I से श्रेणी—IV (भंगियों को छोड़कर) तक के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या संलग्न बिबरण में दी गई है। उपरोक्त तिथि को उनकी राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित में पृथक पृथक संख्या शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी श्रेणी I तथा श्रेणी—II में कर्मचारी सामान्यतः राजपत्रित हैं।

### बिबरण

श्रेणी	कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति
श्रेणी-I	22,296	425	74
श्रेणी-II	35,418	1,055	87
श्रेणी-III	11,36,475	1,02,590	13,490
श्रेणी-IV (भंगियों को छोड़कर)	11,63,593	2,12,003	41,527

### Jadavpur University

9435. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant a status of Central University to the Jadavpur University, the Oldest educational institution founded by the national leaders for propagation of national education at the time of freedom struggle;

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

### Selection of National Professorship

9436. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether selection of National Professorship is made by his Ministry or by a Committee of experts;

(b) the basis on which an eminent educationist or a scientist is honoured as a National Professor; and

(c) whether Government propose to honour some eminent historians and Sanskrit Scholars this year by enlarging the list of National Professors ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) In the beginning, appointments to National Professorships were approved by the Minister incharge, and Prime Minister and then the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance was obtained. The present procedure is that appointments to the Professorships

are made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet and with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The eminence of the individuals concerned in their fields of speciality is generally the basis of selection.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

**विदेश जाने वाली क्रिकेट टीमों को विदेशी मुद्रा**

9437. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) विदेश जाने वाली क्रिकेट टीमों को वर्ष 1961 से आज तक वर्ष-वार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह खर्च सरकार ने वहन किया है अथवा खिलाड़ियों ने या दोनों ने मिल-जुल कर ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त खर्च दोनों द्वारा वहन किया गया है तो उक्त अवधि में सरकार ने कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

किन्हीं विदेशी दौरों के लिए यदि कोई अग्रिम विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है तो उसका समञ्जन अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा के विरुद्ध कर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) खर्च को या तो दौरे के अर्जन से पूरा किया जाता है अथवा भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड या उस से संबंध एक्कों द्वारा उठाया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Delhi-Nagpur Air Service**

9438. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have

discontinued the Delhi-Nagpur service from the 15th April, 1968.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made by Government for the persons travelling by the said service ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A separate day-service between Delhi and Nagpur is considered by Indian Airlines to be uneconomic.

(c) The Indian Airlines to introduce a passenger-cum-night mail Viscount service between Delhi and Nagpur by July 1968. In the meantime, air passengers from Nagpur to Delhi can travel via Bombay at a specially reduced rate equivalent to the earlier direct fare of Rs. 200. The connection at Bombay is almost immediate.

**हाकी टीम को बी गई विदेशी मुद्रा**

9439. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाकी टीम के विदेशों में मैच खेलने के जाने के लिये वर्ष 1961 से आज तक वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है:-

क्रम संख्या	अवधि	स्वीकृत विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम
1.	1961-65	कुछ नहीं ।
2.	1966	900/- पौण्ड
3.	1967	570/- पौण्ड
4.	1968	अब तक कोई रकम स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है ।

उपयुक्त रकम में, एशियाई और ओलिम्पिक खेलों में हाकी टीम और भारतीय टुकड़ी द्वारा भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय ओलिम्पिक संस्था को दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा शामिल नहीं है ।

मनीपुर तथा नागालैण्ड पहाड़ियों में सड़कों के सर्वेक्षण में लगे कर्मचारियों पर हमला

9440. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : मार्च और अप्रैल, 1968 में मनीपुर और नागालैण्ड पहाड़ियों में सड़कों का सर्वेक्षण करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर विद्रोही मिजो कुकी और नागा लोगों द्वारा कितनी बार आक्रमण किया गया और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : 9 अप्रैल, 1968 को एक घटना हुई थी जब सीमा सड़क संगठन के एक सर्वेक्षण दल पर, जो मनीपुर में मोतोखाल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० रैस्टर्कैम्प में ठहरा हुआ था, संदिग्ध मिजो और कुकी विद्रोहियों के गिरोह द्वारा आक्रमण किया गया। सुरक्षार्थ नियुक्त पुलिस दल ने जवाब में गोली चलाई। किसी भी और कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ।

गोरखपुर जिले में पुलिस थाने

9441. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले के प्रत्येक पुलिस थाने में वर्ष 1966-67 में प्रति दिन कितनी रपटें दर्ज की गईं तथा किन-किन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी रपटें क्रमशः हस्त-क्षेपनीय तथा अहस्तक्षेपनीय अपराधों के बारे में थीं ;

(ग) उन रपटों के ब्यौरे क्या हैं जो हस्त-क्षेपनीय अपराधों के लिये दर्ज की गईं थीं परन्तु केवल परगना तथा जिला अधिकारियों के अनु-रोध पर ही पुलिस ने उन मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया ; और

(घ) भाग (क), (ख) तथा (ग) के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत ब्यौरे क्या-क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्रित करने में जितना समय तथा परिश्रम लगेगा वह इससे निकलने वाले परिणाम के तुल्य नहीं होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रोडवेज की बसों का चलना

9442. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रवार चलने वाली गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी रोडवेज की बसों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में उनसे क्षेत्रवार कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ग) सरकारी रोडवेज में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की क्षेत्रवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) उन कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी है?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में जूनियर हाई स्कूल

9443. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जूनियर हाई स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है, जो योजना संख्या 9 के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे हैं तथा उनमें से ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन में सब अथवा कुछ कर्मचारियों को सरकारी स्कूलों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों के समान वेतन नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे हैं उन सब स्कूलों के



प्रबन्धकों को निदेश जारी किये हैं, कि उन सब कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वेतनमानों के अनुसार वेतन नहीं दिया गया है, भूतलकी प्रभाव से उनके वेतन की बकाया राशि का तुरन्त भुगतान किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वैकल्पिक उपाय क्या किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मागवल भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा-पटल पर यथा समय रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Unqualified Persons in C.S.I.R.

9444. SHRI C. DASS :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR  
SUPAKAR :  
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scientists working in the C. S. I. R. without post-graduate or research qualifications ; and

(b) the number out of them who draw an emolument of Rs. 1000 and above ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Jamuna Barrage Bridge Near I.P. Power House, De'hi

9445. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the likely date when Jamuna Barrage bridge near I. P. Power House Delhi will be opened to traffic ;

(b) whether the approach roads have been completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the completion of approach roads ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) August, 1968,

(b) No, Sir ; but arrangements have been made to construct temporary approach roads so that traffic can use the bridge from August 1968 itself.

(c) Mainly difficulties have been experienced in acquiring some land required for the construction of the approaches due to court injunctions and delay caused by floods during the last monsoons.

#### सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच

9446. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 13 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4069 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय के कितने राजपत्रित तथा कितने अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग के विशेष पुलिस संस्थान द्वारा खुली जांच की गई थी;

(ख) प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के 605 कर्मचारियों में कितने गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त और उनमें कितने थल सेना के कितने नौसेना के तथा कितने वायु सेना के थे;

(ग) कितने मामले अभी तक अर्सेनिक न्यायालयों में अनिर्णित पड़े हैं तथा कितने सैनिक न्यायालयों में; और

(घ) उन राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कमीशन प्राप्त तथा गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की क्रमशः संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही करने की विभागों को सलाह दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1965 से नवम्बर, 1967 तक के वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के एस० पी० ई० डिवीजन द्वारा लिये गये नये मामलों में प्रस्त राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का मन्त्रालयवार पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 1 में दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-1160/68]

(ख) 605 प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों का पृथक-पृथक ब्यूरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 11 में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1160/68]

(ग) सिविल कोर्टों में अभी तक 337 मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा 2 मामले मिलिट्री कोर्टों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

(घ) उन अधिकारियों की संख्या, जिनके विरुद्ध मामलों की सूचना सम्बन्धित विभागों को विभागीय कार्यवाही करने के लिए अब तक दी गई है, निम्नलिखित रूप में है :—

कमीशण्ड अधिकारी	—40
नान-कमीशण्ड अधिकारी	— 7
अन्य राजपत्रित अधिकारी	—521
अन्य अराजपत्रित अधिकारी	4905

पाकिस्तानियों से हथियार बरामद करना

9447. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3094 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो पाकिस्तानियों से पकड़े गये दो पिस्तौल और दस कारतूस पाकिस्तान के आयुध कारखानों में बने हुए थे अथवा भारतीय आयुध कारखानों में बने हुए थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन दो पाकिस्तानियों को उनके विरुद्ध चलाये जा रहे मुकदमे का निर्णय होने के बाद देश से निकालने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें देश से न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दो पाकिस्तानियों से पकड़े गये दो पिस्तौल और कारतूस क्रमशः स्पेन और फ्रांस के बने थे।

(ख) इनके विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उड़ता।

नक्सलवाड़ी आन्दोलन के उपवादियों से हथियारों की बरामदगी

9448. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत नक्सलवाड़ी आन्दोलन में उपवादी आन्दोलनकारियों द्वारा छूटे गये हथियारों में से उन से कुछ हथियार बरामद कर लिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने हथियार बरामद किये गये हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) नौ बन्दूकें बरामद की गई हैं।

(ग) दस व्यक्ति इस कारण से गिरफ्तार किए गये थे तथा उनके विरुद्ध मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

पर्यटकों के लिये साहित्य

9449. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या पर्यटन तथा अतिथि उद्देश्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पर्यटकों के मार्ग-दर्शन और प्रोत्साहन के लिये अधिकतर पर्यटक केन्द्रों में उपयुक्त पर्यटक साहित्य उपलब्ध नहीं होता है और गैर-सरकारी लोगों ने (मार्ग-दर्शक पुस्तिकाएँ) प्रकाशित की हैं, जिन की भाषा असम्बद्ध तथा अशिष्ट है और जो भद्दे तथा सस्ते कागज पर प्रकाशित की गई है तथा बहुत ऊँचे दामों पर बेची जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक पर्यटक केन्द्र के लिये सुन्दर आकर्षक और सस्ती मार्गदर्शक पुस्तिकाएँ प्रकाशित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मार्गदर्शक पुस्तिकायें (मार्ग दर्शन पुस्तिकाओं) के कब तक प्रकाशित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा अलैंगिक उद्बोधन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार अघिकांश मुख्य पर्यटक केन्द्रों के बारे में रुचिकर एवं सुरक्षित पर्यटन सामग्री विविध एवं काफी मात्रा में प्रकाशित करती है। यह प्रकाशन कार्य जारी रखा जायेगा और इस साहित्य की किस्म को और अधिक उन्नत करने तथा मात्रा में वृद्धि करने के प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे।

#### Pakistani Flag hoisted in Cachar District

9450. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :  
SHRI HEM BARUA :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some citizens of a certain village in the Cachar District in Assam hoisted Pakistani Flag in the village recently ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter, if so, the findings of the enquiry ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Training of Officers and Ratings of Merchant Navy

9451. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements made for the training of Officers and ratings of Merchant Navy in India are inadequate ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve and expand the arrangements for training ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :  
(a) and (b). As against one training in-

stitution in the pre-Independence days, there are at present six Merchant Navy Training Institutions—three each for officers and ratings. The arrangements made in these institutions are quite adequate excepting for training of ratings for Saloon Department. A limited number of boys are trained on *T. S. Bhadra* for employment as Bhandari cooks and on *T. S. Dufferin* for employment as saloon ratings. A scheme for starting refresher course for senior saloon ratings is also under active consideration of the Government. The requirements of trained Merchant Navy personnel and the system of their training in the Merchant Navy Training Institutions are constantly under review, in consultation with the National Shipping Board and the Merchant Navy Training Board, with a view to effecting improvements wherever necessary and also to expand the existing training facilities to meet future requirements. A decision has already been taken to replace the existing Training Ship 'Dufferin' with a modern ship capable of training 125 boys per annum as against the present intake of 80.

#### All India Service

9452. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute All India Service Cadres for education, Forests and Health ;

(b) if so, whether the reactions of the State Governments have been sought ; and

(c) if so, their reactions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Forests Service has already been constituted from 1.7.1966. The other new All India Services proposed to be constituted are :—

(i) Indian Service of Engineers

(ii) Indian Medical and Health Service

(iii) Indian Educational Service.

(iv) Indian Agricultural Service.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the State Governments had earlier agreed, in principle, to the creation of the above-mentioned new All India Services. But recently the Government of Madras have expressed themselves against the new All India Services altogether and so also in a more general way, have the Government of Kerala. Besides the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore have indicated that they do not wish to participate in the Indian Educational Service.

#### Delhi Police

9454. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 500 factories in Delhi remained closed on the 5th April as a protest against the high-handedness of the Delhi Police;

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

(c) whether Government have also been approached by the factory owners ?

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

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

#### विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक

9455. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री १०० पी० साह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में नागालैंड, आसाम, नेफा तथा काश्मीर के क्षेत्रों में कितने विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों को उनकी राष्ट्र विरोधी गति-विधियों के कारण भारत छोड़ने के आदेश दिये गये थे तथा कितने धर्मप्रचारकों की भारत में ठहरने की भ्रवधि को नहीं बढ़ाया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों में गत

तीन वर्षों में जिन विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों को भारत छोड़ने का आदेश दिया गया था, उन की संख्या दस है ।

जिन धर्म प्रचारकों की भारत में ठहरने की भ्रवधि को बढ़ाया गया था उनकी संख्या के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

#### Suggestion for a Federal Set-up in Kashmir

9456. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report that a memorandum was submitted to the Gajendragadkar Commission by Jammu Autonomy Forum suggesting federal set-up within Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SNUKLA) : (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) The memorandum submitted to the Gajendragadkar Commission is a matter for them to consider.

#### Murder of Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyaya

9457. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the investigations are being carried on by the Central intelligence and the U. P. State investigation agencies on the alleged murder of Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyaya; and

(b) who are the persons apprehended so far and what disclosures have come from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Investigation was taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation from the State Police and is now practically complete. The material collected is being examined and it

is expected that the case would be put up for trial very soon.

(b) 11 persons have been arrested. A list showing their names is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See. No. LT-1161/68*] Since statements made in the course of investigation will figure in the trial, it would not be in the interests of justice to indicate the details of such statements.

#### Development of Tourism

9458. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the development of tourism;

(b) the places which are being developed as centres for tourists and the costs required for the purpose; and

(c) whether free port facilities will also be available for tourists at places which are or may be situated in port towns ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Development of centers of tourist importance, increase of Hotel accommodation and provision of transport facilities are some of the steps taken to develop tourism. Plans for further development during the Fourth Plan period with estimates of cost thereof are at present under preparation.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at Present. However, duty free shops are functioning at Delhi airport and are proposed to be introduced at the other international airports.

#### Wage Board for Teachers

9454. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering appointment of a Wage Board or Pay Commission to rationalise and revise the wages and working condition of Higher Secondary and Primary School teachers ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### National Science Policy

9460. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a demand that scientists enter the political area to exert pressure on Government to formulate a sound national science policy, was made at a meeting of the Association of Scientific Workers of India in Delhi organised as a part of the Science Week to commemorate the 20th anniversary ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) According to the reports that have appeared in the press, the Association of Scientific Workers seem to have made such a plea.

(b) As for scientists working in government and government-sponsored organisations, their political activities are governed by their service rules and regulations.

#### Cases of Thefts and Pilferage in Various Docks

9461. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of thefts and pilferage in various Docks is increasing day by day ;

(b) if so, the anti-pilferage measures proposed to be adopted ; and

(c) the number of such cases registered during the year 1966-67 and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The major Port authorities are constantly tightening their security arrangements with a view to eliminate the incidence of pilferage. The anti-pilferage measures are looked after by the Port Police and the Watch and Ward staff. Anti-pilferage measures include permit systems for regulating entry into

the port areas, raising the height of the perimeter walls, strengthening of lock-fasts in transit sheds, improving lighting in the docks, jetties and yards and operation of mobile squads etc.

Anti-pilferage Committees function regularly at most of the Ports to keep a watch on the position and devise new measures where necessary.

In Bombay a separate Magisterial Court

has been functioning near the Docks from 1.2.1966 to try cases of crime arising in the port area with a view to expedite disposal of cases of pilferage. A separate Police Station has been set up at Wadala from 1.2.1968 and armed police escorts are being provided for trains between Wadala and the Docks and police vigilance on the port railway has been intensified.

(c) The position as reported by the port authorities is as follows :—

Name of the Port	No. of cases	Amount involved	Remarks
Calcutta	980	Not available	The values of goods pilfered have not been furnished by Calcutta Port as these particulars are not available with them. However, they paid Rs. 95,722 in 1966-67 on account of claims due to pilferage.
Bombay	398	Rs. 6,42,501	Out of this, goods worth Rs. 5,68,101 were recovered.
Madras	207	Rs. 59,161	
Kandla	3	Rs. 4,438	
Vishakhapatnam	230	Rs. 4,197	Out of this goods worth Rs. 3,780 were recovered.
Cochin	Not available	Rs. 6,870	
Mormugao	Not available but the extent of pilferage is negligible.		
Paradip	NIL		

#### Teachers under Directorate of Education Delhi

9462. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on the promotion of trained Graduate teachers working under the Directorate of Education, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether government are considering to remove this ban ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Communal Harmony

9463. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI SHEOPUDAN SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some educationists of the country have presented a plan to Government for communal harmony ; and

(b) if so, whether it has received the consideration of Government and whether it has been found acceptable.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have received suggestions from

some educationists regarding measures to be taken to eliminate communal disturbances.

(b) Some suggestions such as the received for adequate and immediate action against the rioters and imposition of punitive fines have already been accepted by the Government. The other suggestions are under consideration.

#### Delhi Teachers' Demands

9464. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether since the unconditional withdrawal of agitation by the Delhi Teachers, the demands made by the Teachers have been considered by him ;

(b) which of the demands of the Teachers have been found genuine and acceptable to Government and which of them Government do not consider feasible ; and

(c) when a final decision is to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The main demands of Delhi Teachers were —

- (i) Revision of pay scales,
- (ii) Unified Control of education,
- (iii) Parity in service conditions.

The pay scales of the Delhi School Teachers have already been revised. For the other two demands the Delhi Administration and the local bodies, who are primarily concerned, have to consider and come to an agreed decision, in the first instance.

#### Manufacture of Hand made Paper from Cotton Wastes

9465. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C. S. I. R. have developed a technique to manufacture special hand-made paper from cotton wastes like cotton rags, tailor-cuttings, hoisery cuttings and cotton linters ;

(b) if so, whether any processing technique has been evolved and the kind of paper that can be manufactured from these raw materials ;

(c) whether it is expected that the final products will be produced at economic prices ; and

(d) whether any assessment of the possible production has been made and if so, how much paper is likely to be produced from these raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has developed processes to produce special types of paper from cotton tailor cuttings, hoisery cuttings and cotton linters.

(b) Process know-how for the following kinds of paper are available :

- (i) Creamtoned document paper ;
- (ii) High bursting-strength paper ;
- (iii) Special drawing paper ;
- (iv) Thick bond paper ;
- (v) Medium bond paper ;
- (vi) Filter paper ; and
- (vii) "Afshan" paper with gold and silver dots (produced only by the Laboratory).

(c) Yes, Sir, the laboratory expects so.  
(d) No, Sir.

#### I. A. C. Booking office, New Delhi

9466. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of the opening of the renovated Booking Office of Indian Airlines in Connaught Place, New Delhi on the 16th December, 1967, liquor worth Rs. 2500 was served to the guests ;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor ; and

(c) the names and designations of officers who decided to serve liquor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Liquor, cold drinks and snacks etc. worth Rs. 2,557.50 were served on the occasion of the opening of the renovated Booking Office of the Indian Airlines in Connaught Place, New Delhi on 16.9.1967.

The liquor was served after obtaining the necessary permit from the concerned Excise authority. Serving of liquor at such functions is a normal practice obtaining in the airline industry.

#### Indian Frontier Administrative Service

9467. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Frontier Administrative Service was brought into existence and what was its aim ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to amalgamate it with the I. A. S. cadre but the idea has now been given up ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Indian Frontier Administrative Service was formally constituted in 1956 to fill certain administrative posts in forward areas like the North East Frontier Agency, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura etc. where conditions of living are difficult and communications poor. A special cadre was considered necessary, as experienced officers with correct outlook were required for service in the tribal areas.

Because of difficulties encountered in the administration of a cadre meant exclusively for these difficult areas it was decided to integrate the cadre with the I. A. S. cadre for Union territories. The idea has not been given up.

#### Population of Assam

9468. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of tribes with different languages and culture inhabiting the hills and plains of Assam along with their population, religion-wise ;

(b) whether the demand for a separate Hill State has been made by all the hill-tribes joined together or only by some of them and the names of such tribes ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this demand for a separate Hill State has its

origin only amongst the Christian section of the tribes backed by the foreign missions and the Hindu section of the same is quite apposed to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1162/68*]

(b) and (c). The demand has not been made in the name of any particular hill-tribe or tribes. It is a regional demand which has its origin in the desire of a section of the people of the Hill areas for greater autonomy.

#### Pakistani Nationals Employed in Ships and Boats, West Bengal

9469. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani national employed in ships and boats owned by Government as well as private individuals, firms and companies in West Bengal ;

(b) whether the said Pakistani nationals are allowed to transfer any portion of their earnings to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the amount so transferred or remitted by them to Pakistan during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### बिहार में छात्रों में जाति भेद

9470. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में स्कूलों के रजिस्ट्रारों में छात्रों के नामों के आगे "स्वर्ण हिन्दू" और "छोटी जाति का हिन्दू" शब्द लिखे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन शब्दों का प्रयोग संविधान के सिद्धांतों के अनुकूल है; और



(ग) क्या इन शब्दों के स्थान पर "उन्नत वर्ग" और "पिछड़े वर्ग" शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**मद्रास में हिन्दी अध्यापकों का जापन**

9571. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास राज्य में कार्य कर रहे हिन्दी अध्यापकों की ओर से सरकार को कोई जापन मिला है जिसमें कहा गया है कि मद्रास सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी की पढ़ाई बन्द की जाने के कारण पांच हजार से भी अधिक हिन्दी अध्यापक बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी नौकरी की सुरक्षा के लिए अथवा उनके लिए बैकल्पिक नौकरियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मद्रास राज्य सरकार ने अपने आदेश दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 1968 में जिसके द्वारा उन्होंने स्कूलों में हिन्दी का शिक्षण समाप्त करने का आदेश दिया है, यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि हिन्दी अध्यापकों को उन की योग्यता के अनुसार उचित पदों पर खपाने का यथा-सम्भव प्रयास किया जायेगा।

**नेफा के स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम**

9472. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1947 से अब तक समूचे नेफा सीमा क्षेत्र में सभी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी रहा है परन्तु नेफा

प्रशासन ने मार्च 1967 से हिन्दी के स्थान पर आसामी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थी हिन्दी सीखना चाहते हैं, क्यों कि आसामी वहाँ स्थानीय भाषा नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या नेफा ने उन क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी को पुनः शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिए नेफा के अधिकारियों को आदेश देने का सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). नेफा में शिक्षा के माध्यम के प्रश्न पर विषम कठिनाइयाँ सामने आई हैं। सन 1954 तक शिक्षा का माध्यम आसामी भाषा थी। मध्य 1954 में बुनियादी शिक्षा की प्रणाली लागू की गई जिस में प्राइमरी स्तर के बाद शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी रखा गया। इससे भी गम्भीर कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हुई थीं तथा 1959 में आसामी को पुनः सीमावर्ती स्कूलों को छोड़कर, शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया गया। हेरिंग समिति ने विस्तृत रूप में इस प्रश्न का अध्ययन किया था तथा 1965 में लोगों की सामान्य राय का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद निम्नलिखित सिफारिशों की थीं :-

(i) इस समय प्राइमरी स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम स्थानीय जन-जातीय भाषा है। ये बोलियाँ शब्दावली की दृष्टि से बहुत प्रविकसित हैं तथा उनकी कोई लिखित लिपि नहीं है। इन भाषाओं को बल द्वारा जीवित रखने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा। अतः नेफा प्रशासन को इन भाषाओं के प्रयोग को धीरे-धीरे क्षीण होने देना चाहिए।

(ii) नेफा में प्राइमरी स्तर तथा उससे ऊपर के सभी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम देश की एक मान्यता प्राप्त भाषा में होना चाहिए।

(iii) उसी भाषा का प्रयोग उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक जारी रहना चाहिए।

(iv) पांचवीं या सातवीं कक्षा से त्रिभाषी फार्मूला के आधार पर अन्य भारतीय भाषा तथा अंग्रेजी वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में उपयोग में लाई जा सकती है।

2. सरकार ने ये सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं जो भ्रमल में लाई जा रही हैं। इसका परिणाम यह निकला था कि आसामी, सीमा-बर्ती स्कूलों में भी धीरे-धीरे 1966 से, लोगों की सहमति से शिक्षा का फिर से माध्यम बन गई।

#### Development of Ladakh

9473. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ladakh faces certain difficulties in its economic development ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken by Government to overcome them; and

(c) the specific achievements made in Ladakh in the agricultural, industrial and educational fields since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan ?

- THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). On account of its geographical position, altitude, physical features etc. there are inherent difficulties in the development of Ladakh. The Central Govt. are financing a special programme for the development of Ladakh since 1960. As regards the progress so far, attention is invited to chapter VIII of the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1957-68.

#### Central Forensic Laboratories

9474. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Forensic Science Laboratories have not yet started functioning ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the success achieved so far by them, including that of at Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-1163/68.]

#### Uniformity in teaching curriculum upto high school stage

9475. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring uniformity in curriculum in the teaching of subjects upto high school stage throughout the country;

(b) if so, by when and in what ways; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training is preparing model curricula text books, teachers, guides in different subjects for all stages of school education for adoption or adaption by State Governments and other authorities.

(b) and (c). No precise time-limit has been set for the completion of the project, but every effort is being made to complete it as early as possible.

#### Help to Sanskrit scholars

9476. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to help Sanskrit scholars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of financial assistance given State-wise so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, Sec. No. LT-1164/68]

(d) Does not arise.

### Rent Restriction Act for Chandigarh

9477. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to enforce the Rent Restriction Act in Chandigarh;

(b) whether Government have received some representations in this behalf; and

(c) if so the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter has been carefully considered but it has been decided not to apply the Rent Restriction Act in Chandigarh for the present.

### Local body for Chandigarh Union Territory

9478. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up some elected local body for Chandigarh Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction.

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

(b) Does not arise

### Cases Against Trade Union Workers of L. I. C. in Chandigarh.

9479. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandigarh Administration has instituted criminal cases against the Trade Union workers of the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). One day's token strike was observed

by local Life Insurance Corporation employees on 5th April, 1968 in response to the call of their Central body to protest against the introduction of automation in the Corporation. Some of the striking employees in the evening of 5. 4. 1968 are reported to have gone to the houses of various non-striking employees and alleged to have committed trespass, threatened the inmates with serious consequences for having refused to join them in the strike. As a result, on a complaint received from the local officers of the Life Insurance Corporation, a case under Sections 506/147 I. P. C. was registered at the Police Station West Chandigarh. Seven employees were arrested and have been released on bail.

### Memorial to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev

9480. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to acquire a house at Toori Bazar, Ferozpur where the revolutionaries viz. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev worked and lived; and

(b) whether Government propose to build a befitting memorial there in deference to the public demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). There are no such proposals under consideration of the Government at the present

### Road Accidents in Delhi

9481. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last 75 days there were as many as 80 deaths out of 1680 road accidents in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to educate the persons in traffic rules and progress so far made in these efforts by the Traffic Police ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The required information is

being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

**Posts of Assistant Engineers Consultants, Roads and Bridges in the Ministry of Transport**

9482. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 48 posts of Assistant Engineers Consultants, Roads and Bridges in the Ministry of Transport were advertised by the U. P. S. C. in February, 1966 ;

(b) whether any one has been selected and offered appointment ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance started a review of the staff requirements of the Roads Wing of this Ministry soon after the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. were received. That Unit has recommended a reduction in the existing technical gazetted staff of the Roads Wing. It has, therefore, not been possible to send offers of appointment to any of the 48 candidates recommended by the Commission.

**कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में "विजय सेना"**

9483. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों ने पश्चिम बंगाल में हिन्दी के प्रचार का विरोध करने के लिये "विजय सेना" संगठित की है ;

(ख) क्या इस सेना का उद्देश्य सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी सेवाओं में गैर-बंगालियों के नियोजन का विरोध करने का अभियान प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के. एस. रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**शाहदरा में महिला कालेज**

9484. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि शाहदरा में महिला कालेज न होने के कारण वहां से लड़कियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त के लिये प्रतिदिन दिल्ली भ्रमवा गाजियाबाद जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां कम से कम एक महिला कालेज खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). इस क्षेत्र में एक सह-शिक्षा डिप्टी कालेज पहले ही से विद्यमान है । 1968-69 के दौरान, दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र में नए कालेज खोलने के प्रश्न पर, जिस में महिला कालेज भी शामिल है, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल द्वारा विचार किया जा गा ।

**New National Highways**

9485. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed the construction of any New National highways, major bridges and improvement of the existing ones which need urgent attention ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Presumably the Member has in mind proposals for Natio-

nal Highways made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in regard to the Fourth Five-Year Plan. These proposals await finalisation of the allocations under the Fourth Plan.

**मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में रिक्त पद**

9486. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में इस समय न्यायाधीशों के कितने पद खाली हैं;

(ख) ये पद कितनी अवधि से खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ग) इन रिक्त पदों को भरने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इन पदों की कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है ?

**गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :** (क) एक ।

(ख) 20 मार्च 1968 से ।

(ग) राज्य अधिकारियों से जैसे ही नियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा, रिक्त पद भर दिया जायेगा ।

**राजस्थान में पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण**

9487. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में उदयपुर से 30 मील दूर जावारपान की पहाड़ियों में पुरातत्त्व सर्वेक्षण करा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मोटा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या पौराणिक महत्व वाले उक्त स्थान का पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) फिलहाल इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**महेश योगी**

9488. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आश्रम को भव्य बनाने के लिये प्रावश्यक अत्यधिक धनराशि ऋषिकेश के महेश योगी को कहां से मिलती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसके लिए अमरीकी धन का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है; और

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

**गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) :** (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

**उदयपुर में नेहरू पार्क**

9489. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा :

**श्री हेमराज :**

क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर के नेहरू पार्क के विकास के लिये जो बड़ी तेजी के साथ पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का केन्द्र बनता जा रहा है अगले वर्ष के प्रायव्ययक में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) क्या चित्तौड़, राजाकपुर और हल्दीघाटी में पर्यटकों के बंगले बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) उदयपुर में नेहरू पार्क के विकास के लिये कोई धन-व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है, क्योंकि पार्कों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व स्थानीय निकायों (लोकल बाडीज) का है ।

(ख) और (ग). 1968-69 के लिये पर्यटन विषयक स्कीमों को राज्य सरकारों के साथ

परामर्श करके अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

#### Olympic Games

9490. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1103 on the 5th April, 1968 and state the final decision taken by Government in the matter of joining the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Now that South Africa is not allowed to participate in the Mexico Olympics, India will participate in the Games.

#### Fire Accident in Karol Bagh, New Delhi

9491. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large stock of waste cotton was destroyed in the storeroom of a factory in Karol Bagh, New Delhi on the 10th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss ; and

(c) the cause of the fire and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A fire broke out in cotton bales stored in a factory in Karol Bagh on 10th April, 1968 causing a loss of approximately Rs. 6,000 to 10,000.

(c) The probable cause of the fire is supposed to be dropped light. As soon as the message was received by the Delhi Fire Service on the 10th April, 1968, two fire units from Shankar Road Fire Station were turned out. 3 more fire units from J.R. Road Fire Station were also turned out as further reinforcement. The fire was controlled in about one hour and was completely extinguished within four hours.

#### Unemployment Allowances for Geologists and Geophysicists

9492. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

to give any unemployment allowance to the unemployed geologists and Geophysicists ; and

(b) if so, the monthly amount proposed to be paid to them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### All India Engineering Service

9493. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :  
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to constitute an All-India Engineering Service is held up ;

(b) which of the States are not in favour of this scheme and their grounds for Opposition ; and

(c) the steps taken up-to-date to constitute the Service at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Comments from some State Governments on the draft Cadre and Recruitment Rules relating to this Service are still awaited.

(b) The Government of Madras have intimated that they do not intend to participate in new All India Services which relate to subjects strictly within the purview of the States. The Government of Kerala have expressed in a more general way their dissent from the policy of creating new All India Services on the ground that the creation of such Services encroaches upon the autonomy of the State Government.

(c) The remaining State Governments are being requested to expedite their comments.

#### Visas for Tourists

9494. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreigners willing to visit India to see the old historical towns with a view to acquaint

themselves with old Indian civilisation are not issued visas by Indian Missions abroad ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether tourism is affected by not giving visas to foreigners ?

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

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

### Home Guards

9495. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 945 on the 29th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the creation of a border wing of the Home Guards in the border districts of West Bengal and Assam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be approved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments concerned are of the opinion that an organisation of the type of Border Wing Home Guards is not suited to their security requirements.

### स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी

9496. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कौन-कौन से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी अभी जीवित हैं ;

(ख) स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के उन सेनानियों के परिवारों को, जिन्होंने अपने जीवन का बलिदान किया है तथा उन सेनानियों को जो अभी जीवित हैं, सरकार कितनी सहायता दे रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के शहीदों की जन्म-तिथियों को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल

नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसी कोई सूची तैयार नहीं की गई है।

(ख) राजनीतिक पीड़ितों की सहायता तथा पुनर्वास मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। और उन्होंने उनकी सहायता के लिये योजनाएँ बनाई हैं जिनके अनुसार उन को पेंशन, नकद अनुदान, जमीन, पुनर्वास के लिये कर्ज और बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये सहायता दी जाती है। कठिन परिस्थिति के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छानुदान में से नकद अनुदान के रूप में भी सहायता दी जाती है।

(ग) ऐसी जन्म तिथियों को छुट्टियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करना साध्य नहीं।

### शिक्षकों के वेतनमान

9497. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालेज के शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों, नये वेतनमान निर्धारित करते समय वेतन वृद्धियाँ देने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता देने के बारे में मेरठ विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ की ओर से उन्हें कोई ग्रम्या-वेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) संघ से प्राप्त ज्ञापन में निम्न-लिखित सुझाव दिये गये हैं:-

(i) सभी उत्तर-स्नातक अध्यापकों को 25 प्रतिशत की सीमा के अन्तर्गत बरीयता के अनुसार 700-1100 रुपए का वेतनमान दिया जाए ।

(ii) किसी भी उत्तर-स्नातक विभागाध्यक्ष को 400-800 रुपए का वेतनमान नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए और यह वेतनक्रम इस वेतनमान में क्रमिक रूप से पद बढ़ाकर और अधिक अध्यापकों को दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(iii) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई सेवा-वेतन वृद्धियां दी जाएं ।

(iv) जो कालेज सहायक अनुदान की सूची में नहीं हैं उन के अध्यापकों के मामले में संशोधित वेतनमान लागू किए जाएं ।

(v) महंगाई भत्ता उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की दरों पर दिया जाय ।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में ऐसे प्रस्तावों की राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच की जानी है जिसे ज्ञापन की एक प्रति भेजी गई है । राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्र द्वारा मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

#### दिल्ली में संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय

9498. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि संस्कृत के अध्ययन और उसमें अनुसंधान की सुविधायें दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली में पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं ।

#### अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया

9499. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली के साम्प्रदायिक स्वरूप को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि इन संस्थाओं ने साम्प्रदायिक तनाव को बढ़ावा दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय तथा जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली, महिला और पुरुषों दोनों के लिए जाति, मत, वर्ग अथवा श्रेणी भेद के बिना खुले हुए हैं । इसलिए साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) और (ग). इससे सम्बन्धित वास्तविक स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी शस्त्रास्त्र विक्रेताओं को लाइसेंस देना

9500. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 16 फरवरी, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 897 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की दिसम्बर, 1966 में प्राप्त हुई प्रार्थना पर, जिसमें राज्य में गैर-सरकारी शस्त्रास्त्र विक्रेताओं को फसल की रक्षा करने के प्रयोजनों के लिये लाइसेंस देने की अनुमति मांगी गई थी, अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?



गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिष्ठा चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). जी, हां, श्रीमन् ।

भारत शासन ने इस विषय के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया है और अपने सन 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी संकल्प में ठील दिया जाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा और इसलिये निजी क्षेत्र में भरमार बंदूकों के निर्माण के नये लाइसेंस न दिये जाने का निर्णय किया है। यह निर्णय निजी क्षेत्र की स्वीकृत उत्पादन क्षमता से कम उत्पादन किये जाने तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे हथियारों के उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना को ध्यान में रखकर लिया गया है।

मनीपुर में अध्यापकों का अपहरण

9501. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 8 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3368 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18 फरवरी, 1968 को मनीपुर के गिरिबाम सब-डिवीजन से दो अध्यापकों का अपहरण किये जाने की घटना की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी, हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) मिजो विद्रोहियों का एक गिरोह मिजो पहाड़ी जिले से आया था और दो अध्यापकों को अपने मार्ग दर्शक के रूप में उठा ले गया। वे दो रोज के बाद 20 फरवरी, 1968 को छोड़ दिए गए। एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है, किन्तु मिजो गिरोह का वर्तमान ठौर-ठिकाना ज्ञात नहीं है।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों द्वारा भारतीय कुओं का प्रयोग

9502. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी नागरिक राजस्थान में भारत की सीमा के अन्दर एक कुएं के पानी का प्रयोग करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत की सीमा में उनके दाखिल होने पर पाबन्दी क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानी नागरिक कितने समय से इस कुएं से पानी ले रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिष्ठा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पदाधिकारी

9503. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कितने अधिकारी केवल मेट्रिक, बी० ए० अथवा तकनीकी डिप्लोमा प्राप्त हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :—

मैट्रीक्युलेट ग्रेजुएट तकनीकी डिप्लोमाधारी  
1,084 448 90

भारत और लेबनान के बीच विमान सेवाएँ

9504. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और लेबनान के बीच विमान सेवाओं के बारे में हान में बातचीत हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह विमान सेवा कब से प्रारम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बन्धन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत और लेबनान के राष्ट्रीय वाहकों द्वारा एक दूसरे देशों में से होकर विमान सेवाएं कभी बन्द नहीं की गयीं। एयर इंडिया 1955 से बेरूत (लेबनान) से होकर लंदन/न्यूयार्क के लिये नियमित विमान सेवाएं परिचालित कर रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार, लेबानीज वाहक अर्थात् मिडल ईस्ट एयरलाइन्स, लेबानीज इंटरनेशनल एयरवेज तथा ट्रांस मेडी-टेरेनियन एयरवेज 1958 से भारत को/में से हो कर विमान सेवाएं परिचालित कर रहे हैं। हाल में बेरूत में भारत सरकार और लेबनान सरकार के प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के बीच लेबानी हवाई कंपनियों में से दो के लिये अतिरिक्त अधिकारों के प्रश्न के बारे में, तथा एयर इंडिया, ब्रिटिश ओवरसीज एयरवेज कारपोरेशन, तथा भारत और ब्रिटिश सरकारों द्वारा सम्मिलित रूप से इंटरनेशनल एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन के एक अनुमतिदायक संकल्प के अर्धीन भारत से यू० के० जाने वाले भारतीय उत्प्रवासियों के लिये की गयी एक उत्प्रवासी किराये (इमाइ-ग्रेट फेयर) की स्थापना की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में मार्ग 2/3 (लन्दन-टोकियो) पर इंटरनेशनल एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन के किरायों से लेबनान द्वारा अपने आपको पृथक् कर लेने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई परिस्थिति के बारे में, बातचीत हुई। यह किराया केवल एयर इंडिया और ब्रिटिश ओवरसीज एयरवेज कारपोरेशन को उपलब्ध है। बातचीत इस करार के साथ समाप्त हुई कि इस मौजूदा व्यवस्था को 6 महीनों के लिये और आगे बढ़ाया जाये, कि लेबानी एयरलाइन्स अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान परिवहन संस्था के किराये ही लेती रहेंगी तथा उत्प्रवासी किराये में शामिल नहीं होंगी। इस से कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं होगा।

#### Boycott of New Buddhists by Villagers in Aurangabad Distt.

9505. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first week of April all the new Buddhists of Gunju Village in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra have been boycotted by the villagers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new Buddhists have to leave the village ; and

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

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

#### Demand for Fresh Elections in Kashmir by Sheikh Abdullah

9506. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : SHRI N. K. SANGHI : SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

(a) whether it is a fact that the followers of Sheikh Abdullah have circulated a note among the M.Ps. outlining certain tentative proposals for the conduct of fresh elections in Kashmir ;

(b) whether Government have also received any communication from Sheikh Abdullah or his followers in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA-CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Such a note is understood to have been circulated.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय/जामिया मिलिया को अनुदान

9507. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रवाले : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया

मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ज्वालापुर गुरुकुल महाविद्यालय तथा अन्य गुरुकुलों को अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय तथा जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया की तुलना में कम अनुदान दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषयता के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को क्रमशः 1,73,03,122.24 रुपये और 11,86,422.48 रुपये के अनुरक्षण अनुदान दिए गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). अनुरक्षण अनुदान का निश्चय किसी संस्था के कार्य-कलापों के अनुपात में किया जाता है। तुलना में गुरुकुल छोटी संस्थायें हैं और उन्हें दिये जाने वाले अनुदान अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों की तुलना में स्वभावतः कम होते हैं ।

हैदराबाद में माओ सभ्यक नारे

9508. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक व्यक्ति अपने हाथ में 'रैड बुक' उठाये हुए और 'माओ जिन्दाबाद' का नारा लगाते हुए हैदराबाद विधान सभा के परिसर में पहुँच गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह व्यक्ति किस राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य था तथा उस संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 27 मार्च, 1968 को एक व्यक्ति तेलगु में माओ के कथन की

एक पुस्तक लिये विधान सभा के अहाते में दौड़ा और माओ जिन्दाबाद और विपलावम वार्दिलाई क्रान्ति अमर रहें के नारे लगाने लगा। वह बण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता को धारा 55 के अन्तर्गत स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा तुरन्त गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और नगर पुलिस अधिनियम की धारा 70 के अधीन उस पर मुकदमा चलाया गया। उसको दोषी ठहराया गया और 28 मार्च, 1968 को न्यायालय उठने तक की उसे कारावास की सजा दी गई ।

सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा

9509. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 23 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1688 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे को किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाने के बारे में इस धीष निर्णय कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क). एक उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक स्थान निर्धारित करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। हवाई अड्डे को स्थानान्तरिक करने के बारे में निर्णय, सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद किया जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

International Copyright

9510. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in achieving for India freedom from International Copyright at least for a limited period ;

(b) the main hurdles in the way and how they are to be overcome ; and

(c) how long it will take to achieve the objective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Government of India are watching the reaction of the developed countries such as U. K. etc. to the revised text of the Berne Convention adopted at Stockholm in 1967. No final decision has so far been taken.

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

#### Brackish Water

9511. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any easy and practical method has been evolved for the treatment of brackish water to make it fit for drinking and agricultural use ;

(b) if so, where it has been experimented ;

(c) what would be the expenditure involved for such method of treatment ; and

(d) what are the materials necessary for this purpose and whether they are all indigenously available ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Two processes based on ion exchange techniques are available for the treatment of brackish water.

(b) Field trials were conducted at Morvi in Saurashtra and Lunkaransar in Rajasthan.

(c) For desalting brackish water containing 1500 ppm dissolved solids the cost is estimated as Rs. 6.70 per 1000 gallons and from brackish water containing 5000 ppm dissolved solids the cost works out to Rs. 8.00 per 1000 gallons.

(d) The main materials necessary for this purpose are ion exchange resins and ion exchange membranes. Both are indigenously available.

#### Calcutta Port

9512. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI C. CHITTYBABU :  
SHRI SUBRAVELU :  
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI KAMALANATHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of having the highest port charges in the country, the Calcutta Port loses money in its operation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that high charges have led to a trend of diversion of traffic from Calcutta port ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to modernise the port and to reduce its operational expenditure ?

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

(a) The working results of the Calcutta Port have been showing deficits since 1965-66. This is mainly due to a fall in the traffic handled and a sharp rise in expenditure as a result of increases in Dearness Allowance and other concessions given to staff.

(b) Port charges are only one of several factors which influence the flow of traffic through particular ports. Port charges on different services have been increased only after making an assessment in each case of the effect of the additional burden. According to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, such diversion of traffic as may have taken place is only marginal and the decline is mainly due to other factors.

(c) As already explained, the increase in operational expenditure arises from causes other than lack of modernisation. Such increases can be neutralised if the yield from traffic is maintained at a level at which the expenditure on the maintenance and upkeep of the port, the bulk of which is in the nature of fixed or standing charges, can be covered.

Government have appointed a One-man Committee consisting of Shri P. C. Bhattacharya to report on the finances of the port of Calcutta and the remedial measures to improve them.

Memorandum to P. M. from Andaman  
Nagrik Samaj

9513. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister was

presented with a memorandum by the President of the Andaman *Nagrik Samaj*, Port Blair during her recent visit to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) whether Government have given any consideration to the various issues raised in the memorandum ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement of the demands of the Samaj, as contained in the memorandum and the action taken by the Government of India thereon is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1165/68]

#### Release Orders of Convicted Persons in FEDCO Case

9514. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stage :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the action of the Maharashtra Government ordering the release of the persons convicted to various terms of imprisonment by the Supreme Court of India in what is known as the FEDCO case ;

(b) whether any consultations had taken place between the Government of Maharashtra and the Union Government in this matter at any state ;

(c) whether Government approve of the decisions of the Maharashtra Government ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise as the appropriate authority to take decision in the matter is the Maharashtra Government.

#### Scaling of Passes on Borders

9515. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sealing up of the Passes

between India-China and India-Pakistan would relieve the expenditure on the border security forces ; and

(b) if so, (i) the number of India-China and India-Pakistan passes, (ii) the total expenditure on the border security forces per year, and (iii) the total expenditure likely to be incurred for sealing up of these passes ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Reserved Posts for Scheduled Tribes

9516. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 90 per cent of the posts, reserved for members of Scheduled Tribes both in the State and Central Government, including Class I posts, are filled up by those who have been converted to Christianity ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that those who have been converted to Christianity from only 10 per cent of the tribal population ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Scheduled Tribes have been specified by the Presidential Orders under Article 342 of the Constitution. The Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion. Information separately in regard to Scheduled Tribes belonging to Christian religion and those belonging to other religions, recruited to Central Services, is not collected and is, therefore, not available. As regards State Services, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Services is the concern of respective State Governments, *vide* Article 335, read with Articles 16(4) and 12, of the Constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Unemployed Graduates

9517. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students study-

ing for graduation in various universities at present ;

(b) the total number of graduates who are still unemployed in different States and Union Territories ; and

(c) the total number of graduates who are members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The available information in respect of students studying for degree in various universities is as under :—

1966-67—B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com.	6,70,622
1963-64—All degrees (including professional degrees)	7,22,929

(b) This information is not available. However, the number of graduates who are on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1967 is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1166/68]

(c) The total number of graduates who are members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not available. However, the number of graduates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States and Union Territories in urban areas in 1961 is given in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1166/68]

#### Gandhi Yug Puran

9518. SHRI ONKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grant given by Government for Gandhi Yug Puran ;

(b) the staff employed in the project and the emoluments given to them ;

(c) whether an Officer of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is receiving a sum of Rs. 1,200 p. m. out of the grants sanctioned for this project ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No grant

has been given by the Government for Gandhi Yug Puran.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However an Officer of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is the co-author of 'Gandhi Yug Puran' along with Seth Govind Dass. The book is being written under the supervision of an editorial board. The Officer is neither in receipt of any remuneration or consideration for his work nor is he taking any royalty out of the proceeds of the publication.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Bibliographies printed by the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology

9519. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bibliographies printed by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology for the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held at Banaras in February, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that they abound in mistakes and that a substantial material in all of them is common ;

(c) whether composing charges for all such common material were paid for all the fourteen bibliographies ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Commission brought out a catalogue of university-level books in Hindi on the occasion of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held at Banaras in February, 1968. No bibliography was brought out on the occasion.

200 re-prints with cover and title each of the 16 subject-wise catalogues included in the main catalogue were also made available separately for the use of the Conference.

Since the job of preparation and printing of the catalogue had to be completed within a fortnight, some errors naturally crept into printing.

No extra composing expenditure was incurred on the re-printing of the 16 sub-

ject-wise catalogues as this was part of the printing of main catalogue.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Temporary occupation of Mizo areas  
by Chinese troops**

9520. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMY :  
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :  
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :  
SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN  
SINGH :  
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a press report in the "Statesman" of the 13th April, 1968 regarding decision of the Mizo National Front agreeing to the temporary occupation of Mizo areas by Chinese troops;

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

(c) whether any report has been received from local authorities and whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) and (c). There is no other information to confirm the press report.

**Idol thieves**

9522. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* of the 10th April, 1968 that Delhi is the nerve centre of the idol thieves;

(b) whether it is a fact that the idol thieves are operating from a residential colony of South Delhi ;

(c) whether details about the activities of these elements are well within the knowledge of police; and

(d) if so, why no arrests have been made so far and why the inter-State racket operating from Delhi could not be smashed?

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

(b) to (d). No such instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Police. However, during investigation of a case of theft of idols in Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Police made searches in the godowns of two persons in Delhi and recovered 13 idols. The case is under investigation.

**Hotel accommodation in India**

9523. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Tourism is reported to have stated as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of the 3rd April, 1968 that a large number of potential tourists had to cancel their trips to India due to non-availability of hotel accommodation in India;

(b) whether Government have statistics to show the annual loss in foreign exchange that is suffered every year on this account;

(c) whether the total demand for hotel accommodation for the tourists *vis-a-vis* their demand has been assessed for the Fourth Plan and if so, what is the shortfall; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN  
SINGH) : (a) The Director General of Tourism in his speech delivered at the 8th Annual Convention of Hoteliers at Madras referred to the inadequate hotel accommodation as one of the factors deterrent to the promotion of tourist traffic to India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This aspect is being examined by the Hotel Review and Survey Committee recently set up by the Government.

(d) Several incentives have been offered to the private sector to encourage the growth of hotel accommodation, which include tax and fiscal reliefs, sale of Government-owned land in the Delhi area on concessional terms and financial assistance

in the shape of interest bearing loans from a special scheme sanctioned for this purpose by the Government. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, also has a programme for the construction of hotels at key tourist centres.

**"Tamil Army"**

9524. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :  
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI  
SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a "Tamil Army" has been formed at Madurai;

(b) whether it is a fact that its object is to be responsible for the "welfare of the people of Tamil origin in and outside India";

(c) whether it has threatened "direct action", if Government fail to safeguard the interests of the Tamils; and

(d) if so, what 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) According to the information received from the State Government the Tamil Army seems to have been formed with the view to protect the interests of Tamilians.

(c) Facts are being ascertained.

(d) Government are keeping a close watch on the developments. If the activities of the Tamil Army are found to infringe any provision of law, appropriate action would be taken.

**Industry Commission**

9525. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI  
SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the setting up of an Industry Commission;

(b) whether this Group has also recommended the total disbandment of the Steel and Coal Controller's Organisation and the reorganisation of the Directorate General of Technical Development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Working Group on 'Developmental Control and Regulatory Organisations' appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report to the Commission, copy of which has been placed in the Parliament Library. The recommendations contained in the report are for the 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.

**Assistance to States for Development of Tourism**

9526. SHRI D. N. DEB :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) the details of assistance extended by the Central Government for the development of tourism in the various States state-wise ;

(b) the details of assistance extended by the Central Government to the State of Orissa for the purpose ;

(c) whether the Central Government have been in a position to meet the requirements of the Orissa Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of the assistance given to State Governments, including Orissa, during the last 12 years (since the beginning of Second Five Year Plan) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1167/68].

(c) The requirements of Orissa have been met to the extent possible within the



resources available, and depending upon the ability of the State Government to utilize the funds.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में चोर की तलाशी न लेने का पुलिस पर आरोप

9527. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 मार्च, 1968 को एक बदमाश भ्रामदी ने याना पहाड़गंज में एक बरात को घोसा दिया और जवाहरात लेकर भाग गया था और पुलिस ने उसे पकड़ लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपराधी ने अपना अपराध स्वीकार किया और अपने सह-अपराधी का नाम भी बताया था परन्तु पुलिस ने उनमें से किसी की तलाशी नहीं ली और उन्हें छोड़ दिया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत मिली है कि पुलिस ने घूस लेकर इन अपराधियों को छोड़ दिया था ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 2.3.1968 को दिल्ली पुलिस को सूचित किया गया था कि एक व्यक्ति जो अपने को एक कुली बतलाता था पहाड़गंज में एक बरात का एक बक्सा लेकर चला गया जिसमें जवाहरात थे। पुलिस द्वारा जांच पड़ताल के दौरान एक व्यक्ति संदेह में गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उसने कई परस्पर विरोधी बक्तव्य दिये। उस का कोई सह-अपराधी नहीं था। फिर भी उस ने एक दुकान का नाम बतलाया जहां तष्काकषित उसने कुछ सम्पत्ति बेची थी। पुलिस द्वारा जांच करने पर यह भ्रूठ पाया गया। इस समय यह व्यक्ति जमानत पर छूटा हुआ है। मामले में अभी तहकीकात की जा रही है।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान। शिकायत की

जांच की गई है और आरोप निराधार पाए गये।

#### Syllabus for Engineering Course

9528. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the syllabus prescribed for engineering course in India has become outdated and does not account for the latest developments in various engineering disciplines ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to reorient the prescribed syllabus ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in many of the technical institutions the laboratory and workshop equipments and their spares are not adequately provided ; and

(d) if so, the details of provision in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b) . The All India Council for Technical Education with the assistance of its Board of Engineering Studies is revising periodically the syllabi and curricula of engineering courses, bringing them in line with latest developments, and advising technical institutions.

(c) No, Sir. The laboratories and other instructional facilities are being provided generally according to the standards laid down by All-India Council for Technical Education.

(d) In the current financial year, a total provision (Plan) of Rs. 22.14 crores has been made in the Central budget for technical education. Of this amount, about Rs. 4.19 crores is for equipment. The State Governments also have made similar provision in their respective budget, but the precise details are not readily available.

#### Theft in Supreme Court Building

9529. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a theft was

committed in the Supreme Court premises on the 15th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details of the theft ;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard ; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to safeguard the public property ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (d). It was reported to Delhi Police on 15.4.1968 by an Advocate of the Supreme Court that a typewriter, a ceiling fan and a black coat were missing from his chamber. An office bearer of the Supreme Court Bar Association also reported the missing of brass strips of the latches attached to outer windows of a block. An enquiry was instituted by Delhi Police in the matter. One person was arrested and property worth Rs. 250/- has been recovered. The investigation of the case is in progress.

2. Recently the security arrangements at the premises of the Supreme Court have been strengthened and additional guards posted.

#### Arrest of Khajuraho Idol Lifters

9530. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of idol lifters of the famous Khajuraho temple has been arrested at Jhansi on the 15th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether some more arrests are likely as a result of interrogation ;

(c) whether this gang is a part of Internationalthief gang ; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to check such thefts ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) to (d). The Madhya Pradesh Government have reported that no gang of idol lifters of the Khajuraho temple has come to their notice. However, on 11.4.1968 six men visited a shop in Khajuraho in a car. One of them purchased some clay images but left without making payments. A report was lodged with the local police who informed the officers at Mauranipur (Jhansi). The car

in which they were driving was stopped and the clay images were recovered from their possession. The six occupants of the car were arrested and were later released on bail. The case is under investigation.

Information is also being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

#### Democratic National Conference J&K

9531. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Democratic National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir has passed a confidential resolutions to switch over to Naxalbari line in Kashmir ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a collaborated hand of China-Pakistan in such a step ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to face such a situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) and (b). Government have no such information.

(c) Government are vigilant in the matter.

#### Hindustan Shipyards

9532. **SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyards staff have sent to Government a number of representations drawing their attention to the fact that the statutory rate of Provident Fund has not been credited to their accounts in full ;

(b) the period during which it has not been done and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total amount outstanding ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The periods for which the Employees' Unions demanded contributions to be payable by the employees as well as

employer, were 1.1.63 to 28 2.66 in respect of staff and 1.1.63 to 31.8.66 in respect of workers. According to the Hindustan Shipyard, under Section 17 of the Employees Provident Fund Act, the Yard is an exempted factory from 1952 onwards and the enhanced statutory rate of 8% does not apply to the employees of the Shipyard. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh had asked the Management of the Hindustan Shipyard to deposit contributions of both the employer's and employees' to the Provident Fund. The matter has been discussed by the representative of the Shipyard with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Hyderabad. The matter rests with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner whose orders are awaited.

(c) The total amount outstanding, if any, will be determined in the light of the decision of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

**State Quota for I.A.S. in Central Secretariat**

9533. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise quota of I. A. S. Officers fixed for manning the Central Secretariat and other Central Government Offices;

(b) the number actually drawn from each State out of the above quota; and

(c) the steps taken to have officers as per fixed quota and to send back excess number to States which are over-represented and to get officers from States which are under-represented?

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

(b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT—1168/68*]

(c) the actual utilisation of the central deputation of quota depends on the number of officers actually borne on a State Cadre, the willingness of the State Government to spare suitable officers for appointments under the Central Government, and the suitability of officers to hold any particular post under the Central Government available at the time of consideration. Subject to these limitations, the attempt always is to utilise the Central deputation quota to the full extent.

**Cabin Class Shipping Fare for Andaman**

9534. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6586 on the 5th April, 1968, regarding the cabin class shipping fare for Andaman and state:

(a) the fares of the various classes of the saloon class after the 50 per cent increase;

(b) the fare charged by the Indian Air Lines Skymaster service;

(c) whether Government are aware that in practice the losses will be more in view of the diversion of passengers to the Airlines; and

(d) whether this will not cause hardship to about 500 passengers annually who travel on their account without substantial increase in income?

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

(a) The revised fares are as follows:

Class of Accommodation	Passage fare (without food)	Diet charges
	Rs.	
'A' (Deluxe) Cabins	354	Rs. 36.50 per adult per voyage
'A' Grade Cabins/2 berth cabins	260	—do—
'B 1' Grade Cabins	219	Rs. 36.50 per adult per voyage
'B' Grade Cabins and 4 and 6 berth cabin	207	—do—
'C' Grade (Poop Deck)	189	—do—
State room No. 1	311	—do—

(b) I. A. C. Skymaster fare is Rs. 250/- per passenger and baggage charge in excess of 20 Kilograms is Rs. 2.75 per every additional Kilogram.

(c) No diversion of passengers from the surface route to the air route is anticipated for the following reasons:—

- (1) Indian Air Lines operate weekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair only.
- (2) Of the total passengers travelling between mainland and Andamans about 50% relate to Madras/Port Blair sector and no reduction in passenger traffic is anticipated in this sector as there is no direct air service.
- (3) Even in Calcutta/Port Blair sector no shift in traffic is anticipated since all saloon passengers invariably carry heavy luggage due to allowance grant of liberal free baggage of upto 227 Kilograms. Only baggage in excess of this is charged at Rs. 16/- per 100 kilograms whereas the Indian Air Lines Corporation charges Rs. 2.75 per every Kilogram in excess of 20 kilograms free allowance.
- (4) The capacity of the cabin classes for which the fare is higher than air fare is only 22.2% of the total capacity of all cabin classes.
- (5) Those passengers who travel in cabin classes at their own expense (i.e. other than on Government account) will naturally feel the impact of the increase in fares. But this could not be helped as the passenger fares in the Andamans/mainland service were low and uneconomic. Government therefore decided to increase only Saloon fares by 50% and leave lower class fares undisturbed so that poorer sections of the traffic may not be hit.

C. C. S. (C. & A.) Rules, 1965

9535. SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under Rule 15 (1) of C. C. S. (C. & A.) Rules 1965, the disciplinary

authority is competent to conduct *de-novo* enquiry when word 'further enquiry' has been used under these Rules; and

(b) if not, whether order for *de-novo* enquiries by disciplinary authorities are not against the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Rule 15 (1) of the C. C. S. (C. & A.) Rules, 1965, provides that the disciplinary authority may for reasons to be recorded by it in writing remit the case to the Inquiry authority for further inquiry and report, and the inquiring authority shall thereupon proceed to hold the further inquiry according to the provisions of rule 14 of the said Rules, as far as may be. The question whether 'further inquiry' includes *de novo* inquiry is a matter of interpretation of the Rule. As far as is known there is no judicial pronouncement of the Supreme Court on this matter.

### राजस्थान में होटल

9536. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे कितने पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं जहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने होटलों का निर्माण किया है;

(ख) इससे 1967 में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार भी इस भाष में हिस्सेदार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल उदयपुर का प्रबन्ध, जिसे सरकार ने खरीद लिया था, सरकार की ओर से भारत पर्यटन विकास नियम करता है जो कि एक सरकारी क्षेत्र का उद्यम है।

(ख) 1967 के दौरान इस होटल द्वारा

सीधे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा 250/- डालर और 22/- पौण्ड थी। लेकिन पर्यटकों ने अधिकांश बिलों का भुगतान स्थानीय मुद्रा में किया और इस प्रकार भुगतान की गई राशि में विदेशी मुद्रा का अंश कितना था इसका हिसाब उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### बद्रीनाथ मेले के लिये परिवहन

9537. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बद्रीनाथ मेले में जाने वाले लोगों को परिवहन के संबंध में होने वाली कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मन्त बर्मान) (क) जी हां।

(ख) कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने निम्न कार्यवाही की है :—

(1) चूंकि बदरीनाथ की सड़क संकरी है और उस पर इक्तरफा यातायात ही संभव है अतः राज्य सरकार ने यात्रियों की सुविधा का विचार रखते हुए गाड़ियों के आवागमन के लिये "गेट टाइमिंग" (आवागमन समय) निर्धारित कर दिया है।

(2) विभिन्न तेल कंपनियों से मार्ग पर डीजल और पेट्रोल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई रखने के लिए कहा जा रहा रहा है जिससे इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव में गाड़ियां मार्ग में रुक न सकें।

(3) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस मार्ग पर पर्याप्त बसों की संख्या चल रही है, अस्थाई परमिट जारी किये जाने के मामले

में उदार नीति अपनाई जाने का निश्चय किया गया है। प्राइवेट परिवहन कंपनियों को अपनी बसों को जोशीमठ और बदरीनाथ के बीच में भी चलाये जाने की आज्ञा दे दी गई है। इस प्रकार अब बस सेवायें ऋषीकेश या कोटद्वार से सीधे बदरीनाथ तक चल सकेंगी, और यात्रियों को जोशीमठ में बस बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। संबंध परिवहन कंपनियों से इस मार्ग पर नियमित और सुदक्ष सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है और उन्होंने इस विषय में पूर्ण सहयोग का आश्वासन दिया है।

(4) गाड़ियों को बेकार हो जाने से बचाने के लिए, मार्ग पर महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों में राज्य परिवहन विभाग द्वारा कुछ तकनीकी निरीक्षक तैनात किये गये हैं, जो गाड़ियों के यांत्रिक तौर पर ठीक होने का निरीक्षण करेंगे। गाड़ियों के बेकार हो जाने की दशा में, यथासंभव शीघ्र ही, वैकल्पिक गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए परिवहन कंपनियों ने अपने प्रतिनिधि प्रतिनियुक्त करना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

#### Hindi Conference

9538. SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Conference held under the Chairmanship of the Hindi Adviser on the 12th May, 1967, it was stated that all the letters received in Hindi in his Ministry are dealt with in Hindi at all stages and that where the texts of the replies are prepared in English, they are translated into Hindi; and

(b) if so, the names and number of such sections in which the letters received in Hindi are dealt with in Hindi at all stages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. It was stated at the Conference that much work in the Ministry is being done in Hindi and that letters received in Hindi are not translated into English.

(b) Sanskrit and Hindi Sections are doing work at all the stages in Hindi. The Hindi Translation Unit in the Ministry assists the other Sections in Hindi work, where necessary.

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में संयुक्त तथा सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार

9539. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशासन) के स्थान पर संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रशासन शाखा में अवर सचिवों के स्थान पर सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकारों की नियुक्तियां करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिपुराण सेन) : (क) श्री (ख). मंत्रालय में काम के पुनर्गठन के एक अंग के रूप में संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार/संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर पर विभिन्न अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारियों में परिवर्तन किया गया था और प्रशासन प्रभाग को संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार के चार्ज में रखा गया था। पहले यह प्रभार संयुक्त सचिव के हाथ में था।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) नियुक्तियां या अधिकारियों के प्रभार में परिवर्तन तभी किये जाते हैं जब कि वे जनहित में आवश्यक हों।

केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी में पत्राचार

9540. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच

विभाग के शाखा कार्यालय में हिन्दी में जितने पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं उनमें से केवल एक प्रतिशत पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त सब पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जायें सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) श्री (ख). जी नहीं, श्रीमान। फिर भी इस बात पर बल देने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाए।

अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में नोटिंग

9541. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1961 में यह निर्णय किया था कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित मंत्रालयों के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोटिंग की जा सकती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह आदेश अप्रैल, 1962 में तथा सितम्बर, 1964 में पुनः जारी किये गये थे;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कार्यालय हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित हैं वे अब भी अपना कार्य केवल अंग्रेजी में ही करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के उन कार्यालयों को जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित हैं कार्यालय का कार्य हिन्दी में करने के आदेश जारी किये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1961 में निकाले गये आदेशों में यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दी

भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्थानीय विभागों में जहाँ संभव हो हिन्दी में मिसिलों पर टिप्पणी लिखने की आज्ञा दे दी जाए।

(ख) बी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) श्रीर (घ). सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम 1963 (संशोधित) संघ के सरकारी कार्य के लिए हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों के प्रयोग की छूट देता है। इसलिए कर्मचारी नुनद अपनी इच्छा-नुसार हिन्दी भाषी या अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों में सरकारी मिसिलों पर हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में टिप्पणी लिखने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक अनुदेश शीघ्र ही निकाले जा रहे हैं।

#### Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Scholars

9442. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise number of scholars/

students sent abroad till to-date since 1950 under the various Government of India Schemes of Overseas studies, the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan and Commonwealth Education and Co-operation Scheme, and on scholarships offered by foreign Governments, institutions and organizations ;

(b) the corresponding number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe scholars/students therein, except under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the same period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission is entrusted with the job of selecting scholars only under the scheme of overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and not under other schemes ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The information in respect of scholarship schemes administered by the Ministry of Education for the last 5 years is given below :

Year	Total No. of scholarships awarded	No. of Scheduled Castes candidates selected for scholarships	No. of Scheduled Tribes candidates selected for scholarships
1963-64	369	nil	1
1964-65	295	2	nil
1965-66	395	nil	nil
1966-67	417	1	nil
1967-68	293	nil	nil

It is not possible to give information for earlier years as most of the relevant records have already been destroyed.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the selection of scholars under the Government of India scheme of Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. was made by the Union Public Service Commission upto the year 1963-64. In the year 1964-65, the Union Public Service Commission declined to undertake this work owing to their pre-occupation with the other pressing work. Since then selection of candidates under this scheme is

made by a duly constituted Selection Committee as in respect of other scholarships schemes administered by the Ministry of Education.

#### S.C. & S.T. in Judicial Service

9543. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present authorised and actual strength of the Judicial Service, on civil and criminal sides separately for each of the Union Territories along-with their class-wise or grade-wise break-ups ;

(b) the comparative figures of the Judicial Service in 1950 and the year-to-year increase in the service till to-date ; and

(c) the representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes separately in the Judicial Service in various grades/classes from year to year since 1950 in each of the Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no regularly constituted Judicial Service in any of the Union Territories at present.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

#### S. C. & S. T. in Civil Police

9544. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present authorised and actual strength of the Civil Police Force separately for each of the Union Territories and under the Central control with their class-wise or grade-wise break-ups ;

(b) the comparative figures of the Police Force in 1950 and the year to year increase in the service till todate ; and

(c) the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in the police Service in various grades/classes from year to year since 1950 in each of the Union Territories and at the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information so far received in respect of the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Laccadive & Minicoy Islands, Manipur is enclosed in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1169/68]. Separate figures about the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these Police Forces are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House alongwith the other information sought.

#### Aerodrome Near Jalgaon

9545. SHRI SAYEED ALI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to construct

an aerodrome near Jalgaon, District Jalgaon in Maharashtra State has not materialised ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the work will begin and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal under consideration for construction of an aerodrome at or near Jalgaon, in Maharashtra State.

#### उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस द्वारा एक बंजारे की पिटाई

9546. रामचरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थाना बन्ना देवी, उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस अधिकारी ने इस महीने एक बंजारे को जिसके पास लाइसेंस शुदा बंदूक थी जूतों और छड़ियों से बुरी तरह से पीटा था तथा इन्स्पेक्टर और कांस्टेबलों ने उसकी बंदूक छीन ली थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुलन्दशहर और अलीगढ़ के पुलिस सुपरिन्टेण्डेन्टों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की हालांकि उन्हें इस बारे में लिखित शिकायतें की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है । प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

अलीगढ़ जिले में भारतीय इन्ड संहिता की धारा 307 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज की गई रिपोर्ट

9547. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले एक वर्ष में अलीगढ़ जिले में भारतीय इन्ड संहिता की धारा 307 के अन्तर्गत कितनी रपटें दर्ज की गई और कितनी रपटों के बारे में जांच



की गई और प्रत्येक रपट के बारे में जांच करने में कितना समय लगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सन् 1967 के दौरान अलीगढ़ जिले में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 307 के अधीन 59 मामलों की रपट दर्ज की गई तथा उनकी जांच की गई। इन में से प्रत्येक रपट के बारे में जांच करने में जो समय लगा वह सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [युक्तकाल में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT -1170/68]

#### India as a Tourist Destination

9548. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the surveys conducted by the Stanford Research Institute, California and Travel Research, International have revealed that India, as a tourist destination, suffers from serious drawbacks, though it has a high tourism potential; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to improve the tourist trade ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The overseas Tourist Offices, particularly in the U. S. A., are being allocated larger amounts for advertising and public relations. The strategy of the advertising in this area will be to remove some of the unfavourable factors which have been highlighted in the Stanford Institute Research Survey and the Pacific Visitors Survey prepared by Travel Research International. Furthermore, the Department will be producing publicity literature on new themes such as wild life in India, fishing in India, Yoga, Buddhist Shrines, Sea Resorts of India etc. which will help to project recreational and other interests available in this country. The media of films and exhibitions will be utilized extensively. It is also proposed to invite a larger number of travel writers and members of

the travel trade to India to enable them to have first-hand information of the tourist facilities available in this country so that on their return, they could help in dispelling some of the wrong impressions about India.

The Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism, which is under preparation, will include measures to improve and augment the tourist infrastructure, the deficiency in respect of which is adversely affecting the flow of tourist traffic to this country.

#### जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया

9550. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में "बन्दे मातरम्" के गाने के स्थान पर "तराना" गाया जाता है ; और

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

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) उप-युक्त श्रवणों पर जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में "बन्दे मातरम्" और "जामिया तराने" दोनों गाए जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विठूर का विकास

9551. श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्बोधन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि विठूर धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक महत्व का स्थान है, जहाँ लव तथा कुश का जन्म हुआ था, सीता जी ने अपनी निष्कासन श्रवण बितायी थी और नाना राव पेशवा ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का विरोध किया था क्या सरकार पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में उसका विकास करने का विचार करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्भयन मन्त्री  
(डा० करण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) विठूर मुख्यतया प्रादेशिक महत्व का है और वहाँ पर सुविधाओं का विकास करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है ।

**All India Convention of State Administrative Service Association**

9552. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain demands were made by the All India Convention of State Administrative Services Association held on the 13th April, 1968 in Madhya Pradesh in regard to the service matters of Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto.

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

(b) The Convention has demanded improvement of the service conditions like the pay-scales, promotion prospects, employment under the Central Government etc. of the State Civil/Administrative Service officers.

(c) The resolutions passed by the Convention have come to the notice of this Ministry very recently and thus have not been examined so far.

**Ghansali-Bhiri Motor Road**

9553. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ghansali-Bhiri Motor Road in District Tehri Garhwal, U. P., was constructed sometime in 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had fixed compensation for the land so acquired and promised to pay it early to the owners;

(c) if so, the amount of compensation paid individually to the villagers of village BUDANA; and

(d) the names of owners who have not been paid the compensation so far, the reasons for the delay and the date by which the amount of compensation is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The construction of this road is still in progress.

(b) to (d). The Uttar Pradesh Government have been addressed for the desired information which will be placed on the table of the House, when received.

**Cantonment Towns**

9554. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain proposals in regard to the unrestricted growth of civil population and housing estates in the Cantonment towns and border area Cantonments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have regard to the proposals made by the Administrative Reforms Commission ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

**Permission to Government Servants to Broadcast in Foreign Radio Services**

9555. SHRI SUBRAVELU :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI MAYAVAN .  
SHRI KAMALANATHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued permission to some Government servants to contribute and translate features and talks of scientific, cultural and literary content, for broadcast by foreign radio organisations like B.B.C. Voice of America, Radio Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions, if any, under which such permission is given ; and

(c) whether Government servants are permitted to receive remuneration for the literary work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). No information is readily available about permission which may have been given to Government servants to contribute or translate features for broadcast by foreign organisations. No permission from Government is, however, necessary for a Government servant either undertake occasional work of a literary, artistic or scientific character without detriment to his official duties or to accept remuneration therefor. Government, however, has the right to direct a Government servant not to undertake or to discontinue such work, if considered necessary.

#### Meteorological Observatories

9556. SHRI KAMALANATHAN :  
SHRI SUBRAVELU :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :  
SHRI NARAYANAN :

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

(a) the number of Meteorological Observatories in India where solar research activities are being carried ; and

(b) the basis of selecting observatories for such research activities ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Solar research activities are carried out only at the Astrophysical Observatory, Kodaikanal.

(b) The observatory has been located at Kodaikanal because of its proximity to the magnetic equator, favourable climatic conditions for most part of the year and its altitude of 2,343 metres above mean sea level which is above the level of haze and dust of the surrounding plains.

#### Kodaikanal Observatory

9557. SHRI SUBRAVELU :  
SHRI KAMALANATHAN ;

SHRI DEIVEEKAN :  
SHRI MAYAVAN :  
SHRI DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI NARAYANAN :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Kodaikanal Observatory to Hyderabad or to some other place ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय रोडवेज बस में डकैती

9558. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1968 के दूसरे सप्ताह के अन्त में, डाकुओं ने उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रागरा जिले में खैरागढ़ के निकट राजकीय रोडवेज की एक बस को लूटा, पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर की गोली से हत्या की, तीस व्यक्तियों को, जिसमें एक तहसीलदार शामिल है, अपने साथ उड़ा ले गये और अन्ततोगत्वा उनमें से चार व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि 10 अप्रैल, 1968 को रात को 9 बजे खैरागढ़ के पास कुछ डाकुओं द्वारा एक बस रोकी गई । डाकुओं ने पुलिस के सब-इन्स्पेक्टर को जो उस बस में सफर कर रहा था गोली से मार दिया । वे खैरागढ़ के तहसीलदार समेत कुछ अन्य मुसाफिरों को भी ले गये । तत्पश्चात् उन्होंने तहसीलदार, और उनमें से चार को छोड़ कर अन्य मुसाफिरों को रिहा कर दिया । डाकुओं ने मुसाफिरों के नकद रुपये और जेबरात लूट लिये ।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा डाकुओं के इस गिरोह के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिये एक विशेष पुलिस दल नियुक्त किया गया है ।

#### Foreign Financed News Features Syndicates

9559. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter of one Shri W. Wolf of 11, Basanta Bose Road, Calcutta-26 published in the "National Herald" dated the 10th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether any Indian citizen or alien national named W. Wolf really resides at this particular Calcutta address;

(c) whether this particular house in Calcutta accommodates two foreign-financed and operated news and feature syndicates and if so who are the people behind them ; and

(d) whether a number of foreign missions posted in this country are employing letter-writers to publicize their own views and propaganda angles in the Indian newspapers ?

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

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

(d) Government have no such information.

#### I. A. S. From West Bengal Civil Service

9560. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons from West Bengal Civil Service taken into I. A. S. during last ten years ;

(b) the number of such persons who were considered ; and

(c) the number of such persons who have been superseded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information is furnished in the

statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1171/68]

भारतीय फर्मों का विदेशी प्रकाशकों के साथ सहयोग

9561. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय फर्मों के विदेशी प्रकाशकों के साथ सहयोग के बारे में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन भारतीय फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं, जो विदेशी प्रकाशकों से सहयोग करने की इच्छुक हैं तथा उन विदेशी प्रकाशकों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन के साथ वे सहयोग करना चाहती है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा झाजाब) : (क) और (ख) . जी नहीं । भारतीय फर्म और विदेशी प्रकाशक के बीच सहयोग के लिए प्रत्येक आवेदन-पत्र पर उसके गुणावगुण के आधार पर भ्रलग-भ्रलग विचार किया जाता है ।

(ग) अब तक प्राप्त सभी आवेदन-पत्रों का उन के गुणावगुण के आधार पर निपटान कर कर दिया गया है । केवल एक आवेदन-पत्र ही विचाराधीन है । इस भारतीय फर्म और उस विदेशी प्रकाशक का नाम, जिसके साथ यह सहयोग करना चाहती है, प्रकट करना जन हित में न होगा ।

#### Letter Published in "Organiser"

9562. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI N. K. SOMANI : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a letter published in the "Organizer" dated the 31st March,

1968, pronouncing India as a Muslim India; and

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

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

(b) There is no organisation known as Amir Muslim League in Mahagaon, district Allahabad. However, one Hamid Islam Jafri, who styles himself as Amir, Muslim League, Mahagaon, Allahabad, uses the words 'Muslim India' in his letters and envelopes, etc. He is reported to be a man of unsound mind. A case under Section 61 of the Post Office Act has been registered against him on the basis of a report made by the Director, Postal Services, Uttar Pradesh. The investigation is in progress.

**Teachers Employed in Privately Managed Schools in the Union Territory of Chandigarh**

9563. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers employed in privately managed (recognised) schools in the Union Territory of Chandigarh have been making repeated demands for parity of treatment in the matter of pay-scales with their counterparts in the Punjab ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kothari Commission grades of pay-scales are given to the teachers working in Government schools in the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to give the Kothari Commission pay-scales to teachers in the privately managed schools ; and

(d) whether the administration of Union Territory of Chandigarh had given an assurance to the Teachers Union of Privately managed recognised schools that the Kothari Commission grades would be implemented in the Union Territory of

Chandigarh as and when it is done in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The Chandigarh Administration has revised the pay scales of Government School teachers on the basis of the revised pay scales of the Punjab teachers ; the question of extending the revised pay scales to the teachers of privately managed recognised schools is under consideration.

**Personnel Security Guards to the Member of P.D.F. of West Bengal**

9564. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether personnel security guards are provided to some of the members of the Progressive Democratic Front of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the same is also provided to any member of Parliament connected with the said Organisation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Following threat to the safety of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, certain security arrangements have been made for his protection. No other member of the P.D.F. is at present provided with security guards.

(b) No Member of Parliament of the Progressive Democratic Front is at present provided with security guard.

(c) Does not arise.

**Tourist Centres**

9565. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the tourist centres selected by Government for development during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) the centres which were developed during this period ;

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon ;

(d) whether any survey was conducted in the State of Orissa to select and develop a tourist centre during 1967-68 ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey during 1968-69 ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH)** (a) to (c). A statement showing the list of tourist schemes and the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on each scheme for the provision of tourist facilities at various centres during the year 1967-68 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1172/68]

(d) No. Sir.

(e) A general assessment of tourist potential of the various States in the country is already in progress in connection with the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan which will commence from April 1969. The assessment of tourist potential of Orissa will also be made as a part of this survey.

#### Indian Economic Service Examination

9566. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the result of Indian Economic Service Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. in November, 1967 has not been declared so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when it is likely to be announced ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY)** : (a) Yes, Sir. The result has not been declared so far.

(b) and (c). The final results are expected to be announced by the end of August, 1968 according to the time schedule for the Examination.

#### Attack on a Boy in Delhi

9567. **SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one young boy was severely assaulted by some

goondas in broad day-light on a public street in Lajpat Nagar IV on the 4th April, 1968, the Police took charge of the unconscious boy profusely bleeding and got him admitted in Safdarjung Hospital ; and

(b) if so, the action the police has taken so far against the culprits ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)** : (a) It is reported that a young man of Lajpat Nagar was allegedly assaulted by a resident of Subzi Mandi, Delhi, on 4th April, 1968 at Lajpat Nagar. The injured person was bleeding but was not unconscious. He was sent to Safdarjung Hospital by the Police.

(b) A case u/s 324 IPC was registered at the local Police Station. The person who was alleged to have assaulted has been arrested and the case is under investigation.

#### दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम

9568. **श्री अ० सि० सहगल** : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोई खुले टैंडर मांगे बिना दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम ने बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गैर-सरकारी बसों को लम्बे मार्गों पर चलने की अनुमति दी है ;

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

(ग) इन बसों के मालिकों को कितनी दैनिक आय होती है और वे प्रति दिन दिल्ली परिवहन को कितनी राशि देते हैं ?

**परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन)** : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के अनुसार, आजकल निजी चालकों की औसतन 185 बसें प्रतिदिन डी० टी० यू० मार्गों पर चलती हैं। इन बसों को किराये पर लाने के लिये प्रेस द्वारा सीलबंद निविदाएं मांगी गई थीं। वृत्ति बसों की पर्याप्त संख्या की सप्लाई के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुये, अतः कुछ निवि-

बाधों द्वारा किये गये प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करते हुए दिल्ली परिवहन समिति ने संस्थान द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई निश्चित शर्तों पर चालकों की बसों को किराये पर लेने के लिये उन से संपर्क स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया। तथापि यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि इन बसों को केवल लंबे मार्ग ही दिये गये हैं।

(ख) यात्री जनता की बढ़ती हुई परिवहन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये डी० टी० यू० मार्गों पर बिजी चालकों की बसों को चलाये जाने की आज्ञा दी गई थी।

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान के अनुसार, वह इन निजी बसों की संपूर्ण आमदनी के कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखती है। फिर भी केवल एक चालक के अतिरिक्त जिसने निविदा द्वारा प्रतिमास प्रति बस 800 रु० की दर से प्रस्ताव भेजा था, इनके मालिकों को संस्थान को प्रत्येक मास प्रति बस 750 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं।

#### Promotee Quota for I.A.S.

9569. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sought permission to increase the State Service Promotee quota to I.A.S. and I.P.S. from 25 to 80 per cent ; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have recently received a proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard.

(b) No decision has yet been taken on the proposal.

#### जमुना-चम्बल घाटी आतंक रक्षा समिति

9570. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमुना-चम्बल घाटी आतंक रक्षा समिति का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल नव अगस्त में प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था

और उसने डाकुओं के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें एक प्रतिवेदन दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल की मांगें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) 8-4-68 को श्री कमेश्वर प्रसाद ने प्रधान मन्त्री को जमुना-चम्बल घाटी आतंक रक्षा समिति के प्रधान के रूप में अपने हस्ताक्षर से एक पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था।

(ख) याचिका में श्री कमेश्वर प्रसाद ने इन क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास मण्डल बनाये जाने की मांग की है। उन्होंने यह भी सुभाव दिया है कि डकैती की समस्या से निपटने के लिये सेना को कहा जाये।

याचिका, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई है।

#### Air-India Plane Accident at Santacruz, Bombay

9571. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the accident at Santa Cruz, Bombay on the 28th March, 1968 in which an Air India Boeing and TWA Boeing were involved ;

(b) if so, the damage caused ; and

(c) the cause of the accident ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The port wing tip of Air-India Boeing and the nose section containing the Radar nose dome of the TWA Boeing were damaged.

(c) The accident is under investigation.

Delhi Technical Education Directorate  
Scholarships

9573. SHRI J. B. SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a fact that Technical

Education Director, Delhi has approached Government for delegating the power of granting scholarships to Technical Education Directorate; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the time by which this power will be delegated to the Technical Education Directorate?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Khosla Commission

9575. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the Khosla Commission Report on the Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, the main obstacles in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Khosla Commission submitted its final Report on 15th April, 1968. The Report is being studied by Government.

#### Gruesome Murder in Jullundur

9576. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum on behalf of Shrimati Sudersha Kumari, wife of the Late Rajendra Sharma of Jullundur City, urging the investigation, by the Central Bureau of Investigation, into the gruesome murder of her husband Rajendra Sharma, whose dead body is reported to have been found near the premises of M/s. Amin Chand Bhola Nath of Jullundur city and in which premises the said Rajendra Sharma is alleged to have been tortured to death; and

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

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

(b) The Government of Punjab have been requested to furnish the facts of the case.

#### Firing By Kuki And Mizo Hostiles

9577. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of Kuki and Mizo hostiles recently opened fire near Chalwa on imphal Tamenglong road killing some army men;

(b) if so, the number of army men and others killed as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the security arrangements?

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

#### Delhi-Belgaum Flights

9578. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for the adjustment of schedules of flights between Delhi and Belgaum via Bombay avoiding Bombay night-halts; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Night halts at Bombay are not necessary for journeys from Belgaum to Delhi, but they are at present necessary for journeys in the reverse direction from Delhi to Belgaum. It is not possible to avoid this by adjustment of schedules of flights without giving rise to other difficulties, e. g. to postal and newspaper traffic. With the night service from Delhi to Bombay via Nagpur however, which the Indian Airlines propose to introduce shortly, passengers from Delhi will be able to proceed to Belgaum without a long wait at Bombay.

#### Rest Houses in Mysore

9579. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for constructing Tourists' Home or Rest



Houses near places of Archaeological importance like Iohole, Pattadkal, Lakhundi, Itagi Mahadeva Temple of Bijapur and Dharwar District of Mysore state ;

(b) whether any representation has also been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government ?

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

(a) During the Second and Third Plan period Tourist Bungalows were constructed at Bijapur, Aiholi and Badami. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to develop additional tourist facilities in this area. Details are being worked out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karamchari  
Sangh

9580. SHRI SHIVA KUMAR  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI SEZHIAN :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :  
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :  
SHRI GEORGE  
FERNANDES :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :  
SHRI R. K. AMIN :  
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.  
AMIN :  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :  
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
SINGH :  
SHRI CHITTARANJAN ROY :  
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI DEVEN SEN :  
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH  
BHARATI :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI S. KUNDU :  
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Bhagwan Das Shastri, the President of the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karamchari Sangh, is on hunger strike ;

(b) if so, since when, where and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration appointed the Magistrates to try the cases arising out of the Delhi Police agitation in utter disregard and in contravention of the orders of the Supreme Court of India and the said Magistrates were ordered to be removed by the Supreme Court of India ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the officers for violating the orders of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is reported that Shri Bhagwan Das Shastri, ex-Head Constable of Delhi Police commenced a 72 hour hunger strike outside the North Block, from the morning of April 16, 1968. As per reports available, the main demands put forth by Shri Shastri are that cases against those members of the Delhi Police who took part in the police agitation last year be withdrawn and all of them re-instated in service and that the Khosla Commission report be implemented.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shortage of Drinking Water in Rama-  
krishnapuram and other Colonies for  
Government Employees in Delhi

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :  
प्रमुख महोदय, मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व

के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रौर स्वास्थ्य, परिचार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए रामकृष्णपुरम तथा अन्य बस्तियों में पीने के पानी की अत्यधिक कमी।”

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : Sir, there are several colonies for Government servants located in various parts of Delhi and there is no shortage of drinking water in most of them. Some shortage of water is, however, felt in the following colonies.

1. Quarters located in certain Sectors of Ramakrishnapuram.
2. Quarters located in Timarpur Area.
3. Quarters located in Sewa Nagar Area.

In Sectors 3 and 4 and also 8 and 9 of Ramakrishnapuram, shortage of water is felt at times because this area is at a higher elevation. To provide relief there, a booster pumping station has already been established. As a permanent measure, the entire distribution system of this area has been taken into account in the future planning of the Kajlash Reservoir Scheme being executed for South Delhi area at a cost of Rs. 1.33 crores and is expected to be completed in March, 1970.

In Timarpur and Sewa Nagar areas, there is shortage of water because the old distribution system, which was laid several years ago, has become outmoded and there too much pressure on it. The question of remodelling of the distribution system and provision of sumps, booster pumps and overhead tanks, wherever necessary, has been taken up by the Delhi Water Supply, and Sewage Disposal Undertaking with the C.P.W.D. in March, 1968.

Supply of water to about 1,200 quarters constructed by C.P.W.D. in Sectors 8 and 9 of Ramakrishnapuram was commenced in November, 1967, by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Two underground reservoirs of 50,000 gallons capacity each have been

provided in the area. About 1.5 lack gallons of water is being supplied daily to these quarters. About 6,000 persons are estimated to be living in these quarters and the rate of water supplied comes to 25 gallons *per capita* per day. During summer months, the demand of water goes up and for the quarters located in Sectors 8 and 9 this is the first summer season. On 29.4.1968 shortage of water was felt for the first time in these Sectors, and soon after the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposals Undertaking took suitable steps to improve the situation. The supply position is now reported to be fairly under control.

River Yamuna which is the major source of water supply to Delhi has plenty of water above Wazirabad except during the months of March to June. To meet the shortage during this period, arrangement has been made with the Government of Haryana State for delivery of 325 cusecs from the Bhakra reservoir through Western Yamuna Canal. The shortage of supply in River Yamuna is thus made good by the supply from Bhakra during this period of the year.

The position of raw water in the River Yamuna at Wazirabad is so far satisfactory and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking did not have to get any supplies from the Canal Water in River Yamuna yet this year. There is, in fact, no shortage of water supply at present in most of the areas excepting complaints of low pressure in certain areas. A close watch is, however, being kept on river position at Wazirabad and as soon as its discharge goes down, the Canal Water will be released to boost water supply in the river. Advance intimation about this has already been given by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to the Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna Canal. There is thus no likelihood of curtailment of water supply to Delhi during the current summer season.

It might be mentioned that as against the daily average supply of 88.10 million gallons of water during 1963-64, the present supply is 146.80 million gallons per day almost double. Steps to augment the water supply of Delhi are also in hand,

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उत्तर ऐसा ही है जैसे सवाल चना, जवाब गन्दुम, भाग आज लगी हुई है, लेकिन यह बता रहे हैं कि 1970 तक प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा। दिल्ली की आबादी 1947 में पांच लाख थी, लेकिन आज लगभग 40 लाख है, आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उसके मुकाबले में पानी की सप्लाई बहुत कम बढ़ी है। पानी एक बुनियादी आवश्यकता है, जोकि अवश्य मिलनी चाहिये। पानी की यह कठिनाई ज्यादातर उन बस्तियों में है, जो नई बनी हैं, पुराना शहर तो एक छोटा सा क्षेत्र रह गया है, सारी आबादी बाहर की नई बस्तियों में, जिनमें कुछ रिहैबिलीटेशन की बस्तियां हैं, कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बस्तियां हैं, कुछ ऐसे गांव हैं, जो पहले बाहर थे, लेकिन अब अंबनाइज हो गये हैं, रहती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि शहर के कुछ भागों में तो पानी 24 घंटे मिलता है, कुछ में चार घंटे, कुछ में छः घंटे और कुछ में एक घंटे भी नहीं मिलता है। इस समाजवादी सरकार का यह समाजवादी ढांचा है, जिसमें पानी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

जहां तक रामकृष्णपुरम का संबन्ध है मैंने एक महीना हुआ स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था और कहा था कि वहां पर पानी की शिकायत होगी। इन्होंने मुझे बताया था कि अप्रैल तक पानी का प्रबन्ध हो जायगा, लेकिन ज्यों ही गर्मी शुरू हुई, वहां पर पानी की कठिनाई शुरू हो गई। 25 अप्रैल को 9,10 और 12 सैंकटरों में सिर्फ आधा घण्टा पानी मिला और 28-28 अप्रैल को तो बिलकुल ही बन्द हो गया, एक तरह से वहां पर हाहाकार मच गया, दो-दो रुपये का पीने के पानी का घड़ा बिका। वहां पर एक सभा हुई, जिसमें मैंने कुछ लानन-मलामत की तो उस के बाद कुछ प्रबन्ध हुआ। कहते हैं कि वहां पर बूस्टर पम्प लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन पानी वहां नहीं पहुँचता। रिंग रोड के एक तरफ रामकृष्णपुरम में जहां गवर्नमेन्ट सर्वेन्ट्स रहते हैं और दो-

मन्जिले क्वार्टर्स बने हुए हैं, वहां तो पानी नहीं पहुँचता, लेकिन रिंग रोड के दूसरी तरफ जहां आठ मन्जिले मकान हैं, जिनमें अफसर लोग रहते हैं, वहां 24 घंटे पानी पहुँचता है। एक ओर बहुमन्जिला मकानों में पानी पहुँच सकता है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर आधा घण्टा भी पानी न मिले—इस लिये मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास पानी की कमी है, इसलिये वहां पर यह कमी दूर नहीं होगी, तो क्या सरकार उस क्षेत्र में जो पुराने कुएं हैं, उन पुराने कुओं के अन्दर ट्यूबवेल लगवा कर या पम्प लगवा कर, जब तक आपकी स्कीमें चालू नहीं होतीं, वहां पर पानी उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

दूसरे—क्या सरकार दिल्ली में इस तरह का प्रबन्ध करेगी कि जब तक पानी की कमी है, तब तक सारी दिल्ली में पानी का समान रूप से वितरण हो ? सभी को बराबर पानी मिले, ऐसा न हो कि एक जगह तो पानी 24 घंटे आता है और दूसरी जगह आधा घंटे के लिये भी पानी नहीं मिलता है।

तीसरे जब तक ये दोनों व्यवस्थायें नहीं होती हैं, क्या सरकार तब तक वहां पर पानी के टैंकों को भेज कर लोगों को पानी उपलब्ध करायेगी ?

चौथे - क्या आप स्वयं मेरे साथ चल कर वहां की स्थिति को देखेंगे। सुनी-सुनाई बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप मेरे साथ स्वयं जा कर देखें कि वहां की स्थिति क्या है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य ने जैसा कहा - मैं मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली में पानी की शिकायत है, लेकिन आज से नहीं है कई सालों से यह शिकायत चली आ रही है। आज भी दिल्ली में दूसरे शहरों के मुकाबले पानी का पर-कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन जितना है, उतना मद्रास में नहीं है, कलकत्ता में नहीं है, बम्बई में नहीं है। यह फिगरज की बात है, इस

को आप देख सकते हैं। लेकिन इस से हमारा मतलब नहीं है.....

**श्री बल राज मधोक :** मेरा सवाल पर-कैपिटा कन्जम्पशन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है। आपका 500 गैलन का प्रयोग होगा, सवाल यह है कि आप कौमन मैन को कितना दे रहे हैं ?

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा :** आपने कहा कि बेशी-पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया—1958-69 में 62 मिलियन गैलन पानी का कन्जम्पशन था, जो आज बढ़ते बढ़ते 146 मिलियन गैलन हो गया है—ढाई गुना बढ़ गया है। 1965-66 में यह 106 मिलियन गैलन था लेकिन आज 146 मिलियन गैलन हो गया है। यह बात सही है कि—

जैसे-जैसे सुरसा वदन बढ़ावा, तामु दुगुण कपि रूप दिखावा। जितने पानी का हम इन्तजाम करते हैं, उस से बेशी लोग यहां पर आ जाते हैं और इस वजह से पानी की कमी हो जाती है।

लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जितनी भी पानी के सम्बन्ध में हमारी स्कीमें हैं, जिन में से कुछ पूरी हो गई है, कुछ बन रही हैं, और कुछ के बारे में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। सारी की सारी स्कीमें यकायक तो पूरी हो नहीं सकती, 35-36 करोड़ रुपये की स्कीमें हैं, 1970 तक ही पूरी हो पायेंगी। रामकृष्णपुरम को ही ले लीजिये, वहां पर जो कार्य हो रहा है, एक साल के बाद ही हम यह कह सकेंगे कि वहां की जो शिकायत है वह हमेशा के लिये दूर हो जायगी।

इस समय की जो हालत है, उस को सुधारने के लिये वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी बात हुई थी—लेकिन एक बात माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस पानी के इन्तजाम के लिये जवाब तो मुझे देना पड़ता है जब कि कुछ मामलों में अधिकार कारपोरेशन का है,

नई दिल्ली म्युनिस्पल कमिटी का है, मेट्रोपोलिटन कौन्सिल का और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का है। अगर स्पीकर साहब मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं अपनी हालत एक कपलेट में बतलाऊँ, जिससे आप को पता चलेगा कि आज हमारी हालत क्या है—

उन्हीं की महफिल सजा रहा है,  
चिराग मेरा है रात उन की,  
उन्हीं की बातें बता रहा हूँ,  
जुबान मेरी है दिमाग उन का।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) :** लेकिन इस से पानी नहीं मिलेगा। शेर तो बहुत बढ़िया है, परन्तु हम को तो पानी चाहिये।

**श्री बल राज मधोक :** यह कह रहे हैं कि दिल्ली में यूनिफाइड अथोरिटीज नहीं है। हम तो बार बार सुभाव दे रहे हैं कि मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ अथोरिटीज को कम कीजिये। यह काम आपका है, मेरा नहीं है। मेरे प्रश्नों के आपने उत्तर नहीं दिये हैं—जब तक पानी की कमी है, तब तक सब जगहों पर पानी का समान वितरण हो, दूसरे—उन इलाकों में जो पुराने कूलिंग हैं उन का उपयोग पानी के लिये किया जाय। हम को पानी चाहिये, कविता नहीं चाहिये।

**श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :** आप हमारे हाथ में दे दीजिये, हम कर के दिखा देंगे।

**श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा :** वह तो दिया गया है। मैंने अभी बताया है कि यह अस्तियार कारपोरेशन और मेट्रोपोलिटन वालों को दिया गया है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** May I request the Health Minister to reply to the specific questions asked by the hon. Member. There should be tube-wells and until you do that, you should supply water through lorries.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Also uniform supply of water.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : बक्स हार्जिसिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने मुझे बताया है कि रामकृष्ण पुरम में काफी दूब-बेल्ट लगाये जा रहे हैं, हैण्ड पम्पस लग रहे हैं, वह पानी पीने के लायक तो नहीं होगा, लेकिन स्नान और दूसरे कामों में उस का उपयोग हो सकता है। जहाँ-जहाँ पानी की दिक्कत है, हम टैंकरों के जरिये या दूसरे साधनों से पानी पहुँचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ.....

श्री बलराज मधोक : समान वितरण के बारे में ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : नई दिल्ली में 60 गैलन पर-कैपिटा पानी की कन्जम्प्शन है, जब कि दूसरी जगह 41 है। माननीय सदस्य कैसे मकान में रहते हैं, हम कैसे मकान में रहते हैं, पेवमेन्ट पर कैसे लोग सोते हैं, सब को बराबर कर दिया जाय तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन समानता अभी आई नहीं है। हमारे जो बी० ग्राइ० पीज हैं, जितने हमारे सदस्य हैं, उन के ऊपर भी, हम लोगों पर भी 60 गैलन पर-कैपिटा पानी खर्च होता है, बड़ा अच्छा है कि बराबर कर दिया जाय, दूसरी चीजों को भी बराबर कर दिया जाय, तब पता चल जायगा।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I have been touched by the moving statement which the hon. Minister has made, but I want to ask him : (a) How does he explain that on the one side of the road water goes up to the seventh storey of a building and on the other side of the road it does not get even into the first floor; (b) how is it that while we have been making plans about everything, from shoe-laces up to outer space, we have not made a ten-year plan for water supply taking into account the fact that the population of Delhi is increasing day by day; (c) what has the Government done all these days in order that this essential necessity of citizens of Delhi or of any other State should be under a central authority, for instance, under the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply or under the Minister of Health;

have they made any efforts all these years and, if they have made, why have they failed; and (d) when will it be that we shall have one central authority for water supply and when we have adequate water supply in all the areas of Delhi, in the new colonies, in old Delhi, in New Delhi and even in that part which now constitutes the Delhi electorate to which some of my hon. friends are very much attached?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Adequate supply of water to all the areas that my hon. friend has mentioned will take some time. As I have explained, there are certain schemes which are under process; some are being completed and some have been sanctioned. I cannot say that in the near future or in the very near future the entire problem is going to be solved. We have to accept that.

As regards the central authority, as I had explained, politics stands in the way. I do not know why this should not have been done. We are going to take this up earnestly. With the co-operation of all the friends here, the Members of this House, we must have some central authority. It does not matter where it is, but this kind of multi authorities working and nobody having complete control over it must end. Unless this ends chronic problem will not be solved.

Then, as he has said, I quite agree that there has been not so much scarcity of water in the Ramkrishnapuram area—as he has pointed out, on the other side of the road there are multi-storeyed buildings and water goes up to the seventh storey; that is true as of maldistribution. There is no doubt that this is all due to maldistribution. We have discussed this matter with the Chief Engineer and other people before coming to the House and they have promised, that the maldistribution would be rectified. I do not know how far we shall succeed but they have given the assurance that at least 25 gallons per day *per capita* will be assured for Ramkrishnapuram. Of course, the adjustment of time for supply will be intimated. I hope that at least after this summer season they have promised in the month of september they will be able to give more adequate supply.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM** (Visakhapatnam): We are living on the banks of the Yamuna whose water were touched by the divine feet of Lord Krishna and today, 20 years after independence, the Minister is saying that by 1970 we will give drinking water to the resident of these places.

**SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA :** Adequate drinking water.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :** He has said, "adequate,"

Is it not a fact that the requirements of sector 8 in Ramakrishnapuram are 1,60,000 gallons and you are supplying only 50,000 gallons? Is it not a fact that the requirement of sector 9 is 1,40,000 gallons and you are supplying only 50,000 gallons? Is it not a fact that in sector 12 you asked people to occupy houses and promised 40,000 gallons and you are supplying zero? What is the use of talking of 1970 and talking us all into general averages? May I ask whether the Minister is not carried away by the department by going into generalities? Here is a specific question raised in this call-attention motion about a specific locality? We know that it is very easy. If the Government only thinks of constructing some infiltration galleries in the Yamuna River, they can solve the whole question. They can tap subsoil water. They did nothing for 20 years. Is it not a fact that we get notices in summer that supply is cut down because of shortage of water and in rainy season we get notices of cutting off supplies because there is excess water or because the river has moved away somewhere, to this side or that side? Has the Minister realised that there is some thing very deficient in the working of the water works engineering department? Is the Minister going to take any particular steps to set right this imbalance in particular areas? There is no use talking about general averages of Delhi. Is it not a fact that in the multistoried buildings in sector 13 you supply water all the 24 hours and in sectors 8 and 9 they get nothing? Therefore may I know whether the Minister will take special care to set right these things rather than go into generalities and lose sight of the problem?

**SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA :** The hon. Member is to some extent correct

that we are not in a position to meet whatever requirement they have in Ramakrishnapuram. But whatever water they are getting at present is going to be augmented, as I have said, by putting up hand pumps not for drinking water but for bathing, washing clothes and other things. To that extent this scarcity will be relieved.

About a certain project that he talked of, it is already in hand. After four or five years when all these schemes are completed there will be surplus of water in Delhi. But for some time you have got to wait. As I have said, I have asked them to assure 25 gallons per day per capita besides the water which they will get out of the hand pumps. We should be satisfied for the present. What cannot be cured must be endured.

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12 28 hrs.

#### RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रूल 229 की तहत, आपकी आज्ञा से, एक प्रिविलेज का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि आपको मालूम है कि हमारे कच्छ की साढ़े तीन सौ मील जमीन...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are going into the Kutch problem. If you want to tell anything, tell me about the others.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** I am not discussing Kutch. You will not find me irrelevant.

कच्छ की साढ़े तीन सौ मील जमीन देने के विरोध में जो सत्याग्रह चल रहा है, उसमें इस सदन के तीन माननीय सदस्य सत्याग्रही की हैसियत से गिरफ्तारी के लिये गये थे। उन्हें पुलिस ने 30 तारीख को लगभग पीने 11 बजे गिरफ्तार किया। उसमें श्री वृक्ष भूषण लाल जी श्रीमती शकुन्तला नायर और श्री भारत सिंह चौहान, तीनों ही सदस्य एक साथ गये थे। जब वे खबरड़ी से आगे पुल से 5-6 मील पर गये तो पुलिस बुप्रिन्टेन्डेन्ट ने उनकी रोक

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

और उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया और यह कहा कि आपने कानून को तोड़ा है। उनको पुलिस की लारी में बिठाकर वे खाबड़ा वापिस ले गये और वहां के थाने में खाना खिलाया और उसके बाद शाम को उनका नाम लिखकर—मजिस्ट्रेट भी आये थे लेकिन मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश नहीं किया सिर्फ नाम वगैरह लिखकर यह कहा कि हमने आपको सेक्शन 69 अफ दि बाम्बे पुलिस ऐक्ट के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किया था और अब पुलिस को छोड़ने का अधिकार है, अब आप वापिस चले जाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे नियमों में यह प्राविजन है कि अगर किसी सदस्य को गिरफ्तार किया जाये, रेस्ट्रेन किया जाये या डिटेन किया जाये तो उस की सूचना अध्यक्ष महोदय को देनी चाहिये और अध्यक्ष महोदय उस सूचना को इस सदन के सामने रखते हैं। आपने पहली तारीख को एक टेलीग्राम, जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट सुप्रिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस, कच्छ ने आप को लिखा था, को पढ़कर बताया कि श्री वृज भूषण लाल को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और बाद में छोड़ दिया गया। लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट सुप्रिन्टेन्डेन्ट पुलिस, कच्छ ने जो बाकी दो सदस्य हैं, उनकी न तो गिरफ्तारी की सूचना, न ही उनकी रिहाई की सूचना न तो सदन को दी है और न आपको दी है।

मेरे पास यह स्वदेश अखबार है जिसमें यह लिखा है :

“कच्छ समर्पण विरोध समिति की ओर से आज तीन संसद सदस्यों एवं 62 अन्य स्वयं सेवकों ने आज कच्छ रन में प्रवेश कर प्रतिबंधित आदेश तोड़ा और अपने को गिरफ्तार करवाया।

संसद सदस्यों में जनसंघ के उत्तर प्रदेश से श्रीमती शकुन्तला नयार और श्री व्रिजभूषणलाल तथा मध्य प्रदेश से जनसंघ संसद सदस्य श्री भारतसिंह चौहान ने भाग लिया।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चीज बाकी और भी सभी अखबारों में आई है कि यह तीनों पार्लिया-

मेंट के सदस्य एक ही दल के और एक ही बंच में गये थे। वहां उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया। बाद में उनको छोड़ दिया। वह तीनों संसद सदस्य पुलिस की कस्टडी में कोई 6-7 घंटे रहे। मेरा कहना है कि यह साफ ब्रीच आफ प्रीविलेज है और मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस में कोई किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह सदन की मर्यादा की बात है और मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार इस का कोई विरोध करेगी। आप की आज्ञा से मैं पेश करता हूँ। अगर इस में विरोध नहीं होगा तो फिर मैं यह प्रस्ताव करूंगा कि इस को प्रीविलेज कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप का ध्यान हम लोगों की गिरफ्तारी, श्री कामेश्वर सिंह आदि की गिरफ्तारी की ओर भी खींचा था। हमने आपका ध्यान इन गिरफ्तारियों की तरफ पहले से ही खींचा हुआ है इसलिए एक साथ ले लिया जाय। बात यह है कि श्री कामेश्वर सिंह को सजा भी हुई और आप के पास इतिला नहीं है। न ही इंटिमेशन दी गई है न ही कारण दिये गये हैं। इसलिए इन गिरफ्तारियों का मामला भी उस के साथ ले लिया जाय...

MR. SPEAKER : Not now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह भी मैंने अखबार में से पढ़ कर बतलाया है कि वह यहां मौजूद हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : Yours is pending still. That question has not been decided.

Now, the point is that I did not get the intimation of the arrest of Shrimati Shakuntla Nayar. About Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan, there seems to be some confusion. Some name was mentioned along with the other name. There is no Member of that name in this House. Therefore, we could not announce that name. Anyway, the telegram that I received on that day has been announced. I do not know the

arrest of Shrimati Shakuntla Nayar. Naturally, we will find out and let us see at what stage we get the information if she has really been arrested.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** It is a clear violation.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I must get it. I have heard one side and I must also hear the other side. I will give them time. I will find out from them whether Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Member of Parliament was arrested and, if so, why is it that the House was not informed about it.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इंटिमेशन श्री रीजन भी देना चाहिए ।

**MR. SPEAKER :** I would request the Minister to find out.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :**  
I will find out.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If a Member of Parliament is arrested and we are not informed about it, it is a clear case of privilege. They must inform about it.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** कब तक इन्फोर-  
मेशन देंगे ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him find out.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :** I will find out.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will it be during this session ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, naturally, we have got still one week. Papers to be laid.

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12. 38 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports of University Grants Commission  
and Indian Institute of Management

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** I beg to lay on  
Table ;

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1966-67, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.1145-68]
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta for the period 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1146/68].

#### Notifications under All India Services Act.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-  
NATH PAHADIA) :** On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (1) G. S. R. 722 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (2) G. S. R. 723 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1147/68]

#### Post Office Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R 779 in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. [Placed in Library, see No. LT. 1148/68]

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** 6 दिन हुए पार्लियामेंट के 6 मेम्बरों ने सिवल पुलिस लाइन थाना में चल रहे ट्रायल के मामले में प्रीविलेज का मोशन दिया था। यह मन्त्रालय के लोग



[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

असबारों पर दबाव डालते हैं और कहते हैं कि पुलिस वाला मामला जब यहां चलेगा तो वह असबारों में नहीं छपेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise it like that.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन की सुन लीजिये। आखिर 6 पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों ने प्रीविलेज मोशन के लिये अनुरोध किया था है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing most of the Privilege matters to be mentioned here. But I will not allow like this, getting up and shouting. If you want to do it, I have no objection. You bring it to my notice first. But I will not hear at all like this, anybody getting up and shouting. Even if it is brought to my notice at 10-30 A.M. I am allowing it. If you want to get up and shout like this, I will not allow.

12.35 hrs.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 6th May, 1968, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Motion for reference of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill, 1967 to a Joint Committee.
- (3) Consideration and passing of :
  - The Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1968.
  - The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (4) Motion for reference of the Government (Liability in Tort) Bill, 1967, to a Joint Committee,

- (5) Consideration and passing of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (6) Motion for reference of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1966, to a Joint Committee.
- (7) Further consideration and passing of the Insecticides Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (8) Consideration and passing of :
  - The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
  - The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (9) Discussion on the Report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Transport and Shipping.
- (10) Consideration and passing of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (11) Motion for reference of the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee.
- (12) Consideration and passing of :
  - The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
  - The Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (13) Consideration of motions for modification of the following Rules will be taken up on dates and time indicated against each :
  - The Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1967, given notice of by Shri Madhu Limaye on Monday, the 6th May at 6 P. M.
  - The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1967, given notice of by Shri Erasmo De Siqueira on Tuesday, the 7th May at 5-30 P. M.

The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, given notice of by Shri S. S. Kothari on Wednesday, the 8th May, at 6 P. M.

The Paradip Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Rules, 1967 given notice of by Shri Srinibas Misra on Thursday, the 9th May at 6 P. M.

#### SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : This list of business which he has given, it looks, is not for one week but it will take a long time. All the work that is pending he has read. What I am suggesting is that the Business Advisory Committee may meet on Monday and fix the priorities. After, all we are sitting till 10h or 11h. So, the Business Advisory Committee will meet on Monday and fix up the time and the priorities.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : You will agree with me Sir, that the hon. Minister should indicate if the House is going to be extended or not so that we may fix our programme accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER : On Monday, the Business Advisory Committee will sit and decide which are the things we can finish in the coming week. I thought it was the desire of the House that we adjourn on 10h or 11h. Therefore, whatever is possible to finish we will discuss and finalise it. The Minister will also be there and all of you will be there. We will discuss and finalise which things can be finished within a week.

श्री बलराज मधोक : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह कबू के बारे में हाउस में अलग से चर्चा की जो बात कही गई थी उस का कोई उल्लेख उन्होंने इस बिजनेस में नहीं किया है।

MR. SPEAKER : All are pending. It is already there.

श्री भोलू असाव (बांस गांव) : लोकसभा के अनुदान कब पेश किये जायेंगे और कब इन पर चर्चा की जायगी ?

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (धोन्गर) : जनाब सदर, मैंने आप से दरखास्त की थी कि मौजूदा बजट इजलास ऐडजॉर्न होने के पहले कम्प्यूनल सिज्युएशन डिस्कस करने के लिये कुछ घंटे दिये जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना बेहद जरूरी है। लेकिन ग्रानरेटुल मिनिस्टर ने अभी जो बिजनेस हाउस के सामने रक्खा है उस में 5-10 दिन या साल भी शायद लग जाय और उस बिजनेस में वह और भी ऐड करते जा सकते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो बिजनेस अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस के सामने पेश किया है उसमें इतनी ग्रहम कोई चीज नहीं है जितनी कि मुल्क में इस वक्त कम्प्यूनल सिज्युएशन है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पालियामेंट में उस को डिस्कस किया जाय और सेशन ऐडजॉर्न होने से पहले मैन्यार साहबान उस बारे में कुछ खयालात लेकर यहां से अपनी अपनी जगहों को जायें।

(श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीगंज) : जनाब सदर, मैंने आप से दरखास्त की थी कि मौजूदा बजट इजलास ऐडजॉर्न होने के पहले कम्प्यूनल सिज्युएशन डिस्कस करने के लिये कुछ घंटे दिये जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना बेहद जरूरी है। लेकिन ग्रानरेटुल मिनिस्टर ने अभी जो बिजनेस हाउस के सामने रक्खा है उस में 5-10 दिन या साल भी शायद लग जाय और उस बिजनेस में वह और भी ऐड करते जा सकते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो बिजनेस अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस के सामने पेश किया है उसमें इतनी ग्रहम कोई चीज नहीं है जितनी कि मुल्क में इस वक्त कम्प्यूनल सिज्युएशन है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पालियामेंट में उस को डिस्कस किया जाय और सेशन ऐडजॉर्न होने से पहले मैन्यार साहबान उस बारे में कुछ खयालात लेकर यहां से अपनी अपनी जगहों को जायें।)

MR. SPEAKER : You have vindicated your point. You also came to me, some of you, and met me. The point is I did discuss it with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also whether it could be fitted in, whether it will be desirable. We will discuss it on Monday which is to be deleted. Just now you wrote to me and he says, he has no objection. The question is, he also feels how to allot time, where, is the time. After you sent me the chit, I consulted Dr. Ram Subhag Singh about it.

Whether it can be fitted in is the point. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is not sure.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: May I make a suggestion ?

MR. SPEAKER: Not here, but in the business Advisory Committee. I would request you also....

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: I am not a member of that Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I request you to come.

SHRI H. N. : MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): What I wanted to submit was that we are leaving too many things to the Business Advisory Committee. Today in the course of the Question Hour this matter of communal disturbances came up very seriously and the Home Minister made a mention of some idea of having some kind of conference, national integration or otherwise, somewhere else. But Parliament is the national forum where this issue has to be crucially focussed. I do not want to take the time of the House. We should make up our mind without waiting for the Business Advisory Committee to meet in the afternoon of Monday. We have also to make our programme in regard to the session continuing or not continuing. That is why, at least the Minister could help you to say that the matter would be discussed and somehow or other the time would be given.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: May I first reply to the point raised by Shri Bakshi and Shri Hiren Mukerjee?

I did discuss with some others also. As you all know, even during the Question Hour, about communalism, as they were putting supplementaries, heat was generated. While some people came to me and said that we must discuss this, some other people came and said that this is not helping, throwing mud against each other on the floor of the House..... (Interruptions). Therefore, I thought that, this way or that way, I should not jump to conclusions and that I should consult all of you in the Chamber. Some people said that we discuss here, throwing mud against each other, and the people are being..... (Interruptions). After all, all facts will be there. I do not want to commit myself. This is a dangerous ground that I am

treading. Therefore, on Monday we shall discuss it. I have no objection either way. If you want Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to say something about this, let Dr. Ram Subhag Singh say something about the discussion of communalism.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You have already made the position very clear. I have already read out the Government business and also some of the motions which are going to be discussed plus the Kutch motion about which Mr. Madhok pointed out. The time that is required is more than 25 hours for these items. These are generally priority items.

Over and above these, I have got some letters: I have got a letter from Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, he wants the Patent Bill to be discussed; then I have got a letter from the Home Minister, he wants the Lok Ayukt and Lok Pal Bill to be discussed; then I have got a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister, he wants the Gold Control Bill to be discussed. So, these are my difficulties. I do not know whether it will be possible to sit until 20th... (Interruptions), but within the time limit...

MR. SPEAKER: The point is whether it should be discussed in the next week, and if it is to be discussed, there is the question of finding time...

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It will not be possible for me to accommodate any time.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दो दिन पहले व्यापार मन्त्री श्री दिनेश सिंह के द्वारा टेक्स्टाइल नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो निवेदन किया गया था उस की धोर खीचना चाहता हूँ। उसी दिन फाइनेन्स बिल पर बहस...

MR. SPEAKER: How does it come now?

श्री मधु लिमये: उसी दिन फाइनेन्स बिल पर बहस होने वाली थी। उन्होंने एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी के बारे में कुछ घोषणायें कीं। क्या कहें? श्री कि उन्होंने 12 बजे वह घोषणायें नहीं कीं?

अगर 12 बजे करते तो फाइनेंस बिल की बहस के दौरान उस के बारे में हम अपने विचार व्यक्त कर सकते थे। मेरा यह आरोप है कि उन्होंने जान बूझ कर एक्साइज ड्यूटी के संबंध में...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can raise it. But how can I reply? I do not want to reply for either Mr. Dinesh Singh or anybody.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** संसद कार्य मन्त्री जवाब दे सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप इस पर बहस के लिये समय निकालें या फिर आप श्री दिनेश सिंह से पूछिये कि उन्होंने 12 बजे बयान क्यों नहीं दिया। हम अपने भाषणों के दौरान उस पर चर्चा कर सकते थे और बोल सकते थे। सरकार की यह नीति अच्छी नहीं है। पिछली बार भी 13 अगस्त को लोक सभा का सत्र समाप्त हुआ। उस के तीन दिन बाद चीनी के सम्बन्ध में नीति की घोषणा हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह काम क्यों किया जाता है? आपको लोक सभा के सामने सारी बातों को रखना चाहिये और हम को मौका देना चाहिये अपने विचार प्रकट करने का। आप इसके लिये समय निकालिये। यह प्राथमिकता वाली प्रायरीटी की चीज है इस लिये समय निकल जाना चाहिये। गलती इन की है।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में...

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not allowed it at all.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** अब उनकी भूल हड़ताल खत्म हो गई है और सारी स्थिति बदल चुकी है। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर बहस हो ताकि उन लोगों का असन्तोष खत्म हो जाये। इसी तरह से आटोमेशन के सिलसिले में हम लोगों ने प्रश्न उठाया था। ... (व्यवधान)

12 47 hrs.

**MOTION RE : JOINT COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA (Bholpur) :** I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the re-adjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of Parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such re-adjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri D. Sanjivayya from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the re-adjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such re-adjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri D. Sanjivayya from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted*

12.48½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (UTTAR PRADESH), 1968-69 - Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Uttar Pradesh) for 1968-69. We have still one hour and fifteen minutes. At about 2.30 the Minister will reply and by 3 O'Clock, it will be over... (Interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Anything about U. P. ghosts ? I had drawn your attention to certain ghosts appearing in Allahabad.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no idea ; no ghost is haunting me.

Mr. Molahu Prasad.

12.48½ hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बास गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट यहां पेश हुआ है। बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि एक तरफ तो भारतीय संविधान में गवर्नर को अपना प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी रखने का भी अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरह से जितने भी गवर्नर हैं, चाहे वह बंगाल का हो, चाहे बिहार का हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश का हो, चाहे पंजाब का हो, उन्होंने अपनी केन्द्रीय सरकार के इशारे पर तानाशाही रवैया अख्तियार किया है, वह एक दम निन्दा का पात्र है।

जब बजट पेश हुआ था उस दिन मैंने मांग की थी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के प्रारम्भिक काल में उत्तर प्रदेश का तीसरा नम्बर था अब तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बीत जाने के बाद उस का 13 वां नम्बर है, इस तरह का भेद भाव का व्यवहार केन्द्रीय सरकार को यू० पी० के साथ नहीं करना चाहिये था। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा किया है। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों में बजट का वितरण 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के आधार पर और 30 प्रतिशत पिछड़ेपन पन के आधार पर करती है। उस दिन मैंने

मांग की थी कि इसके स्थान पर 50 प्रतिशत पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर और 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के आधार पर होना चाहिये। इस से उत्तर प्रदेश का अधिक लाभ हो सकता और अधिक विकास उस का हो सकता है।

प्रधान मंत्री से एक प्रश्न 1 मई को पूछा गया था, तारांकित प्रश्न 1665। उस के उत्तर में प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया कि गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती और बलिया इन छः जिलों को पटेल जांच आयोग ने लिया है।

मैंने मांग की थी कि गोरखपुर के अलावा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाए लेकिन ऐसा इन्होंने आज तक नहीं किया है और न ही इस के बारे में कोई आश्वासन ही दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार जिस तरह से जनसंख्या और पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर राज्यों में धन का आजकल बटवारा कर रही है उस तरीके का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप ध्यान दें।

इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश में गवर्नर के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है। मैंने साध तथा कृषि मन्त्री से दो मई 1968 को अतारांकित प्रश्न नम्बर 9301 किया था। मैंने पूछा था :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गए दिनांक 19 अगस्त 1967 के सरकारी आदेश संख्या 303/1-ए-8-2 (5)/67 के अनुसरण में ग्राम सभाओं की भूमि प्रबन्ध समितियों द्वारा दिये गए पट्टों के बारे में जांच रिपोर्ट सभी जिला अधिकारियों से सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खिलावार उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इसके उत्तर में कृषि मन्त्री कहते हैं:

(क) व (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मेरे हाथ में दैनिक समाचार पत्र हिन्दुस्तान है जो कि सोमवार दिनांक 29 अप्रैल 1968 का है। इसके प्रथम पेज पर यह छपा हुआ है "उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस शासनकाल में सवा लाख एकड़ जमीन के वितरण में घोटाला"। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि 44 जिलों की जांच हो चुकी है और उसका ब्योरा दिया जा चुका है। लेकिन चौदह जिले जिस में हरदोही हमीरपुर, बुलन्दशहर, बलिया, फर्रुखाबाद, इटावा, फतेहपुर, खेड़ी, प्रतापगढ़, गाजीपुर, तथा बांदा शामिल है, गैर कानूनी वितरण के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी है। अब आप देखिये कि चवालीस जिलों की जांच की रिपोर्ट तो इन अखबार वालों को मिल गई है लेकिन संसद सदस्यों को वह नहीं दी गयी है। संसद सदस्य जब मांगते भी हैं तो भी उनको जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है। यह कैसी विडम्बना की बात है। यह जो गवर्नर का शासन है और यह जो सरकार का प्रशासन है, जिस तरीके से वह चल रहा है, उसका मैं जम कर विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नौकरशाही की प्रवृत्ति है कि संसद सदस्यों को जानकारी न दी जाए और अखबार वालों को दे दी जाए इसका अन्त होना चाहिये।

एक दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने 2 मई को पूछा था। यह भी अतारंकित प्रश्न था। इसका नम्बर है 9271। यह प्रश्न मैंने हाथी जी से पूछा था। ये हाथी घोड़े जब मन्त्री हो गए हैं तो देश का कैसे कल्याण हो सकता है। अब इसका भी क्या जवाब दिया गया है, इसको आप देखें—

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर): सम्य भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री भोलू प्रसाद: सम्यता आप मुझे मत सिखायें। मैं जानता हूँ क्या सम्यता होती है।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल: सम्य होते तो ऐसा क्यों बोलते।

श्री उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं समझता हूँ कि यह

हाथी घोड़े शब्द का जो प्रयोग किया गया है यह अच्छा नहीं है, इसको आप वापस ले लें।

श्री भोलू प्रसाद: अच्छा इसको मैं वापिस लेता हूँ।

मैंने दो मई वाले प्रश्न में हाथी जी से पूछा था:

(क) सितम्बर 1967 से मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि में कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के उपलब्धियों तथा उनके अधीन बनाए गए निधनों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिन मिल मालिकों और प्रबन्धक अधिकारियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये उनके नाम क्या हैं,

(ख) उन में से कितने लोगों पर जुर्माना किया गया तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से जुर्माना की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई, और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को कैद की सजा दी गई तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी सजा दी गई, कितने व्यक्ति रिहा किये गये तथा उनके नाम तथा पद क्या हैं? अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि इसका उत्तर क्या दिया जाता है। यह कहा जाता है:

(क) से (ग)। यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। अब आप देखें कि 25 फरवरी से उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन केन्द्र के हाथ में आ गया है लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इसलिए मैंने उस शब्द का प्रयोग करने का साहस किया था। वना मेरे मन में हर एक आदमी के लिए सम्मान की भावना है। इस तरीके का जब जवाब दिया जाता है तो यह कहाँ तक शोभनीय है, इस को आप देखें। संसदीय प्रणाली का आप को काफी अनुभव है और आप से हमें इसको सीखना है, आप ही हमें इसको सिखाने वाले हैं।

बजट पर बहस के समय गरीबी और भ्रमीरी की काफी चर्चा चली थी। मैंने इसी सम्बन्ध में सात दिसम्बर 1967 को वित्त मंत्री जी से आप्र कर दाताओं के बारे में अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3258 पूछा था। मैंने इसमें यह पूछा था:

### [श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

(क) देश के सब राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों में कर दाताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) कर दाताओं में से कितने व्यक्ति विधान सभा, न्यायपालिका और कार्य-पालिका के सदस्य हैं और कितने व्यक्ति किसान, व्यापारी और उद्योगपति हैं, और

(ग) उपयुक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

इसका उत्तर वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह दिया था :

(क) आयकर विभाग के जनरल इंडेक्स रजिस्टर पर 30 सितम्बर 1967 को निर्धारितियों की संख्या 27,53,388 थी।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसी सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

आदिमजातियों और अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के कितने लोग आयकर देते हैं, इसका पता ये खगते ही नहीं हैं। अब आप देखें कि किस किस तरह के तथ्य आप एकत्रित करते हैं। एक दूसरी यह पत्रिका मेरे हाथ में है 21 अप्रैल 1968 की जोकि आपकी तरफ से प्रकाशित होती है। इसके पृष्ठ संख्या 19 पर यह छपा हुआ है कि यह सरकार चूहों का पता लगा लेती है कि कितने हैं लेकिन अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों में से कितने लगेन भ्रम कर देते हैं, इसका यह सरकार पता नहीं लगा पाती है। इस पत्रिका में चूहों का पूरा विवरण दिया हुआ है कि कितने हैं। अब आप देखिये कि चूहे जमीन के अन्दर रहते हैं, अंडर ग्राउंड रहते हैं। उनका पता तो इस सरकार को लग जाता है लेकिन अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का विकास किनासा हुआ है और उन में से कितने लोग आयकर देने वाले हैं, इसका इस सरकार को पता ही नहीं चलता है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है।

एक प्रश्न 7 दिसम्बर 1967 को मैंने समाज कल्याण मन्त्री से किया था। इसकी संख्या है

3258। यह भी अतारंकित प्रश्न था। इस में मैंने पूछा था कि समाज कल्याण योजनाओं पर विभिन्न मदों में कितनी कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है। इसके उत्तर में समाज-कल्याण मन्त्री कहते हैं कि यह चूकि राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, इस वास्ते वह यह सूचना नहीं दे सकते हैं। अब आप देखें कि समाज-कल्याण की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं है। जहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन भी लागू होता है, उस प्रान्त के बारे में भी अगर सूचना मांगी जाती है तो भी वह नहीं दी जाती है। इस तरीके से इस सरकार का कामकाज चल रहा है। ये जो उत्तर दिये जाते हैं ये किसी भी तरह से समाधानकारक नहीं होते हैं। ऊल जलूल उत्तर दे दिये जाते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उत्थान की जब बात की जाती है और यह पूछा जाता है कि कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है और किस तरह से किया गया है, तो कोई विवरण ही उसका नहीं दिया जाता है।

हिन्दुस्तान के सभी मामलों को कुछ व्यक्ति विशेषों की राजनीति का झंझड़ा बना कर इस देश की सारी हालत को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है। पार्लियामेंट की जितनी कमेटियां हैं, उनकी जो रिपोर्ट पेश होती हैं, वे अंग्रेजी में होती हैं और उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं दिया जाता है। हम तो इसको देख कर परेशान हो गए हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह भारत की लोक सभा नहीं है, इंग्लैंड की सभा है। मैं कुछ समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। जिधर देखें उधर इंग्लिस्तान इंडिया नजर आता है, जितने भी महत्व पूर्ण देश के मामले हैं वे सारे मामले अंग्रेजी में बिये जाते हैं और उसी के माध्यम से हमारे सामने रखे जाते हैं। अब आप उत्तर प्रदेश की बात को ही लें। उत्तर प्रदेश में संविद की सरकार ने तय किया था कि 26 जनवरी को गुजर चुकी है, से सरकार का सारा काम काज अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी में होना। लेकिन वहां

अब गवर्नर महोदय हमे सभी सूचनायें आदि अंग्रेजी में देते हैं। मैं सलाहकार समिति का सदस्य हूँ। वहाँ जो मामले रखे जाने हैं वे सारे अंग्रेजी में दिये गये हैं। मेरे मां बाप तो अंग्रेज नहीं थे। मैं अंग्रेजी को क्यों अपनाये रखूँ। दूसरों के मां बाप कौन है, इसको मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं कहूँगा कि जो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, उनको तो कम से कम अपनी मातृभाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिये, मातृभाषा में कामकाज करना चाहिये, अपनी मातृभाषा में ही जवाब देना चाहिये, अगर हिन्दी में नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो। मां गोरी हो और मौसी काली कलूटी भी हो तब भी मैं दोनों का आदर करता हूँ लेकिन अस्पताली नर्स का मैं कभी आदर नहीं कर सकता, उसको सम्मान का स्थान मैं कभी भी नहीं दे सकता और न ही उसको सम्मान के स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित होते देखना मैं चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी मां मौसी को सिंहासन के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित होते हुए मैं देखना चाहता हूँ लेकिन अस्पताली नर्स को मैं सिंहासन पर बैठे हुए नहीं देखना चाहता। जो तुंगलकी फरमान गवर्नर ने जारी किया है, उसकी मैं निन्दा करना चाहता हूँ।

एक और मामले का उल्लेख कर के मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। श्री तारा चन्द पाठक, अध्यक्ष, गन्ना कर्मचारी संघ, उत्तर प्रदेश, मुख्य कार्यालय, गन्ना कर्मचारी संघ, खान आलमपुरा, सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, ने खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्री, भारत सरकार, को यह पत्र लिखा है :

“उत्तर प्रदेश भर में पचासों हजार गन्ना विभाग में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी गत बीसियों साल में अपार दुख सह रहे हैं। कम वेतन, नौकरी की अनुरक्षा, तानाशाही, घाँबले-बाजी आदि से जीवन दूबर हो चुका है। हर एक उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से भी अनेक बार प्रार्थनायें की गईं। किन्तु कभी भी सुनवाई नहीं हुई। केवल माननीय चौधरी मंत्रि-मंडल के अम मंत्री ने समस्याओं के समाधान का

आश्वासन लिखित रूप से संघ को दे कर गत वर्ष के मई आन्दोलन को टाल दिया था। निराश हो कर संघ के 100 कार्यकर्त्तियों को ने 11 व 12 फरवरी, सन् 1968 को दो दिन तक गन्ना फेडरेशन पर भूख हड़ताल की थी। किन्तु गन्ना आयुक्त महोदय ने कोई भी सुनवाई नहीं की। संघ को नितान्त विवश हो कर 14 मई, 3 बजे से लखनऊ गन्ना फेडरेशन पर अपनी संलग्न न्यायोचित एवं अर्थव्ययक्त मांगों को मनवाने हेतु घेराव की घोषणा करनी पड़ी है।

अतः आप से भी करबद्ध निवेदन है कि आप समय रहते ही इन्हें निम्न मांगों को मनवाने के लिए विवश करने की अनुकम्पा करें, जिस से व्यर्थ में अनावश्यक तनाव न बढ़ने पाये।” मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गन्ना विभाग के कर्मचारियों की मांगों की तरफ ध्यान दे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (UTTAR-  
PRADESH)—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long will the Minister take ? 10-15 minutes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C.  
PANT) : It is entirely up to you, Sir. I  
should prefer to give chance to Member.  
Ten or fifteen minutes would do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall  
try to give chance to as many Members  
as possible—five minutes each.



श्री गणपत सहाय (मुल्तानपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सब से पहले वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के बजट में कुछ नई योजनाओं के बारे में रुपये का इन्तजाम किया है ;

इस के पहले कि मैं इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अपने विचारों को रखूँ, मैं अपने मित्र श्री सरजू पाण्डे की कुछ बातों का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि संयुक्त विधायक दल की गवर्नमेंट खत्म होने से ग्राम जनता में बड़ा कष्ट और असंतोष है। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उल्टी बात कही है। प्रस्तियत तो यह है कि संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार खत्म होने से जनता में बड़ी खुशी और बड़ा संतोष है और वह इस लिये कि संविद अपने थोड़े से टाइम में जो भी काम किये, हर आदमी समझता है कि उनसे ग्राम जनता को कितना कष्ट पहुँचा कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने जो लगान में छूट दी थी संविद सरकार ने उस छूटे हुये लगान को, उस मुल्तवीशुदा लगान को सस्ती के साथ वसूल किया।

इसके अलावा आपको मालूम है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने किसानों को ट्यूबवेल लगाने के लिये बिजली के मामले में छूट दे रखी थी लेकिन संविद सरकार के जमाने में वह छूट वापिस ले ली गई। पहले एक किसान को 25 रुपया देकर ट्यूबवेल चालू करने के लिये बिजली मिल जाती थी लेकिन संविद सरकार ने ऐसे कायदे बनाये कि जब तक हजारों रुपये न खर्च किये जायं तब तक किसी किसान को ट्यूबवेल के लिये बिजली नहीं मिल सकती।

इसके अलावा संविद सरकार ने बड़ी सस्ती के साथ गल्ले की बसूली की। किसानों के घरों में घुसकर, उनके खलिहान से बक्खार से गल्ला बसूल किया गया और इतना बसूल किया गया कि उनके पास खाने भर का भी नहीं बचा। इसलिये संविद सरकार खत्म होने से जनता को बड़ा आराम मिला है।

इसके साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मिड-टर्म एलेक्शन होने जा रहे हैं, वे देखेंगे कि कांग्रेस सरकार किस प्रकार से बन पाती है। उनका कहना है कि कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार चुनाव में कामियाब नहीं होंगे। लेकिन मैं उनको इस बात के लिये चलेन्ज देता हूँ ... (व्यवधान...)

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप चलकर देखें कि यह जो चू-चू के मुरम्बा को सरकार बनी थी उसने किसानों के साथ क्या-क्या सक्तियां की हैं। यही नहीं, मैं तो उनको पूरे जोर से चलेन्ज देता हूँ, वह देखेंगे, मुल्तानपुर से अगर एक भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य चुना जाये तो जो सजा आप चाहें दे सकते हैं। अभी तक तो यही रहा है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का एक भी मेम्बर मुल्तानपुर से कभी कामियाब नहीं हुआ है और यही फिर भी रहेगा।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश के बजट का सम्बन्ध है, इस बात से सभी सहमत हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सभी इस बात से भी सहमत हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या 7-8 करोड़ है। हमारे देश का यह सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। इस प्रदेश के बजट में पहले जिस प्रकार से रुपया खर्चा जाता था उसमें कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी रिपोर्टों में इस बात को तस्लीम किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जितना विकास होना चाहिये था उतना विकास नहीं हुआ है। पहले जो कुछ विकास हुआ वह पश्चिमी जिलों में या उत्तरी जिलों में हुआ, लेकिन पूर्वी जिलों का जरा भी विकास नहीं हो पाया है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर पूर्वी जिलों का जिक्र किया। पटेल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र करते हुये उन्होंने कहा है कि जिन चार जिलों के बारे में पटेल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट थी उस पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आजमगढ़, बस्ती, देवरिया, जौनपुर, इन

जिलों का हवाला दिया गया है। अब मैं अगर मुल्तानपुर का जिक्र करूँ तो आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि न तो यह पश्चिमी जिला समझा जाता है और न पूर्वी जिला समझा जाता है, यह बीच में लटका हुआ है, न इधर का न उधर का, इसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मुल्तानपुर जिले की आबादी 14 लाख है जोकि प्रतापगढ़ और दूसरे नजदीकी जिलों से बहुत ज्यादा है। बजट को जो मैंने देखा तो अब भी पश्चिमी जिलों की तरक्की के लिये ही रूपाया दिया गया है, पूर्वी जिलों, खासकर मुल्तानपुर की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मिसाल के तौर पर शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कई जगह पर बिल्डिंग ग्रांट दी गई है, होस्टल ग्रांट दी गई है और कई जगह पर और दूसरी सुविधायें दी गई हैं लेकिन मुल्तानपुर जिला, जहां पर केवल एक ही लड़कियों का इन्टर कालेज है, उसमें कोई होस्टल या गेम फील्ड नहीं है। उसके वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है।

जहां तक कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, लाखों एकड़ जमीन परती पड़ी हुई है। ट्र्यूबवेलस का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। 1300 से अधिक ट्र्यूबवेल रखे गये हैं लेकिन मुल्तानपुर के लिये एक भी ट्र्यूबवेल का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से गोमती नदी मुल्तानपुर को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम करती है, जिस के अनेक घाट हैं जहां पर हजारों आदमी रोज उतरते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर कोई पुल का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। पुलों का इन्तजाम भी पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए ही किया है। पूर्वी जिलों के लिए पुलों का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं खास तौर पर ट्र्यूबवेलस के लिए जोर देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मुल्तानपुर डेफिसिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट है यानी वहां पर इतना गल्ला नहीं पैदा होता जो कि वहां के निवासियों के लिये काफी हो। ऐसी हालत में वहां पर खास तौर से ट्र्यूबवेलस का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा वहां पर गोमती नदी की वजह से फ्लड्स बाढ़ आया करते हैं जिसमें संकड़ों भोजे डूब जाते हैं और किसान बरबाद हो जाते हैं। फ्लड कंट्रोल के सिलसिले में भी वहां पर कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है।

जब पहले आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया था तब मैंने इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में भी कहा था। मैं आज फिर उसको दोहराना चाहता हूँ। मुल्तानपुर में कोई भी कल कारखाने नहीं हैं। गल्ला तो वहां पर काफी पैदा होता है लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं पड़ता है। वहां पर गन्ना भी काफी पैदा होता है लेकिन उस गन्ने को किसान फाजाबाद, शाहगंज जिला जौनपुर की मिल में ले जाते हैं, जहां पर वह दस दिन, 15 दिन पड़े रहते हैं, कोई उस को पूखने वाला नहीं होता है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जहां पश्चिमी जिलों के लिये इतना इन्तजाम किया जाता है वहां पूर्वी जिलों के लिए भी कुछ किया जाए। खासकर मुल्तानपुर जिला जो न पश्चिमी है और न पूर्वी है, उसकी तरफ खास तवज्जह की जाये। हमारे उप-मन्त्री जी जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं वह मुल्तानपुर गये हैं, वहां महीनों रहे हैं, और उन्होंने वहां की हालत को अच्छी तरह से देखा है। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए जब भी वे तशरीफ ले गये थे। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस जिन्ने की तरक्की के लिये वे खास तौर से ध्यान दें।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की और विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को बुन्देलखंड आदि क्षेत्रों की घोर उपेक्षा की गई है। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के समय में पटेल कमिशन बना था लेकिन उस पटेल आयोग की रिपोर्ट आज तक अमल में नहीं लाई गई है।

अभी तक हमारे शासन का आधा

### [श्री चन्दिका प्रसाद]

सोशललिस्टिक पेंटन ग्राम सोसाइटी पर आधारित है लेकिन बजट को देखने से उसका समावेश नहीं होता मालूम होता है। हमारे वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने इस चीज को स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका एक पिछड़ा हुआ और गरीब इलाका है लेकिन वह जो उन्होंने कहा कि यह मामला वहां की असेम्बली में उठाना चाहिये तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है और इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की जो हमारी समस्याएँ हैं वह केन्द्र की समस्याएँ हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि वह इन सारी चीजों और समस्याओं को देखें और उनका मार्गदर्शन करें। इस बारे में वह एक मार्गदर्शन दें और ऐसे पिछड़े और अविक्तित इलाकों के लिए बजट में उपयुक्त प्राविजन करें ताकि आगे आने वाली वहां की प्रजातंत्रीय सरकार उस धुरी पर और उस आधार पर चले। ऐसा होने से ही जो हमारा समाजवाद का उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

हमारे यहां बलिया की रसड़ा तहसील में एक चीनी कारखाने की नींव पिछले 13 साल से पड़ी हुई है लेकिन वह शुगर फैक्टरी आज तक चल नहीं सकी है। आज तक उसका श्रीगणेश नहीं हुआ है उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है।

इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हरिजनों के लिए बजट में मकानों के लिए जो प्राविजन किया गया है वह कबालटाउंस के लिये ही किया गया है। गांवों में हरिजनों के वास्ते मकान बनाने का प्राविजन इस में नहीं है। कबालटाउंस में हरिजनों के मकान बनाने के वास्ते बजट में जो प्राविजन किया गया है उस से हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आप वहां मकान बनवायें लेकिन कम से कम गांवों में भी तो हरिजनों के वास्ते मकान बनाने की योजना रखनी चाहिये क्योंकि उसके बगैर सोशललिस्टिक पेंटन वाली बात हमारी लागू नहीं होती है। अगर कबालटाउंस में मकान बनाने हैं तो हमें

उससे कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन यह गोरखपुर को भी उन बड़े टाउंस में आपको शामिल कर लेना चाहिए।

जब उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस सरकार होती थी तो वह हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता देती थी लेकिन संविद सरकार ने उसे बंद कर दिया है। हरिजनों की ओर उन्होंने उपेक्षा दिखालाई है। आज इस बजट में उसका प्राविजन नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार जो कि देश को समाजवादी व्यवस्था की तरफ ले जाने के लिये बचनबद्ध है वह हरिजनों की सहायता करे। बजट में उसके लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था करे।

हमने अपने यहां के रेलवे क्राँसिंग का जिक्र किया था। उसके बारे में मैंने रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय को लिखा भी था और चौक सेक्रेटरी ने हमें बतलाया था कि हमने उसको मंजूर कर लिया है लेकिन इस बजट में उसका जिक्र नहीं है। पी० डबल० डी०, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग में एक जगह उस रामपुर के रेलवे क्राँसिंग का तो जिक्र है लेकिन बलिया के इस रेलवे क्राँसिंग का जिक्र कहीं नहीं है। इसी तरह से मांभी के पुल के सम्बन्ध में भी सर्वे हो गया है और पौनटून ब्रिज जो कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलाता है उसका इस बजट में कहीं जिक्र नहीं है।

एजुकेशन का जहां तक सवाल है उसके बारे में मुझे कहना है कि हमारा इलाका लड़कियों की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारे यहां उनके लिए 2,3 इंटर कालिज हैं लेकिन लड़कियों के लिये पूर्वी जिलों में कोई डिग्री कालिज नहीं है। लड़कियों के लिये उस इलाके में डिग्री कालिज खोलने के लिए बजट में आवश्यक प्राविजन करना चाहिये।

जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है गांवों के अन्दर गांव समाज की तरफ से हरिजनों की आवादी के लिए जमीन छुटी हुई है लेकिन उस पर बड़े लोग कब्जा किये हुए हैं। उनके

कच्चे से हरिजनों की जमीनें निकलवाई जाय और हरिजनों के लिए मकान बनाने के वास्ते जमीन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

जहां तक हरिजनों के लिये सविसेख में रिजरवेशन है वह कोटा उनको पूरा नहीं दिया गया है और हरिजनों को सविसेख में उनका पूरा रिजरवेशन का कोटा मिल सके इस के लिए सस्ती से इस पर पालन किया जाय।

श्रीमन, हमारे यहां फ्लड कंट्रोल के कामों के लिए बजट में जो पैसा रक्खा गया है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है और वह नाम मात्र के लिए है। इस रकम को बढ़ाया जाय। हमारे यहां फ्लड से हज़ारों मकानों गिर गये हैं और उजड़ गये हैं। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि उन उजड़े हुए लोगों को बसाया जाय। आप भले ही बड़े-बड़े टाउंस में मकान बनायें लेकिन जिन गरीब लोगों के मकान गंगा और घाघरा के पास बने हुए थे और वह बाढ़ के कारण ध्वस्त हो चुके हैं और उनके लिए कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए उन के वास्ते रकम रक्खी जाय। गंगा और घाघरा की बाढ़ से गाजीपुर, बलिया आदि में गरीब लोगों के जो वहां पर मकान ध्वस्त हो चुके हैं उन के लिए मकान बनाने का भाकूल प्राविजन इस बजट में अवश्य रक्खा जाय।

हमारे यहां बलिया के बिलहेरी ब्लाक में गवर्नमेन्ट रिटायर बांध बनाने जा रही है जिससे कि किसानों की जमीन निकलेगी और पैसा भी उस में लगेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि बलिया बेरिया बांध और बेलसरा श्रीनगर बांध जो पहले से मौजूद हैं उन्हीं को मजबूत किया जाये और वड़ रिटायर बांध न बनाया जाय।

जहां तक राजकीय कर्मचारियों का सवाल है उनको लेकर संविद सरकार के समय में जो भगड़ा चल रहा था आज राष्ट्रपति के शासन काल में वह भगड़ा करीब-करीब सुनने को नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि सरकार को राजकीय कर्मचारियों की जो भी

उचित व जायज मांगें और समस्यायें हैं उन्हें पूरा करना और हल करना चाहिए। विशेष कर महिला कर्मचारी जो कि सविसेख से निकाल दी गई हैं उन को तो अवश्य काम पर लगा लेना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें देश में जो समाजवादी समाज का ढांचा स्थापित करना है उसके लिए हमें बजट में काफी परिवर्तन करना होगा ताकि जो उपेक्षित वर्ग और इलाका अभी तक है उसका भी विकास हो सके। गांवों में विकास कार्य किया जाय और कम से कम गांवों में यह बिद्युतीकरण की स्कीम लागू कर दी जाय। किसानों को बिजली में छूट दी जाय। ट्यूबवेल के लिए उन्हें दी जाने वाली बिजली में छूट दी जाय। पहले जो उन्हें छूट मिलती थी वह अभी नहीं मिल रही है। संविद सरकार ने उसको बन्द कर दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस छूट को पुनः चालू किया जाय। इसी तरह से ट्रैक्टर पम्पिंग सैट पर जो पहले छूट मिलती थी, सबसिडी मिलती थी और वह बंद हो गई थी उसे फिर से चालू किया जाय। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसका प्राविजन किया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Srinibas Misra.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not from UP.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : What my hon. friend says about my not belonging to UP is correct. We will have to remember under what circumstances this budget has come before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree with you.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is a question of my speaking out my mind. After going through this budget we have got this opportunity of seeing through the hollowness of the administration in UP. To outsiders, to those who do not belong to UP, there was some sort of misconception in

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

some quarters that because this sprawling State with teeming millions is producing Prime Minister after Prime Minister, it must be having perhaps satisfaction in its budget and its administration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not only Prime Ministers but Finance Minister also.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Yes, so many Ministers from there.

Shri K. C. Pant : Not too many.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : one of us had that impression. But after going through the budget we see that the State is administered in the most miserable manner. The *per capita* income of this State is almost equal to the *per capita* income of the poorest State from which I come, namely, Orissa. The idea that we had about this State, which contains the two sacred rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna, with so many sacred places, which was a rosy idea, that has been now set at rest after we had an opportunity of going through this budget :

The industrial development of this sprawling State with so many millions is very poor, as you will see from the budget itself. Although the rural population accounts for 87 per cent, the income from agriculture is very unsatisfactory. If you have travelled in that State, you may have seen that for every five miles there is taxation for road. As soon as there is a small town you are stopped and a tax is levied. But what is the condition of the roads ? The condition of the road is miserable. It is worse than no road. They are not well-maintained.

The agricultural programme is in such a state that it is reported that the agricultural universities, which are in charge of selling improved seeds, are selling old seeds which are two years old. This is the performance of educational institutions which are entrusted with this task. So, what is the use of having these top people from that State, when the poor people of that State do not get any benefits and they are not treated well ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We look to the interests of others first.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Good. My hon. friend is perhaps complacent of feeling that he is showing self-sacrifice. But it is not self-sacrifice. You are shining with borrowed glories of the tax-papers there. You are not looking to their interests. If you look at the bottom, it is the darkest possible in the whole country.

Everybody knows that there are vast tracks of forest land in U. P. What is becoming of it ? Is it really being utilized as it should have been ? It has not been utilized at all. Then, hill streams which would generate water power without any expenditure have not been utilized. And the way law and order has been tackled has been dealt with by many hon. Members of this House. From this side to that side, from the west to the east, everywhere there is the question of law and order problem.

The hon. Minister will say that some people are responsible for it ; but who is it more responsible than the Government itself for the instability in law and order ? The policy of the Government is more responsible than people or parties, whoever they may be.

Regarding labour, wages in UP are perhaps the lowest. Only in factory areas, were there is always agitation because of recession, retrenchment and unemployment, you will find that some payment is being made. But in other areas, where there are small factories or where only some labourers are employed, the wage standard is very, very low.

Going into the Budget itself, the Budget consists of revenue income of Rs. 356 crores although the total receipt including loan, deposit etc. is Rs. 1,110 crores. The *per capita* revenue receipt will thus be Rs. 44 only. What is the amount of the debt ? The *per capita* borrowing is Rs. 100. Although the revenue *per capita* is Rs. 44, the borrowing now standing to the debit of this Government is Rs. 100 per head including women, children, the unemployed and everybody. That is how the Budget is being balanced.

Of course, when the Budget has been presented by the Union Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, it bears some stamp of his patchwork here and some patchwork there. No fundamental

orientation of the Budget is there; no fundamental policy has been changed to see that the Budget balances itself and also improves the living conditions of the people and the condition of roads, drainage, food etc.

Then, administrative services take 4 per cent of the total income including loans, grants and everything. Social and developmental services together account for 13 per cent. How can the State expect to improve when only 13 per cent is being spent on developmental and social services? For the development only 13 per cent is given and the rest is going down the drain, down the Yamuna and the Ganges and it does not make any development.

Then, for irrigation and power the capital outlay and the revenue expenses are only 2 per cent! Although there is a cry from this end to the other that there must be more development projects for irrigation and cheap electricity, only 2 per cent is being spent on that even in this Budget. Our Deputy Prime Minister will say that he is trying to do his best. He will not concede any demand from this side. He will not have any change in his attitude. He thinks that he has to show that he is an iron man of adamantine grit and even if he concedes a reasonable demand, he will be lowered in the estimation of the public. That is why he does not want to change.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already you have depicted a very depressing picture. Leave something for others to say.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudakkottai) : If there is not something else, what can he do?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In this state of affairs, when the Budget is presented on behalf of UP by the Finance Minister of the Union, it should have been oriented in such a way that this huge population of eight crores and the area of 295,000 square kilometres at least would have got some hope of developing within the coming four or five years. Some steps should have been taken. They have not been taken.

So, after reading it as an outsider, I am thankful to the depressing, unwarranted and undesirable circumstances that brought this Budget before this House. At least

those of us who did not know the details about this administration are thankful that we have got an opportunity of looking into it. Now we hope that the Government would try at least to administer whatever has been presented in the Budget; whatever fund they want should be administered well so that nothing goes waste and the people benefit out of this.

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सारे भारत में कितना विशाल राज्य है यह सबको मालूम है, और इसकी आबादी कितनी ज्यादा है, अर्थात् 9 करोड़ यह भी सबको मालूम है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी समस्याएँ हैं, अगर देखा जाये तो वह सारी की सारी उत्तर-प्रदेश में मिलेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश का यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि साल भर तक जो सरकार वहाँ रही उससे जनता को कोई राहत नहीं मिली। जनता यह महसूस ही नहीं करती थी कि वहाँ पर साल भर तक जनता की सरकार बनी या नहीं बनी उसके बाद खिलौना बिगड़ गया और प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल आया। यह भी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कोई मौजूबत नहीं है क्योंकि यह प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। परन्तु भूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश में आज राष्ट्रपति शासन है और यहाँ पर प्रदेश का बजट आया है, इसलिये हमको कहने का अवसर मिला है। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश की जो दयनीय दशा यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाई है, अगर उस पर तबज्जह नहीं दी गई तो उस का परिणाम क्या होगा, यह हम सबको भली-भाँति मालूम है।

जहाँ तक खेती का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ 95 प्रतिशत अन्-एकानमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं, केवल 5 प्रतिशत ऐसी होल्डिंग्स हैं जिन को एकानमिक कहा जा सकता है। इसलिए खेती की विशेष रूप से तरक्की के लिये जहाँ उनकी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है वहाँ उसके साथ साथ फर्टिला-

[श्री शम्भू नाथ]

इजर और सीड्स की भी आवश्यकता है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के सारे के सारे लोग खेती पर मुन्हसर करते हैं। इसके साथ ही इंडस्ट्री की भी आवश्यकता है।

मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है कि हालांकि हमारी सरकार की इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी यह रही है कि जो अनडेवेलपड एरियाज हैं वहां पर इंडस्ट्री खोली जायें, लेकिन देखने से मालूम होता है, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को ही लिया जाये, कि कानपुर, मेरठ आदि बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही क्लस्टर हैं, और और भी खुलते जा रहे हैं। जो अनडेवेलपड एरियाज हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी भाग है, और गरीब हैं, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस पालिसी को जो उत्तर प्रदेश की अनडेवेलपड एरियाज पड़ी हैं वहां पर लागू किया जाये।

पूर्वी जिलों में हर जगह इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनाई गई है, बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगे बनी हुई हैं, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, बलिया, बनारस, सब जगह लेकिन वहां आज तक इंडस्ट्री के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगे खड़ी कर दी गई है, लेकिन सब की सब बैसे ही पड़ी हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं, कि आखिर आप ने वहां यह बिल्डिंगस खड़ी की हैं तो किस मकसद से? आप उस मकसद को पूरा कीजिये।

जहां तक हरिजनों का ताल्लुक है, जमीन आप दे नहीं सकते, यह तय है। वजह यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा जमीन नहीं है, और अगर है भी तो वह ऐसे लोगों को मिली हुई है कि उनसे निकल पाने की सम्भावना नहीं दिखलाई पड़ रही है। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आखिर हरिजनों की जीविका के बारे में भी तो आप को सोचना है कि उनको कैसे मिलेगी, उनका उत्थान कैसे होगा? मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर

आप हरिजन बस्तियों को पक्का करना चाहते हैं, वहाँ आप करें, लेकिन वहाँ पर आप कुछ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री कायम करें। वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से एक सुपरवाइजर रखे और वह देखे कि वह इंडस्ट्री ठीक गति से चल रही है और उससे उनका उत्थान हो रहा है। यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो छोटी मोटी ग्रांट देने से हरिजनों का उत्थान नहीं होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। अखबारों में हमने देखा है कि अब उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई है और गवर्नर साहब ने उस कमेटी को बनाया है। उसमें सात आई० सी० एस० के लोग हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक नान-आफिशल कमेटी होनी चाहिये। जिसमें कुछ एम० पी० हों, कुछ अफसर हों और कुछ नान-आफिशल हों। अगर इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई गई तो जनता की आवाज को वहाँ रखा जा सकता है।

आप चौथे प्लान को भी फाइनेलाइज करने जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी प्लान में प्राथमिकतायें निर्धारित की जायेंगी। इस वक्त वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय शासन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने एम० पीज० हैं कम से कम उनकी राय लेकर तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो प्लान बने, उसको फाइनेलाइज किया जाए। साल भर जनता अपनी बात अपने प्रतिनिधियों के जरिये नहीं कह सकेगी और न ही पिछले साल भर से वह कह पाई है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने एम० पीज० हैं उनकी राय प्लान को फाइनेलाइज करने से पहले ली जानी चाहिये।

गाजीपुर, बनारस और जौनपुर का मैं यहां प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। पटेल आयोग ने गाजीपुर में गंगा पर एक पुल बनाने की बात कही थी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि उस सिफारिश की और आज तक भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

मुझे पता चला है कि बक्सर में आप उसको बनाने जा रहे हैं या फिर उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पश्चिमी जिले हैं वहाँ पर आप दो पुल बनाने जा रहे हैं। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत यह है कि वहाँ सड़कों आदि सब कुछ है लेकिन यह जो पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और जहाँ गंगा नदी एक जिले को दो भागों में बांटती है और जहाँ के लिए पुल की सिफारिश भी पटेल आयोग कर चुका है, उस पर तबज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है। वहाँ की जनता की माँग बहुत दिनों से इसके बारे में चली आ रही है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस माँग को पूरा करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

**श्री रामजी राम (भकबरपुर) :**

इनके आँकड़ों में उलझाया गया है थपकियाँ दे कर सुलाया गया है खिलोने दे कर बहलाया गया हूँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट 7 अरब 32 करोड़ 44 लाख 35 हजार का है। इसमें से कुल वेतन महंगाई भत्ता के अलावा ठेकेदारों की कमीशन घूस, कमीशन तथा कागजी स्कीमें दिखा कर एक तिहाई से ज्यादा रकम निरंकुश नौकर-शाहों की जेबों में चली जाएगी। इस रकम को उनकी जेबों में जाने से बचाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

खेती वहाँ की जनता का मुख्य धंधा है। खेती के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था, उत्तम बीजों और खादों आदि का होना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन इन चीजों को किसानों को उपलब्ध करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। आम तौर पर पिछले वर्षों की भांति इस वर्ष भी बजट तैयार किया गया है और इन बातों की तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। छोटी छोटी सिंचाई स्कीमों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। खेतीहर मजदूर जो हैं, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, उनको जमीन देने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। बड़े बड़े काश्तकार जो हैं वे ही

अपने खेतों की सिंचाई बारबार करते रहते हैं। नहरों और ट्यूबवेल नालियों से जो जोड़ा बहुत सिंचाई का पानी मिलता भी है, उसको बीच में ही बन्द कर दिया जाता है और ग्राम लोगों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी भी नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

समाजवादी समाज के लिए समाज की जो रीढ़ है और शोषकों के शोषण से जो लोग कुचल दिये गये हैं उनके उत्थान में ही बजट की उपयोगिता होती है। ये कौन लोग हैं? ये हैं, अछूत, खेत मजदूर, मिल मजदूर, फुटकर मजदूर, पेशेवर गृह, उद्योग मजदूर, अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग तथा अल्प संख्यक। उनके काम को महत्व का काम समझ जाना चाहिये और इन लोगों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। पाठ्यपुस्तकों में इनके काम का महत्व का वर्णन किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही इनके वर्ग और जाति के समाज सुधारकों तथा धार्मिक रहनुमाओं को किताबों में विशेष स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के साथ साथ उर्दू भाषा की पढ़ाई भी स्कूलों में चालू की जानी चाहिये। साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को सक्ती से दबाया जाना चाहिये। सरकारी नौकरियों में व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपना कर हरिजनों और मुसलमानों के साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

आप यह भी देखें कि हरिजनों को दी जाने वाली रकम में से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले साल लैप्स हो गया, उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होने दिया गया। इस वर्ष अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिये 4 करोड़ 31 लाख 61 हजार 6 सौ रुपया रखा गया है। इसके मुकाबले में आप देखें कि पशु-पालन तथा मत्स्य उद्योग के लिए 5 करोड़ 27 लाख 5 हजार 9 सौ रुपया रखा गया है। इसका साफ मतलब यह होता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का मूल्य जानवरों



[श्री रामजो राम]

श्रीर मछलियों से भी कम आंका गया है। यह गम्भीर भेदभाव असह्य है।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, गांव में प्राइमरी स्कूलों की इमारतें एक खुली हुई मचान होती हैं जहां बच्चों को जाड़े में सर्दी, गर्मी में लू और बरसात में वर्षा की बौछारों का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। वे अपने बचाव के लिए इधर-उधर भागते हैं। उनके लिए आपकी इमारतों का जल्द प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

जहां तक दाखिलों का सम्बन्ध है हरिजन तथा मजदूरों के बच्चों को दाखिले में प्रक श्रेणी तथा उत्तीर्ण, अनुत्तीर्ण का बन्धन हटा देना चाहिये। यदि जुलाई से स्कूलों, कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में हरिजनों और मजदूरों के बच्चों के दाखिले का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया तो जो स्कूल उनको दाखिल नहीं करते हैं, उनको सहायता देना तत्काल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ जो स्कूल सरकारी नहीं हैं और जो किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या धर्म विशेष की आय के साधन हैं और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। उनमें से अधिकतर स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर दस्तखतों से कम वेतन मास्टर्स को दिया जाता है। इस चीज को रोका जाना चाहिये। जिला फँजाबाद में गोसाई गंज, भकबरपुर, जलालपुर, टांडा आदि में जो कालेज हैं वहां हरिजनों के लिए बोर्डिंग हाउस इसी वर्ष में बनवाये जाने चाहिये। वहां पर उनके रहने की आज कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह जल्द ही की जानी चाहिये। साथ साथ मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि उस इलाके में औद्योगिक विद्यालय खोले जाने चाहिये।

बड़े ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मेरे जिले की और आपका ध्यान आज तक नहीं गया है। वहां पर सड़कों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। जो शाही सड़कें हैं, जो महत्वपूर्ण सड़कें हैं वे भी वहां बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। जिला बाराबंकी

से फँजाबाद होकर, मया से महबूबगंज, इल्तफात गंज, टांडा, हंसवर होकर आजमगढ़, जिला को एक सड़क मिलती है जो घाघरा नदी के समान्तर है। यह सामरिक सड़क बेकार पड़ी हुई है। इसको तत्काल ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। घाघरा नदी के दूसरी तरफ बस्ती जिला से होकर टांडा से बरियावन, सुल्तानपुर, जलालपुर सरहरपुर होकर जौनपुर को एक सड़क मिलती है। इसको भी ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थान गोविन्द साहब से जलालपुर, सिकंदरपुर, भकबरपुर, पहतीपुर, महरूआ होकर सुल्तानपुर जिला को एक सड़क जाती है। इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये। एक चौथी सड़क गोसाई गंज के करीब पूर्व से मिम्होड़ा, महरूआ दोस्तपुर, होकर सुल्तानपुर जिले को मिलती है। इस पर महड़ा बिसुई पर पुल का निर्माण होना बहुत जरूरी है। जिला के महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र टांडा जलालपुर मिम्होड़ा हैं जहां नदियों पर पुल नहीं हैं। टांडा में घाघरा पर पीपे का पुल और उक्त स्थानों पर पुलों का बनाना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

जहां तक औद्योगिक विकास का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह अनिवार्य है आजादी के बीस साल से कोई भी कारखाना जिला फँजाबाद में नहीं खड़ा किया गया है। पूर्वी इलाके में खास तौर पर एक कारखाना लोगों में व्याप्त बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए खड़ा किया जाना चाहिये।

हड्डी की खाद रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी के लिए राम शंकर, भकबरपुर वाले हरिजन को, ऊन के कताई बुनाई के काम के लिए बदलीदास, मसोधा को रबड़ चूड़ी के लिए, जो कि जलालपुर का है, कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है क्योंकि ये हरिजन हैं। इसके विपरीत आप देखें कि उच्च वर्ग के प्रमुख कांग्रेसी जो मध्यावधि चुनाव में भकबरपुर से उम्मीदवार हैं, उन्हें

अल्पमूलनियम बर्तन के कारखाने के लिए बड़ी रकम दे दी गई है। इतनी रकम देने के बावजूद भी अब तक वह कारखाना कहीं जमीन पर नहीं है। उस कारखाने को आज तक भी स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

समाज कल्याण के कार्य में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। नसबन्दी उन लोगों की कर दी गई है जो बेकार थे और निर्धन थे, और जो अब व्यवसाय मात्र रह गया है। बाल विवाह नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1929 में बना था। उस पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस अधिनियम को महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए और इस पर सख्ती से अमल किया जाना चाहिये। बाल विवाहको एक कागनिजेबल ऑफेंस करार दिया जाना चाहिये।

गांवों में खेत मजदूरों को; हरिजनों को तथा शहरों में मजदूरों और हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन और रुपया सहायता के रूप में दिया जाना चाहिये।

चकबन्दी पर सख्ती से अमल किया जाना चाहिये। हरिजन आवादी के लिये घूर खलिहान आदि जगहों को खाली कराया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें परिवार के सदस्यों के अनुसार आवादी की जमीनें दी जानी चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन साल के अन्दर ग्राम समाज की जमीनें 44 जिलों में जिसका कुल रकबा 1 लाख 25 हजार 825 एकड़ है, गलत और बड़े भ्रादमियों को दी गई हैं। जमींदारी टूटने के बाद से पता नहीं कितनी जमीनें गलत लोगों को दी गई हैं जब कि वे जमीनें भूमिहीन खेत मजदूरों तथा हरिजनों को ही दी जानी चाहिये थीं। ग्राम समाज एक्ट में संशोधन करके आठ प्रतिशत के बजाय चार प्रतिशत ग्राम सभा की जमीनें सुरक्षित रखी जानी चाहिये और आवादी की संख्या भी उसमें शामिल की जानी चाहिये और भील, ताल आदि पानी वाली जमीनें जो खेती लायक हैं उन्हें खेती वाली जमीनें में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये।

आप यह भी देखें कि जिन लोगों को फांसी की सजायें दी जाती हैं उन में से राष्ट्रपति महोदय जिन लोगों को क्षमादान देते हैं, उन लोगों में हरिजन नहीं होते हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आप कर लिस्ट से साफ जाहिर है कि हरिजनों को कोई कोटा परमिट लाइसेंस इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट का नहीं दिया जाता है। फिर आप यह भी देखें कि पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों है? मरकेबट, कहार, कोहान, लोनिया, मोड़िया, मल्लाह, कुंजड़ा, धुनिया, धरकार, जोलाहा आदि जो लोग हैं उनकी हालात ज्यों की त्यों है। हैंडलूम सोसाइटी से बुनकर भाइयों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। उसका रिवेट का पैसा आफिसर तथा बड़े नेता खा जाते हैं। बानी बुनने वालों को मजदूरी तक नहीं मिली है वे आज बेकार पड़े हैं। यदि इन लोगों के हित में कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम सरकार की तरफ से न उठाया गया तो उन की तरफ से जबर्दस्त क्रान्ति होने की सम्भावना बलवती हो जायेगी और उस क्रान्ति की पूरी जिम्मेदारी शासक वर्ग, नौहरशाह लोगों और कास्ट हिन्दूज तथा देश के सरमायादारों पर होगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री मिश्र, जो उड़ीसा से आये हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बोल रहे थे। सचमुच उन्होंने यह सही कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को खिलौना मिल जाता है और वहां के लोग वह खिलौना देख कर खुश होते रहते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक उस प्रदेश के उत्थान का सवाल है, वह सब से पिछड़ा और गरीब हैं। मैं केवल एक ही विषय उठाना चाहूंगा और मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस की ओर ध्यान दें।

उत्तर प्रदेश की कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक सप्ली-मेन्टरी चुनाव घोषणापत्र जारी किया, जिस में

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

कहा गया था कि अगर वहाँ की सरकार कांग्रेस के हाथ में आई, तो भलाभकर जीत से लोगों को माफ कर दिया जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल के शासन का अर्थ है केन्द्र का शासन और केन्द्र के शासन का अर्थ हो जाता है कांग्रेस का शासन मुझे दुख है कि इस धीपरा पत्र की श्रीर मंत्री महीदय का ध्यान नहीं गंवा है और उन्होंने भलाभकर जीत से लोगों को माफ नहीं किया है, जबकि अपने चुनावी घोषणापत्र के जरिये उन्होंने पूरे प्रदेश की जनता को यह आश्वासन दिया था। संयुक्त विधायक हल की सरकार ने सेवा छः एकड़ के किसानों का आधा भालिवा खत्म करने का कानून पेश किया था। अगर मंत्री महीदय कम से कम इतना कर देते तो मैं समझता कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की इच्छा की पूर्ति की गई है।

मैं मंत्री महीदय का ध्यान खेती-लक्षिक हज़ार जमीन की तरफ़ दिलानी चाहता हूँ, जो आज उत्तर प्रदेश में कई क्षेत्रों में पड़ी हुई है और हरिजन तथा बेकार भूमिहीनों को नहीं मिल रही है। वह जमीन गोंडा, बहराइच, लखीमपुर, सीतामढ़ी और नैनीताल जिले में है, जहाँ से मंत्री महीदय आते हैं। नैनीताल की एक तहसील में हालत यह है कि वहाँ की जमीन बहुत बढ़िया और उपजाऊ है, लेकिन वहाँ के निवासियों, भूमिपुत्रों, की नहीं मिल रही है। वे लोग या तो किसी बड़े घर में बर्तन मलते हैं या पुलिस या फौज में सैपाही बन जाते हैं। जमीन पर बड़े करोड़पति सेठों का कब्जा है, जिनके पास एक-एक हज़ार एकड़ के फार्म हैं। दूसरे फार्म फौज के बड़े रिटायर्ड अफसरों के कब्जे में हैं। तीसरे फार्म राजनैतिक नेताओं के हैं। इस के प्रतिरूप जो खेती लायक बढ़िया जमीन है, वह जंगल के मंहकमे के कब्जे में चली गई है।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीनों की तरफ़ से एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है। वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उनको जमीन पर बसाया जाये, लेकिन

वह जमीन उनको नहीं दी जा रही है। जंगलों में जो जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जो थोड़े समय के लिए दी जाती है, वह भी बड़े-बड़े सेठों और करोड़पतियों को दी जाती है। जब आन्दोलन चलता है, तो सरकारी अफसर गरीबों को बुरी तरह से दबाते हैं, उनके भीपड़ों को जलाते हैं, उन के कपड़ों को जलाते हैं।

खाली नैनीताल में एक हज़ार एकड़ ले कर डेढ़ हज़ार एकड़ तक के एक हज़ार फार्म हैं, लेकिन जब उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्न-उगाही की योजना चली थी, तो उन्होंने एक छटांक अन्न भी नहीं दिया था।

अन्न समस्या उत्तर प्रदेश की बड़ी जबर्दस्त समस्या है। जब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में पापुलर जनहित की, सरकार नहीं बनती है, तब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार जमीन के मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करे, वरना वहाँ पर आन्दोलन एक विकराल रूप धारण कर लेगा और लोग जबर्दस्ती उस जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे। सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। कि वहाँ पर ऐसी स्थिति न पैदा हो, जिस में अन्न में खलल पड़े। यह सारी जमीन बिहार से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक नेपाल की सीमा पर है। अगर इस बारे में असंतोष बढ़ता है और लोग परेशान होते हैं, तो स्थिति डाँवाडोल होगी और देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ जायेगी। मैंने इस बारे में मंत्री महीदय से बात की थी वह इस समस्या से परिचित होंगे। इस लिए उन्हें इसकी ओर तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये।

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वर्मा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी होती, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के बजट पर बहस यहाँ न होकर लखनऊ विधान सभा में हुई होती।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपने नहीं सुने दी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : लेकिन कुछ परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी गुजरीं, जिन में संयुक्त विधायक बल की सरकार टिक नहीं सकी; कुछ भ्रान्तकारक भयङ्गों के कारण वह गिरी घोर भ्राज वह इतिहास की बात हो गई है। मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन इसी बजह से यहाँ पर बजट पैस हूँ। एक फायदा तो इस बहस का यह जरूर हुआ कि अन्य प्रदेशों के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी उत्तर प्रदेश के मतलों पर ब्रह्मदी सम दी। श्री मिश्र जैसे माननीय सदस्यों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति हमदर्दी जाहिर की। उत्तर प्रदेश के एक रहने वाले की हैसियत से मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : लेकिन वह पुराने उत्तर प्रदेश के ही हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वह भाज भी सू० पी० के ही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश उन का है। कल यहाँ जो बहस हुई, मैं उस में शामिल नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि मुझे राज्य सभा में रहना था। इसका मुझे अफसोस है। लेकिन कल जो श्री व्याख्यान हुए, मैंने उन सब को बड़ा और उत्तर प्रदेश के जो अधिकारी गए यहाँ बाये थे और हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं, माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों की ओर उन का ध्यान कींचा। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जो कुछ भी सुझाव यहाँ पर दिए गये हैं, सम्बन्धित अधिकारी उन पर विचार करेंगे और उनसे बाहर उठने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने स्थानीय समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला है। चूंकि वह एक प्रदेश के बजट पर बहस थी, इस लिए यह स्वाभाविक था कि इसमें स्थानीय मतलों पर भी चर्चा हो। लेकिन अगर मैं व्यंग्य से उन के बारे में ब्रह्मदी देने लगूँ, तो बहुत देर लगेगी। मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि जो विकास के काम सारे प्रदेश में होंगे, उन्हीं के आहत से सब स्थानीय मतले भी हल हो सकते हैं।

बुनियादी सुवास तो यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश

की आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकताओं पर ध्यान देने वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या की ओर ध्यान जाये, वहाँ के अर्थ-तंत्र में जो अभी विकास की गति नहीं आई है, उस की ओर ध्यान जाये, जो कई क्षेत्रों में प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसकी ओर ध्यान जाये। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में यह कहना कोई गम्भीर बात नहीं है कि चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश को खिलौना मिल गया, चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, इस लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रगति नहीं हुई। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस से बड़ी तारीफ इस देश के प्रधान मंत्रियों की नहीं हो सकती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के होते हुए भी उन्होंने विकास के मामले में अन्य प्रदेशों को तरजीह दी। अगर उन्होंने यह किया, तो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की परम्परा निभाई, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश प्रान्तीयता से विहीन है अभी हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी रह चुकी हैं।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अब किसी और प्रदेश के व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री बनाइये।

श्री रामबेखर बख्श : प्रपञ्चे प्रदेश की ओर तवज्जह देने का सतल प्रान्तीयता नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सिद्धांत की बात सायद सार्वनीय सबसभ से कही थी। इसी लिए उन को चुन रहा है।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद : अगर प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के मार्ग में बाधक हैं, तो किसी और प्रदेश के व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया जाये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर आप हमसे संसद-सदस्यों को देखें, तो आप पायेंगे कि कई अन्य प्रदेशों के लोग हमारे प्रदेश से यहाँ चुन कर आए हैं। इस लिए यह तो उत्तर प्रदेश की परम्परा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश ने सारे देश

### [श्री कृष्ण चन्द्रपन्त]

को अपना माना है। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश चाहे पिछड़ा क्यों न हो, उस को इस बात की खुशी है कि दूसरे प्रान्त आगे बढ़े हुए हैं।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** तो फिर छाती थोड़ी और चौड़ी कीजिए और किसी अन्य प्रदेश के व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री बनाइये।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, हर मासले को देखने के दो दृष्टिकोण हो सकते हैं। अगर कुछ प्रान्त आगे बढ़े हैं, तो कुछ उन से पिछड़े रहेंगे, यह बात लाजमी है, लेकिन हमेशा यह कहा जाय कि दूसरे बढ़े हैं और हम पिछड़े हैं तो यह एक दृष्टिकोण है। अगर आप इस बात की खुशी मनायें कि दूसरे आगे बढ़े हैं तो यह दूसरा दृष्टिकोण है...

15hrs.

**SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :** It is not a question of jealousy or rivalry; it is a question of emulation-

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** आप लोगों ने फिर ऐसी तुलना क्यों की। मैं तो यही कह रहा हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की ऐसी परम्परा नहीं है कि दूसरों की उन्नति से वह ईर्ष्या करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग घन्चों के बारे में काफ़ी कुछ कहा गया है। यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगीकरण काफ़ी नहीं हुआ है, हमें इस प्रदेश में उद्योग घन्चों को बढ़ाना है। लेकिन कुछ पुराने उद्योग-घन्चे जैसे कपड़ा उद्योग, चीनी उद्योग, ये भी आज कल दिक्कत में आये हुए हैं। इन सब मामलों पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। लेकिन मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि कृषि में उत्तर प्रदेश में तरक्की नहीं हुई है। मुझे जो जानकारी है—मैं अभी हाल में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में घूमा हूँ, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में घूमा हूँ जहाँ आम तौर पर धान की खेती होती थी, मगर इस साल मैंने देखा—चाहे जौनपुर हो,

सुल्तानपुर हो, बनारस हो, आजमगढ़ हो, सब जगह गेहूँ की बहुत अच्छी खेती थी। इसी तरह जो तराई के क्षेत्रों का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य यादव जी ने किया, मैंने देखा कि वहाँ भी कृषि के क्षेत्र में काफ़ी तरक्की हुई है, उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग बढ़ा है, सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े हैं और कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ा है—खास कर पिछले दो वर्षों में। इस के बावजूद भी यह काफ़ी नहीं है और हम को औद्योगीकरण की तरफ बढ़ना है...

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** आपका कृषि विद्यालय अपना खर्चा निकाल लेता है ?

**श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त :** इस वर्ष उस ने 50 लाख रुपये का फायदा किया है। आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी...

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** 15 हजार एकड़ जमीन है, आपको पता नहीं है।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** मिश्रा जी ने यहां पर एक बात कही कि बजट का केवल दो तिहात सिंचाई के लिये इस्तेमाल होता है। मैंने अभी झांकड़े मंगाये हैं और मैंने देखा कि माइनर इरिगेशन पर 20 करोड़ रुपये, मेजर इरिगेशन पर 13 करोड़ रुपये, इस तरह से 33 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावीजन इस बजट में है जोकि कुल बजट का 24 प्रतिशत होता है। मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने अपने झांकड़े कहां से लिये हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ खास क्षेत्रों के बारे में जिनमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पहाड़ी हिस्से तथा बुन्देलखण्ड शामिल हैं सदन का ध्यान खींचा है। मैं खुद पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, मुझे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की भी अच्छी जानकारी है। सुल्तानपुर का जिक्र अभी गणपत सहाय जी ने किया, सुल्तानपुर से तो मैं एक दफ़ा इलैक्शन हार चुका हूँ, इस से ज्यादा जानकारी और क्या हो

सकती है। मुझे इन क्षेत्रों की व्यक्तिगत रूप से काफी जानकारी है और इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इन की जो विशेष परिस्थिति है, उन पर ध्यान देना होगा और यहाँ पर कुछ न कुछ तरक्की के रास्ते अपनाने पड़ेंगे, पहले से भी ज्यादा तेजी से काम करना होगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो काम हुआ है, उस का थोड़ा सा व्योरा मैं बाद में दूंगा।

इस में दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक प्रगति पर सारे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति कुछ मायनों में निर्भर है। उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत पीछे नहीं रहने दिया जा सकता। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि विकास की गति को कैसे तेज किया जाय, कैसे वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं को, जरूरतों को पूरा किया जाय। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस के लिये यदि हम केन्द्र की सहायता की ओर देखें तो सब से पहले हम को यह देखना होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश को ओर से खुद के कितने साधन जुटाये गये हैं। पिछले वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने साधन जुटाये जाने चाहिये थे, वे पूरी तरह से नहीं जुटाये गये, जो लक्ष्य थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 50 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य था, लेकिन 11 करोड़ रुपया जुटाया गया, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 69 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य था, जिसमें से 31 करोड़ रुपया जुटाया गया, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 109 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य था, जिसमें से 90 करोड़ रुपया जुटाया गया—तो अपने साधनों को जुटाने में प्रदेश की ओर से काफी कमी रही। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं सदन के सामने कुछ और आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। सन 1964-65 में फी व्यक्ति राजस्व राज्य सरकार के करों से 10 रु० था, जब कि अन्य सारे प्रदेशों का एवज 16 रु० था। इसी तरह से जो पर-कैपिटल रेवेन्यू है, उस के मुकाबले जो पर-कैपिटल स्टेट टैक्सज थे, वह भी उत्तर प्रदेश में कम थे। बहरहाल उत्तर प्रदेश को जितने साधन जुटाने चाहिये थे, वे नहीं जुटाये गये और यही कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश कुछ पिछड़ा हुआ है। क्योंकि

बिनासाधन जुटाये तरक्की का कोई आसान रास्ता नहीं है, विकास के लिये साधन जुटाने ही होंगे। पिछले 9-10 महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश में जो संविद सरकार रही, उस ने भी इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि साधनों की आवश्यकता विकास के लिये हो सकती है। बल्कि उन्होंने कई ऐसे सुभाव रखे, जिन से कि वे करों में छूट देना चाहते थे, उन्होंने इस के लिये बहुत कोशिश की और यहाँ तक कि कुछ करों में छूट भी दी। यह ध्यान नहीं दिया कि करों की छूट के साथ साथ यदि साधन नहीं जुटाये गये, तो उस से विकास के कार्य की गति घटती है। उस से प्रदेश की जो बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं उन के लिये साधन नहीं जुटाये जा सकेंगे। इस ओर उन्होंने पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया।

अब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस की ओर मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह तो कोई नहीं कह सकता कि काफी हुआ है, लेकिन यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि बिलकुल नहीं हुआ है। जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत हुआ है, वह यह हुआ है कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये विशेष तौर पर कुछ सहायता दी गई थी। अभी यहाँ पर पाटिल कमीशन का रिपोर्ट हुआ, उस ने अपनी कुछ सिफारिशें दी थीं। उस के अनुसार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों—देवरिया, जौनपुर, गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़—को पहले छोटा गया। उस के बाद राज्य सरकार के कहने पर दो जिले बलिया और बस्ती को उस में और जोड़ दिया गया। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखिरी वर्ष में इन के लिये 8.5 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इन पूर्वी जिलों के लिये अलग से सहायता नहीं रखी गई है लेकिन राज्य सरकार की जो योजना बनेगी उस का एक हिस्सा इन क्षेत्रों के लिये होगा। मैं यह बात इस लिये कहता हूँ कि जब चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना तैयार होगी, तब इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जायगा कि जो विशेष पिछड़े हुए

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इलाके किसी भी प्रान्त में हैं, उन के विकास के लिये प्रान्त को कितने साधनों की आवश्यकता होगी।

पहली दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्र की तरफ से उत्तर प्रदेश में छायाद एक भी कारखाना नहीं लगा, लेकिन तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुछ कारखाने लगे हैं। हरिद्वार ऋषिकेश, गोरखपुर और अब कानपुर में निजी क्षेत्र में एक उबरक का कारखाना लगने जा रहा है। रैल्वे मन्त्रालय ने भी वाराणसी में अपना डीजल लोकोमोटिव का कारखाना बनाया। ये जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं, यह ठीक है कि इन से अर्थ-तंत्र को मजबूती मिलती है, लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि केवल बड़े उद्योगों से ग्राम जनता में आर्थिक विकास उतनी तेजी से नहीं हो पाता है। अगर आप पंजाब और मद्रास की मिसाल को लें तो वहां छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धन्धों के जरिये फ्री व्यक्ति ग्राम में जो वृद्धि हुई है - पिछले बर्षों में, उतनी वृद्धि अन्य प्रदेशों में जहां बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धन्धे लगे हुए हैं, नहीं हो पाई है।

इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश में भी इस ओर बढ़ना कि वहां पर हर जगह छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे लगाये जायें। आज पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश या अन्य भागों से जो बड़ा हुआ है तो उसका कारण यही है कि वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे लगा दिये गये हैं। गाजियाबाद, मेरठ में बहुत सारे उद्योग धन्धे लगे हुये हैं। इस काम से वहां के रहने वालों में पहलू की है। उनमें एक रिस्क लेने की क्षमता है, आगे बढ़कर काम करने की क्षमता है, इस तरह से उस क्षेत्र को वहां के लोगों ने बढ़ाया है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : जो 8 करोड़ रुपया आपने पूर्वी जिलों के लिये दिया है वह कौन कौन सो मदों में खर्च होगा, जरा इसकी भी व्याख्या कर दीजिये।

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तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खर्च हो चुका। अब तो आगे के लिये सोचना है।

एक सुभाव यह दिया गया कि चौथी योजना की तैयारी में उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्यों की सलाह ली जाये। मैं सम्मति हूँ वह एक अच्छा सुभाव है। औपचारिक रूप से सलाह हो या न हो लेकिन आप को अपने सुभाव योजना आयोग को देने ही चाहिये ताकि योजना आयोग की जानकारी बढ़ सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या पश्चिमी जिलों के सदस्यों की भी सलाह लेंगे क्योंकि उनको बोलने का मौका तो दिया नहीं गया है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं तो मौका देने वाला हूँ नहीं।

श्री मौलाना प्रसाद : इस बात की भी आप सफाई कर दें कि इन 6 जिलों के भलावा और भी कोई जिले अगर ऐसे हों तो उन पर भी पटेल आयोग की सिफारिस लागू की जायेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य अगर साबित कर देंगे कि कोई और भी जिला उतना ही पिछड़ा हुआ है हालांकि इस बात की मैं कोई तारीफ नहीं सम्मति हूँ तो उसको भी शामिल किया जा सकता है लेकिन इस समय तो मैं कैसे कहूँ, अभी तो 6 जिले ही हैं।

जो केन्द्र से सहायता दी गई उसके बारे में भी यहां पर जिक्र हुआ। मैं भावता हूँ कि केन्द्र से फ्री व्यक्ति जो सहायता दी गई वह अन्य प्रदेशों के मुकामों में थोड़ी है और उसका कारण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आवादी काफी ज्यादा है। लेकिन अगर आप तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को देखें तो सहायता बढ़ती गई है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 87 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया दूसरी योजना में 121 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया और तीसरी योजना में 356 करोड़

रूपया दिया गया। पहली योजना में 52 प्रतिशत, दूसरी योजना में 53 प्रतिशत और तीसरी योजना में 65 प्रतिशत थी। यानी दो रूपया केन्द्र ने दिया और एक रूपया प्रान्त ने दिया तब पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आबादी के हिसाब से देना चाहिये।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि अगर फी-व्यक्ति के हिसाब से देखें तो वह सहायता बीड़ी है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि साधन कितने हैं और किस तरह से सारे देश में बाँटें। सारे देश की आवश्यकताओं को देख कर ही बाँटना पड़ता है। इसमें आबादी एक बड़ा फ़ैक्टर है लेकिन उसके साथ ही और भी फ़ैक्टर्स हैं, उन सभी को देखना पड़ता है। जैसे वड़ों बड़ी योजनाओं का देश के किसी कोने में भी सही—निर्माण हो रहा है तो उसका निर्माण कार्य रुकने न पाये, उनके लिये साधन मोहिधा कराये जाते हैं। तो इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखना होता है। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि पिछली तीस पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, आबादी का जो फ़ैक्टर है, चाहे उसको आर्थिक रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, लेकिन आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो बनेगी उसमें आबादी के फ़ैक्टर को विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। 70 फीसदी केन्द्रीय सहायता इसी आबादी के फ़ैक्टर पर आधारित होगी और बाकी 30 प्रतिशत अन्य फ़ैक्टर्स पर आधारित होगी।

**श्री मौलू प्रसाद :** 50 फीसदी पिछड़ेपन के हिसाब से कर दीजिये, तभी उत्तर प्रवेश का फायदा होगा।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** मैं समझता हूँ इस बदले हुए आचार पर उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी सहूलियत मिल सकेगी।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,** अन्य कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जो व्यंथान दिये उनमें से कुछ तो

बिल्कुल राजनीतिक थे, बजट से उनका कोई खास सम्बन्ध नहीं था। यादव जी ने अभी कहा कि कांग्रेस ने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में अलाभ-कर जोतों लगाने माफ करने के लिये लिखा था, उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश की जनता की कांग्रेस ने यह आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन उसको पूरा नहीं किया। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके दल ने तो अपना यह मूलभूत सिद्धान्त बना रखा है कि अलाभकर जोतों से लगान माफ करायेंगे और आप दस महीने तक वहाँ सरकार में बैठे रहे फिर भी वहाँ पर आज भी लगान बना हुआ है, तो इससे बड़ा और क्या घोखा हो सकता है। क्या आपने आश्वासन नहीं दिया था ?

**श्री राज सेवक यादव :** इसी लगान के सबाल को लेकर हमारी पार्टी के मंत्रियों ने तीन बार त्याग पत्र-दिये।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने त्याग-पत्र दिये और फिर वापिस लें लिये लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि अब सरकार नहीं चलेगी तब त्याग-पत्र वापिस नहीं लिये। यह बड़ी बुद्धिमानी की बात थी। ... (व्यवधान)...

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,** जब वहाँ पर छिछलेपन की बातें कही जाती हैं तो उनका उत्तर देना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आप मौलिक बातों का उत्तर दीजिये।

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त :** मौलिक बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता ने दस महीने उस सरकार को जो देखा तो वह बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हो गई और आज वह इस आशा में है कि जो नयी सरकार बनेगी उसमें वे तब नहीं आयेंगे जो कि पिछली सरकार में मौजूद थे। मौलिक बात तो इतनी ही है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,** पिछली सरकार से एक फायदा जरूर हुआ और वह यह कि यह बात



[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

साफ हो गई कि इस तरह की मिली जुली सरकारें जो कि किन्हीं सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित नहीं होती उनसे प्रदेश का कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। ... (व्यवधान)...

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने साम्प्रदायिक मतलों की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचा है। यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कुछ जगहों पर साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ें हुये हैं पिछले दिनों में और हम महसूस करते हैं कि यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है और इसपर हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना है। यह कोई राजनीतिक मसला नहीं है। इसमें हम सब एक हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर पर इस तरह की चीजें नहीं होने चाहिये। जबकि देश का बटवारा हुआ था तब सब तरफ साम्प्रदायिकता की आग भड़की थी। अगर आप इतिहास को याद करें तो उस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश में ही वह आग रोकी गई थी, उत्तर प्रदेश से पूरब को वह आग फैलने नहीं दी गई थी। इस मसले में तो उत्तर प्रदेश की परम्परायें रही है लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज फिर कहीं कहीं इस तरह के दंगे हुये। हम जितने भी साथी यहां पर हैं, चाहे किसी भी दल के हों सभी को मिलकर इस बात को देखना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह की चीजें न हों। हमें अपील करनी है उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता से कि इस तरह की चीजों को रोका जाये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या आप दंगों की जांच करने के लिये संसद की एक कमेटी बनायेंगे ताकि अगर कोई दल या दल के व्यक्ति इसके जिम्मेदार रहे हों तो उनकी अखिलत भी सामने आजाये और फिर सरकार को कुछ करने का मौका मिले ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जब कहीं दंगे होते हैं तो सरकार उनकी जांच करती ही है। हम सभी लोगों का तो यह कर्तव्य है कि सभी मिल कर इस चीज को दबायें। इसी के लिये मैं दरखास्त कर रहा था क्योंकि हमारा और आप का इस मामले में एक ही उद्देश्य है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैं तेहरान गया था जहाँ पर मानव अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था। वहां पर मैंने इस देश की ओर से एक वक्तव्य दिया था, उसका कुछ हिस्सा मैं यहां पर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उसका संबंध इस मामले से है। मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, वह अंग्रेजी में है :

"My country has been, since the beginning of time, a melting pot of cultures, a crucible of peoples. Synthesis has been the hall mark of our national genius. India gave shelter to many peoples and races, provided a home to many ideas and cultures. It is not surprising, therefore, that Christianity came to India before Rome became Christian, and that there were Arab settlements on the coasts of India even in pre-Islamic days side by side with flourishing Jewish and Zoroastrian communities. Islam added to this rich tapestry of religions and cultures and today, in the birth-place of the two great religions of the world, Hinduism and Buddhism, we find Islam claiming over sixty million followers which makes India the home of third largest Muslim Community in the world."

यह मैंने केवल इसलिए सदन के सामने रक्खा कि यह हमारा आदर्श है और इस आदर्श के पीछे हम को जो भी कार्य करना पड़े उस को करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the cut motions to the vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the president, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in

respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 53.

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

#### 1.—Tax on Large Land Holdings

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Tax on Large Land Holdings'."

#### 2.—Land Revenue

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,11,93,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

#### 3.—State Excise

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,34,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Excise'."

#### 4.—Sales Tax

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,07,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

#### 5.—Other Taxes and Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,39,400 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

#### 6.—Stamps

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,38,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1969, in respect of 'Stamps'."

#### 7.—Registration

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,99,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Registration'."

#### 8.—State Legislature

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,16,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

#### 9.—Elections

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,41,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Elections'."

#### 10.—General Administration

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,51,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'General Administration'."

#### 11.—Commissioners and District Administration

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,74,28,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Commissioners and District Administration'."

#### 12 —Gaon Sabhas and Panchyats

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,41,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Gaon Sabhas and Panchayats'."

#### 13.—Administration of Justice

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,03,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

#### 14.—Jails

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,38,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Jails'."

#### 15.—Police

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,36,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Police'."

#### 16.—Food and Civil Supplies and other Organisations

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,06,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies and Other Organisations'."

#### 17.—Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,68,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

#### 18.—Education

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,96,49,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education'."

#### 19 —Medical

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,93,19,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Medical'."

#### 20.—Public Health

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,56,82,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Health'."

#### 21.—Agricultural Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,42,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agricultural Development'."

#### 22.—Colonisation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Colonisation'."

#### 23.—Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,52,75,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Fisheries'."

#### 24.—Co-operation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,55,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

#### 25.—Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,72,95,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Industries'."

#### 26.—Planning and Co-ordination

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,22,54,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Planning and Co-ordination'."

#### 27.—Labour and Employment

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,79,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

#### 28.—Information Directorate

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,16,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Information Directorate'."

#### 29.—Scheduled and Backward Classes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,40,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Scheduled and Backward Classes'."

#### 30.—Social Welfare

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,78,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Social Welfare'."

### 31.—Irrigation Works met from Revenue.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,20,52,200 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Irrigation Works met from Revenue'."

### 32.—Irrigation Establishment.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,35,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of 'Irrigation Establishment'."

### 33.—Public Works met from Revenue.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,26,56,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works met from Revenue'."

### 34.—Improvement of Communications.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,75,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Improvement of Communications'."

### 35.—Public Works Establishment.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,38,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works Establishment'."

### 36.—Grants-in-aid of Public Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,41,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid of Public Works'."

### 37.—Transport.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,43,29,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Transport'."

### 38.—Famine Relief.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,44,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

### 39.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,26,900 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

## 40.—Political Pensions and Allowances.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Political Pensions and Allowances'."

## 41.—Stationery and Printing

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,59,800 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

## 42.—Forest.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,74,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

## 43.—Miscellaneous Charges.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,73,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Charges'."

## 44.—Expenditure connected with National Emergency.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,38,700 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Expenditure connected with National Emergency'."

## 45.—Capital Outlay on Agricultural Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,43,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Schemes'."

## 46.—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,10,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

## 47.—Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,09,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

## 48.—Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,61,02,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation Works'."

## 49.—Capital Outlay on Public Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,64,28,300 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**50.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport and other Schemes**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,64,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport and Other Schemes'."

**51.—Commuted Value of Pensions**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,94,100 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come to course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**52.—Schemes of State Trading**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,19,92,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum to necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1969, in respect of 'Schemes of State Trading'."

**53.—Loans and Advances Bearing Interest**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,44,55,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances bearing Interest'."

15.22 hrs.

**UTTAR PRADESH APPROPRIATION (NO. 2.) BILL\* 1968**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1968-69."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce † the Bill.

I beg to move † :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II. section 2, dated 3-5-68.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to move :  
 "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".  
*The motion was adopted.*

15.24 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
 (WEST BENGAL), 1968-69

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting of the demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (West Bengal) for 1968-69.

Demand No 1-4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '4—Taxes on Income other than corporation Tax'."

Demand No. 2-9—Land Revenue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '9—Land Revenue'."

Demand No. 2-76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,21,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

Demand No. 2-92—Land Revenue—Payment of Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari System

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '92—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

Demand No. 3-10—State Excise Duties

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,45,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '10—State Excise Duties'."

Demand No. 4-11—Taxes on Vehicles

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '11—Taxes on Vehicles'."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



## Demand No. 5-12—Sales Tax

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,78,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '12—Sales Tax'."

## Demand No. 6-13—Other Taxes And Duties

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,99,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '13—Other Taxes and Duties'."

## Demand No. 7-14—Stamps

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '14—Stamps'."

## Demand No. 8-15—Registration Fees

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,48,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '15—Registration Fees'."

## Demand No. 9-16—Interest On Debt And Other Obligations

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,00,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '16—Interest on Debt and other Obligations'."

## Demand No. 11-18—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,82,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '18—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature'."

## Demand No. 12-19—General Administration

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,86,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '19—General Administration'."

## Demand No. 13-21—Administration of Justice

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,16,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day

of March, 1969, in respect of '21-Administration of Justice'."

**Demand No. 14-22—Jails**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,61,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '22-Jails'."

**Demand No. 15-23—Police.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '23-Police'."

**Demand No. 16-26—Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '26-Miscellaneous Departments - Fire Services'."

**Demand No. 17-26—Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '26-Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

**Demand No. 18-27—Scientific Departments**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '27-Scientific Departments'."

**Demand No. 19-28—Education**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,33,73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '28-Education'."

**Demand No. 20-29—Medical**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,32,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '29-Medical'."

**Demand No. 21-30—Public Health**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '30-Public Health'."

**Demand No. 22-31—Agriculture—Agriculture**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '31-Agriculture—Agriculture'."

**Demand No. 22-95—Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '95-Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

**Demand No. 23-31—Agriculture—Fisheries**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '31-Agriculture - Fisheries'."

**Demand No. 24-33—Animal Husbandry**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,03,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '33-Animal Husbandry'."

**Demand No. 24-124—Animal Husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '124-Animal Husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

**Demand No. 25-34—Co-operation**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '34-Co-operation'."

**Demand No. 26-35—Industries—Industries**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Industries'."

**Demand No. 26-96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '96-Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

**Demand No. 27-35—Industries—Cottage Industries**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Cottage Industries'."

**Demand No. 27-96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '96-Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries'."

**Demand No. 28-35—Industries—Cinchona**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Cinchona'."

**Demand No. 29-37—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,06,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '37-Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

**Demand No. 29-109—Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

**Demand No. 29—Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

**Demand No. 30-38—Labour and Employment**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '38—Labour and Employment'."

**Demand No. 31-39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

**Demand No. 32-39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,63,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day

of March, 1969, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

**Demand No. 33-42—Multipurpose River Schemes**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '42—Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**Demand No 33-43—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '43—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

**Demand No. 33-44—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Works (Non-Commercial)**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '44—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

**Demand No. 33-98—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '98—Multipurpose River Scheme—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**Demand No. 33-99—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '99—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

**Demand No. 33-100—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '100—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

**Demand No. 34-50—Public Works**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,66,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '50—Public Works'."

**Demand No. 35-51A—Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '51A—Greater Calcutta Development Schemes'."

**Demand No. 35-106A—Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '106A—Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

**Demand No. 36-53—Ports and Pilotage.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day

of March, 1969, in respect of '53-Ports and Pilotage'."

**Demand No. 37-57—Road and Water Transport Schemes.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,29,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '57-Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

**Demand No. 37-114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '114-Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

**Demand No. 38-64—Famine Relief.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '64-Famine Relief'."

**Demand No. 39-65—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the

sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '65-Pensions and other retirement benefits'."

**Demand No. 39-120—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '120-Payments of Commuted value of Pensions'."

**Demand No. 40-67—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending of the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '67-Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**Demand No. 41-68—Stationary and Printing.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,82,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the cearges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '68-Stationary and Printing'."

**Demand No. 42-70—Forest.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,89,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidate Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '70-Forest'."

**Demand No. 43-71—Miscellaneous-Contributions.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Contributions'."

**Demand No. 44-71—Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

**Demand No. 44-109—Capital Outlay on Other Works.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

**Demand No. 45-71—Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off'."

**Demand No. 45-71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons'."

**Demand No. 45-109—Capital Outlay on Other Works—Expenditure on displaced persons.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on Other Works-Expenditure on displaced persons'."

**Demand No. 45—Loans and Advances to displaced persons**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,33,000 be granted to the President,



out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to displaced persons'."

**Demand No. 47-78A—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '78A-Expenditure connected with the National Emergency'."

**Demand No. 48-98—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes-Damodar Valley Project.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,25,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '98-Capital Outlay on Multipurpose-River Schemes-Damodar Valley Project'."

**Demand No. 49-103—Capital Outlay on Public Works.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '103-Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**Demand No. 50-124—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '124-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

**Demand No. 52—Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,62,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

Is the hon. Member moving his cut motions.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may move them now.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take suitable measures against police excesses committed during November to February last. (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take adequate measures to prevent communal outbreaks (2)]

"That the Demand under the Head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Vindictive policy towards the militant peasants of Naxalbari area. (3)]

"That the Demand under the Head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check rising prices of daily necessities. (4)]

"That the Demand under the Head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Undemocratic and anti-people administrative policy. (5)]

"That the demand under the head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Detention of large number of political workers without trial. (6)]

"That the demand under the head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the food procurement policy. (7)]

"That the demand under the head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fulfil the reasonable and just demands of State Government employees. (8)]

"That the demand under the head 19-General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take suitable measures to provide adequate G.R. and T.R. in the scarcity areas of rural Bengal. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 23-Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Police repression on peaceful democratic movement. (10)]

"That the Demand under the Head 23-Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Police atrocities on students and Teachers in the Uttarpara Peary Mohan College in December, last. (11)]

"That the Demand under the Head 23-Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ban police entry into educational institutions. (12)]

"That the Demand under the Head 23-Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve police behaviour towards the common man. (13)]

"That the Demand under the Head 38-Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check rising unemployment. (14)]

"That the Demand under the Head 38-Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to compel the employers to stop whimsical retrenchments, lock-outs and lay offs. (15)]

"That the Demand under the Head 71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to rehabilitate the displaced families now squatting on the Tollygunj railway colony at Kalikapur in 24 Parganas. (16)]

"That the Demand under the Head 71-Miscellaneous Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take adequate measures to rehabilitate the displaced persons from East Bengal. (17)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also now before the House.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the West Bengal budget for the year does not in the least reflect the serious economic situation, the crisis, through which we are now passing. Neither does it reflect directly or indirectly, or even remotely, the deep political crisis which has overtaken, this unfortunate State which manifested itself in November last when the Central Congress Government trouped under foot the Constitution of India and also all democratic proprieties and dismissed the United Front Government. This political crisis is now more clearly reflected in the open, deep and bitter internecine quarrels which are apparent within the Bengal Congress which have up till now baffled all attempts of the topmost of the Central luminaries to patch up.

This Budget, as you will also find, has been perfunctorily made by the State Government officials under the guidance of the Governor, Shri Dharma Vira, who is also an ex-civil servant. Hence this Budget could not be anything other than

[Shri Ganesh Ghose]

almost a copy of the earlier ones made by the Congress Governments.

West Bengal is a State which has many and varied types of industries employing a few lakhs of people. The present slump has terribly affected the economy of the State as a whole and of all the industries the engineering industry has been very much hard hit. A very large percentage of the smaller engineering concerns have been compelled to close down; the comparatively bigger ones and the very big ones are trying to solve the crisis by large-scale retrenchment, lay-offs and closures. The working people are also trying to resist this attempt of the industrialists and the monopolists to shift the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the wage earners by persistent, stubborn and united struggles.

So also have taken the path of struggle the kisans, the middle class employees, the students and the people of small means against the price rise, against hunger and for food and life. But the Central Congress leaders under the direction of the monopolists and the landlords are using all the repressive measures of the State to put down the hungry people fighting for their lives.

There is a clear reflection of this monstrous policy in the Budget in which a provision of about Rs. 20,50,00,000 has been made for police and jails for a population of only about four crores, thus putting a compulsory levy of about Rs. 5 on every head—men and women, babies and old people—living in West Bengal to feed and maintain the engines of repression.

How does it compare with those of the British days? When Bengal was united, she had 28 districts with a total population of more than six crores. But the British usurpers spent only about Rs. 2 crores on police. In 1942 the amount was raised to Rs. 4 crores, when all those gentlemen and ladies sitting over there and their predecessors kicked up a hell of a row all over the country on the allegation that the Britishers had made Bengal into a police state. And this when the British freebooters spent only about twelve annas per head for expenditure under the head

'Police' in Bengal! And now the Congress Government has made it to about Rs. 5 per head, an increase of about 700 per cent. I need not make any comment on this. You can make your own conclusion and our countrymen will make theirs.

Taking advantage of Governor Dharma Vira's rule in West Bengal the employers and owners of factories are playing havoc with the lives and living of the workers and the employees. They are whimsically and onesidedly retrenching not hundreds but thousands of workers and are declaring lock-outs at will. The West Bengal Government either remains callously indifferent or directly helps the employers by ruthlessly repressing and suppressing peaceful struggles of the workers and the employees to resist the attacks of the employers.

I want to give here only one or two examples. The Mining and Allied Machinery Industries of Durgapur employs a few thousand workers. During the pendency of an industrial dispute in the conciliation a notice for lock-out has been served on them to take effect from the 6th May next. In the Rattibati and Kuardi collieries in the Raniganj belt owned by the notorious Nandlal Jalan determined and persistent attempts are being made to break up and suppress the genuine representative trade unions.

A lock-out was declared in these collieries some months back and goondas and gangsters were recently employed by the management to eject and throw out the workers and their families from their houses. What followed can easily be imagined. It is a very pathetic story. The State Government and the local police officials openly and shamelessly connived at this.

The Texmaco, another engineering concern, employing a few thousand workers remains closed for many days. So also the Bengal Lamp and the Bengal Immunity. The workers of these concerns are also fighting for their rights. There is a large-scale unemployment in West Bengal which is seriously affecting the economy of the State which is almost cracking up.

15.31 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

A recent survey conducted by the West Bengal Government has disclosed that 38 per cent of the family units of West Bengal are affected by unemployment. Is there any reflection of this terrible state of affairs in this Budget? Has the Government taken any effective steps to stop this scourge and bring any relief to the suffering people of this unhappy State? The Budget with scrupulous care has suppressed all these facts.

The State Government employees refuse to go hungry any more for long and are taking the path of struggle. There is no provision in the Budget for their relief. On the contrary, they have been issued threats.

A large number of political workers from almost all parties opposed to the Congress are still now kept detained in jails without any trial whatsoever and some of them are under most despicable conditions. Terrible repression still continues against the militant peasants of the Naxalbari area and the leaders are being given savage sentences. The Governor, on the advice from the Centre, refuses either to release them or to relent. This only shows an unmistakable attitude of political vindictiveness towards political opponents.

The food procurement has totally failed. All big landowners, the jotedars, have hidden away their paddy. The police and the Government officials are oppressing the poor peasants and snatching away their foodgrains. Only about 2.5 lakh tonnes have gone to the State godowns. And these only from distress sales and open market purchases. Also the gratuitous relief and other relief which used to go to about 15 to 16 per cent of the distressed people in the scarcity areas has now come down, under the dispensation of Shri Dharma Vira, to about 1 per cent only.

Having been driven to the last ditch, the jute and cotton textile workers have taken to the path of struggle. The teachers and the students have started to fight; the kisans are fighting; a few lakh East Bengal refugees are fighting; the middle-class employees are fighting; the small traders, the small businessmen and the small indus-

trialists are fighting. All are fighting for a right to live, fighting for more survival.

Who are happy in West Bengal? Only the profit-shark monopolists. And also Shri Dharma Vira and few most fortunate people living over there. Of course, the police also.

To ensure free and fair elections, the people of West Bengal are demanding the immediate removal of the Governor Shri Dharma Vira. But the Central Government seems to have paid very scant attention to this demand of the people. The Central Congress Government has turned West Bengal now into a happy-hunting ground for the profit-thirsty monopolists, the black-marketeers and the food thieves.

They have made West Bengal into a haven for the blood-thirsty and lathi-happy Police and this Budget, Sir, tries to consolidate this position and perpetuate this state of affairs. Hence I strongly reject this Budget and oppose it and appeal to all to throw it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bimalkanti Ghosh.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA rose

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to give opportunity to everybody.

SHRI PILQO MODY (Godhra) : As long as we speak first, we do not mind opportunities being given to somebody else.

SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH (Serampore) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of West Bengal Budget for 1968-69. While supporting the Budget proposals, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the serious food situation in West Bengal. West Bengal is a State which is heavily deficit in food, especially in rice. The price of rice is very high. Of course, we must remember that the present price of rice is lower than the last year's price. I think the Central Government should supply adequate quantity of rice to West Bengal.

Government should take proper steps to check the rise of price of rice and other essential commodities, especially, food-grains.

[Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh]

In the rural areas adequate quantity of rice should be supplied to the people at a cheaper rate through the M. R. shops. The distribution should be under the direct control of the Anchalik Parishads or the local Anchal Panchayat.

The Government should pay more attention to make the State self-sufficient in food. The work should be taken up on a war footing. To achieve self-sufficiency in food, I think, agriculture should be given top priority.

We are happy to note that in the field of agriculture, great importance is being given to the high-yielding varieties programme.

55,000 acres were brought under high-yielding paddy last year. It is expected that about 3.5 lakh acres will be covered this year. The next year's target is 7.5 lakh acres. This is highly encouraging.

There are arrangements for irrigating more than one million acres of agricultural land from the three major irrigation schemes in the State, viz., Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Maximum emphasis should be laid on minor irrigation schemes. Sinking of deep and shallow tube wells is highly essential. Special attention should be paid for improvement of tanks in rural areas.

Fertilisers should be supplied in adequate quantity and at a cheaper rate.

Generally the agriculturists feel great difficulty in getting irrigation water in proper time. They generally do not get the fertiliser in proper time and in sufficient quantity. This should be looked into immediately.

Electricity should be supplied to rural areas to energise tubewells for irrigation. Electricity should be supplied at a cheaper rate by the State Electricity Board.

Our population is increasing at a very fast rate. This increase in population is making the already difficult food situation more difficult. In West Bengal the population has just been doubled during the last 20 years. Therefore, while preparing any plan for food self-sufficiency this should be kept in view.

To safeguard the interest of the agri-

culturists, crop insurance scheme should be immediately introduced.

The next burning problem of West Bengal is unemployment. This is a very difficult problem. I hope the Government will do the needful for solving this problem. This problem is now growing very rapidly in the rural areas also. In the industrial areas the industries should be expanded and in the matter of new recruitment the unemployed people should be given the first preference.

In rural areas the people are to live mainly on agriculture. But the density of population is maximum in West Bengal. Therefore, the amount of agricultural land per head is very small. Therefore, some alternative jobs are to be created.

In rural areas the cottage industries and small scale industries should be developed to provide alternative jobs to the unemployed people. Cottage industries should be subsidised by the Government.

Handloom industry is one of the most important cottage industries in West Bengal. This industry should be heavily subsidised.

Rural electrification will be helpful for these cottage industries. Therefore, the electrification work in the rural areas should be immediately taken up.

There are many health centres in the rural area. We want more health centres. Each panchayat should have a health centre. Each development block should have a modern hospital. Serampore should have a modern sub-divisional hospital. The municipalities should be given more financial assistance. The zilla parishads should also be given more financial assistance. Immediate steps should be taken to rehabilitate the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The deep-sea fishing organisation should be reorganised. The village roads should be developed as soon as possible. With these words I support the Demands for Grants in respect of West Bengal Budget.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, West Bengal, after the general election of 1967 in the course of the past 15 months, is passing through a most difficult period—most difficult since independence in any of the States. A state of

insecurity, a state of instability and lawlessness had been prevailing throughout. Whether it was Naxalbari or gheraos or it was labour unrest in the coalmine fields, everywhere, the administration of the State had become totally ineffective and the Government was practically non-existent. As a result the industrial activity in the state came practically to a stand-still. Millions of manhours were lost. Crores of rupees worth of production was lost. Crores of rupees worth of revenue due to the Central and State Governments was also lost. The situation got worsened due to the ineffective attitude of the Central Government, who deliberately delayed to control the situation and at every step depended upon the State Government which was most ineffective and callous about the entire situation.

There are so many problems with regard to West Bengal, but West Bengal has its own strategic importance. By the time the Presidential Rule was imposed in the State on 20th February, the damage had been done. West Bengal is now in unsettled condition. The people had practically lost confidence in the democratic process. The agitated mood of the people has not subsided even today. We have read in the newspapers even today that yesterday the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University was gheraoed for 3 hours by the students.

This State is strategically important. The Pakistani elements had been active. The Chinese elements had been active, as is evidenced in Naxalbari. Many of the evidences which the Central Government and the State Government have in their possession show that all these elements had regularly been active in this part of the country and even today these elements are not sitting idle. We know from the newspapers today that 2,600 armed persons from Pakistan have attacked our border post as a result of which women and children had to be evacuated from that area. This is the condition there.

Apart from strategic importance, the State is the nucleus of industrial activity in this country and a major contributor to the Central Exchequer. Calcutta port is handling the foreign trade of the entire eastern region. Any slightest disturbance in that region and any slightest dislocation of peaceful condition in that State will adversely

affect our industrial production, our economy, our strategic conditions and our social advancement. The situation is not normal. We should understand the situation. We should learn lessons from the past and we should not allow the situation to repeat itself in the manner we witnessed some five months back. Those conditions should not be repeated again. Let that State be given a peaceful treatment. Let us revive the conditions by which democracy may function properly in that State, by which the people of that State may revive their confidence in democracy.

With these words, I now come to the development of that State.

As the House is aware, although West Bengal is the nucleus of the industrial activity, it is going to face an unprecedented crisis of power shortage in the near future. Various assessments have been made. The development of that State both industrially and agriculturally is entirely dependent upon the development of power in that State. It has been estimated and also confirmed by Dr. K. L. Rao, the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power that the shortage of power in the eastern region is expected to be as much as 200 M. W. by 1970-71, 500 M. W. by 1973-74 and 1300 M. W. by 1975-76. In this respect, the Central Government had appointed the Vij Commission to go into the details and assess the power requirements of West Bengal. The Commission has already submitted its report to the Centre and this particular report also reveals similar conditions that unless we develop power in that State right from now onwards, unless we ensure that within the next two or three years there is ample supply of power in that State, that State is going to be confronted with a serious situation of power crisis affecting not only industry but agriculture, irrigation, tubewells and everything else.

In order to meet this demand, a scheme was sanctioned as early as in January, 1963 according to which the Durgapur Projects Ltd. were to start a new generator of their own to supply 150 M. W. power. On this generator, Rs. 29 lakhs were also spent on civil job and consultation. At one stage, that State was faced with a financial crisis, it was suggested by the C. W. P. C. that the State Government might apply to the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

Centre for a loan against PL-480 funds, but some time back we heard that the scheme had been shelved, and they are no more thinking of setting up this generator, God knows why. These are very mysterious circumstances. In spite of Rs. 29 lakhs having been spent on it, in spite of the fact that that State is in need of power very badly, we find that this scheme has been dropped or shelved.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal, had also agreed to supply a unit to produce 120 M. W. of power, and even that has not been given proper or adequate attention.

I suggest, therefore, that if we want to keep up the pace of development in that State, it is necessary for Government to pay proper attention to the development of power resources, and since the administration has come into the hands of the Centre for a very short time, the Centre should give due attention to it and see to it that proper funds are allocated for development of power resources.

Coming to the budget proposals, I find that they provide for an expenditure of Rs. 215 crores in 1968-69 which is Rs. 26 crores more compared to that in 1966-67, that is, two years back, which amount to a rise of about 15 per cent. These expenses have been earmarked without any consideration whatsoever either of the sense of proportion or of the sense of economy.

I am convinced that there is a positive scope for introducing a minimum economy of Rs. 10 to 15 crores.

I shall illustrate my point with two or three illustrations. These expenses, for the sake of illustrations, could be divided into two categories; one consisting of those items on which we spend to earn revenue, the other consisting of items on which we spend but where we do not earn any revenue.

As an illustration of the first category, namely items on which we spend and also derive revenue, I would mention the case of land revenue. It is a wonderful illustration. In spite of having gone through the budget papers for two hours, I have not been able to understand this. In 1966-67, the total expenditure on land revenue was Rs. 4,73,48,000. In 1968-69, it has been increased to Rs. 5,88,41,000, the total

increase being Rs. 1,14,93,000 in a period of just two years. As against that, what is the position of income? The income in 1966-67 on account of land revenue was Rs. 5,99,89,000, and after two years it has been raised to Rs. 6,36,20,000. The expenses have gone up by Rs. 1.14 crores, while the income has gone up only by Rs. 36 lakhs. But this is not so serious. What is more serious is that out of the total income of Rs. 6,36,20,000, as much as Rs. 5,88,00,000 have been wiped out in expenses alone. What kind of taxation and revenue collection is this? Total revenue collection we make completely wiped off in our expenses alone. This is a peculiar way of earning and spending which I have not been able to understand.

Another illustration is with regard to the State excise duties. This is also very peculiar. Expenditure in connection with the State excise duty which was Rs. 69,96,000 in 1966-67 has gone up to Rs. 84,67,000, a rise of Rs. 14,71,000 in two years. As against that, what is the position of income? It has gone up from Rs. 13,40,18,000 to Rs. 13,41,05,000. As against a rise in expenditure amounting to 14,71,000, the rise in income is only Rs. 87,000. What is this proportion? What was the necessity of increasing expenditure to such an extent? It is beyond anybody's comprehension.

Similar is the case in many other items, not only these two, where the rise in expenditure is very much more than the rise in income. There is plenty of scope for introducing economy.

In respect of other items of expenditure, where we spend on social purposes without expectation of return, one is Medical. On Medical, there is a provision for spending Rs. 14,41,39,000. I have no grudge or grievance against spending on Medical. But are we really spending for proper purposes? A few days ago, there was a call-attention notice, in the House to which the Minister of Health replied. He confessed there is corruption, there is wasteful expenditure of money in hospitals in Calcutta and West Bengal. Are we going to waste our fund from the national exchequer to feed this corruption, to feed this mal-administration and to encourage

these elements in our society? This is where economy is desired.

Similarly, other items are Co-operation on which we are spending Rs. 1,20,00,000, Community Development Projects on which we spend Rs. 4,53,09,000, on expenses connected with national emergency Rs. 2,11,57,000. Permit me to say that in respect of these items, we have made them a forum for distribution of political favours. We hardly spend for proper purposes. It is time we went deeply into this matter, instituted a proper inquiry and found out how much wasted and how much really spent for the real purposes.

Regarding expenses connected with the national emergency, in 1967-68, the total expenditure was Rs. 1,42,00,000. What are the new factors accounting for an increase to Rs. 2,11,57,000. It is beyond anybody's comprehension. Why should there be so much provision.

Lastly, I would emphasise again that there should be a check on wasteful expenditure and real economy should be introduced, wherever possible.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West): Though it is not very pleasant for many of us that Bengal affairs should really be decided on the floor of this House, and we regret the breakdown of the constitutional machinery there, yet I welcome this opportunity, for it will focus attention on many of the problems of the State which, to say the least, has not been treated very fairly in the past.

We had been in that part of India subjected to manifold problems, many of which have not been our own creation. Partition brought in its wake so many problems, financial, social and political, that that State alone was not capable of meeting the impact of such heavy problems.

To take one instance alone, there was an influx of nearly 4 million refugees. They came not once or twice out in a continuous flow so that this problem of rehabilitating displaced persons coming in continuously was a continuous headache to the State.

Financially it was ruined. Thousands of teachers, small shopkeepers, agriculturists and ordinary workers came and all

of them had their own problems. Yet, there was little land left in the State to rehabilitate them. I find that in this year a demand has been made for a provision of Rs. 2 crores on account of the refugees. So much money had been spent; yet, more could possibly have been spent and better spent. It is a sad commentary that the problems still await complete solution. There are thousands of people still to be rehabilitated. Those who were taken out of West Bengal had not been treated so well as they possibly deserved. In Andamans, they have been fairly well settled but when I went to Dandakaranya I was rather astonished to find that the first allotment given to these refugees were more or less barren lands and there was little water around. It was impossible for them to make a living from the pittance of rehabilitation which they get. This vast human problem not only shook the very fabric of the State as a whole but it brought a train of misery and if I may say so, many unsolved problems for the city of Calcutta. Those who knew the city before partition or before the war really regret that since the war and since partition, the city, far from developing as other cities have done—Delhi for instance to which the Central Government paid much greater attention and spent much more money and other cities also—has not received fair treatment. This city has not been treated well at all. Millions of refugees squat around; the water works programme needs thorough overhauling. What was originally conceived for a population of nearly one million in the 19th century had been stretched to meet the needs of a population which had by this time grown to nearly six million. Roads became derelict; drains were choked; sewage became a miserable service and in fact the city of Calcutta presents today a picture of complete neglect. It is nobody's business to look after the city. I find that for Greater Calcutta development scheme there is a demand for Rs. 39.55 lakhs and there is capital outlay estimate also. I do not know whether much of it will be released for the city of Calcutta as such. I am quite anxious that Greater Calcutta should be developed because it really is part of Calcutta. That part of the country is so hopelessly neglected that there are no roads, no drains and no



[Shri A. K. Sen]

sewage. Mosquitoes and flies abound and it is really remarkable how millions of people have settled and have still survived rigours of nature. Yet, they continue to survive thanks to the remarkable strength of the human system, they somehow survive the worst of misfortunes. This problem is so grave that it does not brook a moment's delay any longer. Calcutta and its suburbs have to be treated on a special plane. We have been demanding for a long time that the responsibility for this work is not that of the State of West Bengal alone because on that city and its suburbs depend so many things which are of an all-India character—for instance the border problem, the refugees who have come and so on. So many of the other facts of this vast problem are of an all-India character. Therefore, it will not be fair to say that this problem must be solved by that State with its own resources. I think it will be a fair demand and that it will be voiced by all sections of the House that the Central Government must decide to bear responsibility for solving this great human problem which is Calcutta.

16.00 hrs.

In one word, Calcutta. I remember when Panditji was alive he did realise the gravity of the problem and he did send the Finance Minister once, I remember, to visit this area and to see what can be done, but that was nearly seven or eight years ago and very little has been done since then. And those of us who visit from time to time the city and its suburbs still feel so disappointed that notwithstanding the lapse of so many years we have not been able to make even a beginning for the development of the metropolis, the greater Calcutta area, and also ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is time to take up non-official business.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sir, I shall take only a few minutes. Then the problem of development and unemployment are so vital today because I think in that State we have a miserable picture of thousands

and thousands of well-educated middle class and non-middle class people who are really eager to employ the hands which really can produce much better and also to use their brains which possibly might be fruitful, and yet, there is no scope for employing their full energies and full vigour and this is a problem which can only be solved by a bold industrial regeneration programme, and in that system of licensing through which alone industrial development in this country is possible.

16 02 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

I would impress on the Government to devote a little bit more of sympathetic consideration for that area of India which possibly relatively has not received that fair treatment which other parts of the country might have received though they are beset with much less problems. This is not a parochial problem, nor a regional problem but a problem which is of such a vast human significance.

I therefore hope that not merely the interim government which is headed by the President today through the Governor but the future government to come, the democratic government to come, and the Government at the Centre—both—will realise the gravity of the problem of Calcutta and West Bengal and do something really concrete.

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16.03 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Thirtieth Report

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK (Chanda) : I beg to move :

“That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th April, 1968”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th April, 1968".

*The motion was adopted*

16 04 hrs.

RÉSOLUTION RE: DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we are taking up the discussion of the resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee on the 19th April. Two hours were allotted and he has taken just one minute.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Sir, before the hon. Member begins his speech, may I make a submission? This is a question of major policy, and the decision cannot be taken by the Minister of State without the approval or sanction of the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs. Do you think that any useful purpose will be served, because, even if he has come with an open mind on this issue, he cannot express in this House any change in policy. So, we may take it up some other time—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhagat, the Minister of State, is here and we must presume—and of course—he knows the Government's mind on the issue.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Mr. Bhagat may be here. But what Shri Mirza has pointed out is such an important issue that if the Prime Minister could be here that would have really helped us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That would have been far better but, at the present juncture, Mr. Bhagat is here.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, on this point, perhaps you do not know, the Prime Minister wrote to me that she had informed the

Speaker and she wrote to me to inform me that she had to go to Bhutan and Sikkim, otherwise she would have been here. She had the courtesy to do that which is why I mention it to you.

Last time, I read out my resolution, which is to the effect that this House is of opinion that the Government of India should accord immediately full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic. I hope to be able to secure some positive response from the Government in regard to the proposition I am putting forward and I expect that there should be some positive response on point of principle as well as for reasons of practicality. On both these counts, there is no reason why we should not fully recognise the German Democratic Republic without any further delay. In my view, already delay has been unconscionable and unworthy of our country.

There is, as a matter of fact, some kind of *de facto* recognition for quite some time as far as India and GDR are concerned and there is a large number of friendly exchanges between our two countries. We have had official trade agreements since 1954 and up to 1964, trade increased tenfold to Rs 240 million. GDR, as a friendly country, was the first among the different countries to introduce rupee payment in its trade with India, thus helping us in our foreign exchange difficulties. In November, 1963, we had a shipping agreement. In February, 1964, we had a cultural agreement.

The late Prime Minister of GDR Otto Grotowohl visited India. The President of the GDR Parliament has been to this country twice. Minister and other personalities including the GDR Foreign Minister Otto Winzer have visited this country.

I particularly wanted to say, Sir, if you don't mind, that you have been among those dignitaries in our country who have been very hospitable to some of these visitors, like the Foreign Minister, Otto Winzer who was here only the other day.

As early as 22nd and 23rd August, 1961 Jawaharlal Nehru said in Parliament some very important things in relation to the position as between India and GDR. He wanted the country to take note of the fact of the existence of the two Germanys.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

He stressed that there should be a clear acceptance of the post-war frontier, specially the Oder-Niesse frontier with Poland, thereby demarcating this country away from the attitude taken by the Federal Republic of Germany. Jawaharlal Nehru also stressed the danger of militarism and of nuclear armament of West Germany and he spoke in regard to the utmost importance of a peaceful settlement through negotiations. These ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru were reiterated by Lal Bahadur Shastri at the conclusion of his Soviet visit in May, 1965. If the Prime Minister was here, she would have recalled that at the conclusion of her visit to the USSR in 1966, she had repeated those same principles in regard to the two Germans.

In spite of this reiteration of this policy and principle for more than 7 years now, the negative stage of things persists. The Government of India does not recognize the GDR diplomatically. The Government of India does not even have consular relations with that country. The Government of India has not even a trade representative in Berlin on a normal governmental level.

There are no official government agreements with GDR and the Government of India confines itself to exchange of letters only. Sir, very irritating things happen. For instance, Government of India does not recognise GDR passports but issues its visas on special sheets of paper. Government of India does not permit its Ministers to go. My friend Shri Bhagat if he wants to go would not be able to go in response to official invitations which are always there. But GDR ministers when they come they see the Prime Minister, they see you, Sir, and other dignitaries but everything is unofficial, they are not official calls.

If we had a truly non-aligned independent foreign policy it means that we treat the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic equally and recognise the reality of the two German States. If we had a really independent foreign policy it would have involved that we do not give preferential treatment, internationally speaking, to the Federal Republic and discriminate against GDR. If we had an independent foreign policy it

would have meant automatically that we reject, what is called, the Hallstein Doctrine, that scare-crow which frightens nobody today but a doctrine which implies interference in the internal affairs of other States. If we had an independent foreign policy we would not be bowing down to West German blackmail which is being practised with impunity for so many years.

In common with GDR we have so many things—the idea of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, the idea of the peaceful settlement of disputes, the idea of co-operation with and support to all States. On the contrary, with the Federal Republic of Germany we have nothing in common. I am not asking for severance of diplomatic relations with that country. It is on the map, it is there and it has to be recognised. But if there is a question of affinity, economic, moral or whatever else it might be, with the Federal Republic of Germany, we have nothing whatever in common. It is a militarist and fascist State. President Luebke has been accused of having been a war criminal and even American experts have come forward to give evidence in that regard. I was myself in Buchenwald Concentration Camp and I saw there material relative to the involvement of Chancellor Kiesinger in regard to action which dubbed him as war criminal. There is no doubt about it. That is why when I returned from Germany last year in November, I was ashamed to see the portrait of that man, that unfamiliar portrait adorning the road from Palam airport. I do not understand what has happened to the country of Jawaharlal Nehru who when the Nazis took over Vienna could not even rest when he went to the Himalayan resort of Khali because he heard "the tread of barbarian feet" in the lovely streets of Vienna. I wonder what has happened to the country of Jawaharlal Nehru where Kiesinger can be acclaimed as a guest to be welcomed so wondrously.

There is an axis, Shri Bhagat ought to know, of the West German State, with Lisbon and Pretoria and Salisbury—of course, London and Washington need not be mentioned. They are using it to influence our policy. That is why they are making us discriminate against the GDR,

Why are we afraid? The GDR has made good. It had got a very difficult inheritance but it has made a very big success of its job so much so that the *Guardian*, the liberal English newspaper wrote on the 26th September, 1967.

"for a state which, as far as the West is concerned, does not exist, the GDR is doing right well. In fact it is no exaggeration to characterise its economic progress as the East German economic miracle. East Germany is working and flourishing. It would be harmful to us to overlook this market."

This is what the British say. Why do we treat this country, the fifth industrial state in Europe and the eighth in the world, a country which has a socialist constitution only recently ratified by an overwhelming popular vote, a country run by a national front including different parties with which you, Sir, are familiar, in this way? My friend, Shri Madhu Limaye is here. He has seen the working of how that coalition performs its jobs. It is a country where there is some kind of co-existence also between the private sector and the public sector in a fashion which should be an eye-opener to honest capitalist elements in this country if there are any.

But with that country we do not seem to have any truck. We are afraid. Government is in fear and trembling, because Bonn would penalise them. My submission is that this fear is absolutely foolish; it is not only an injury to our pride, to our self-respect as a country, but it is a foolish and practically an utterly insane idea that Bonn can penalise us.

I will give you the example of Yugoslavia, which establish full diplomatic relations with GDR in 1957. The Bonn Republic demonstratively broke off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, to punish Yugoslavia. Bonn had to eat the humble pie when the facts of life ruled out such impudence. Let us not imagine that they can do this dirty trick on us because we happen to be truckling down to them from time to time. If Yugoslavia is too distant, let us take the case of Burma. In 1960 Burma exchange Consulates-General with GDR. West Germany protested for the time being but in Rangoon, in 1962, two years afterwards, West Germany raised her representation to the status of an Embassy in Burma.

They had to eat the humble pie. In February 1964 Ceylon exchanged Consulates-General with GDR. Bonn threatened for the time being stoppage of all aid. Ceylon stood firm. Ceylon showed that moral calibre which we do not dare show. Ceylon stood firm and rejected the Bonn demand saying that this sort of thing should not be done at all. Threats did not work with Ceylon. But, in our case, threats appear still to be working, which is rather shameful. We should eliminate it.

All the Socialist countries have full-scale embassies in GDR. A country like UAR or Cambodia have special representation with diplomatic status. In Cairo the GDR has a Government Commissioner who has got the powers of an Ambassador Plenipotentiary. Consulates-General were exchanged between GDR and Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Syria, Tanzania and Yemen. Official trade representations are there in Algeria, Brazil, Finland, Guinea, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan and Uruguay. Mali has also joined it last year. Then, there are Trade Missions and so on and so forth from many other countries. We do not have anything; nothing at all and perhaps they are thinking of some footling little thing which might be more of an irritant than anything else.

GDR has her trade representation in New Delhi. We do not reciprocate even that gesture. We do not have a trade representation in Berlin. Even UK, France, Sweden, Belgium and Netherlands have found it necessary to have representation of their chamber of foreign trade. But we have, of course, nothing of that sort and I do not know what the Government has in mind.

Bonn is still trying its blackmail against some countries like Switzerland, Sweden and India. Against this we have got to fight. Because, the idea is quite clear. What they have in mind is quite clear from what appeared in a Big Money paper in the Federal Republic of Germany, one of the Springer Trust papers. The Springer Publication Unit have published dastardly articles against which the students in Berlin are demonstrating, led by a young man called Dutschki, and the whole of Berlin is in flames. One of these papers, *Die Welt*, reported the ruling party's foreign policy idea in these words:

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

"Bonn could not renounce the use of diplomatic and economic deterrents in the future when countries of the third world might try to use the Belgrade example as an alibi for also exchanging Ambassadors with East Berlin."

Even Switzerland is sought to be portrayed as a Communist country, if it dares to have diplomatic exchange with GDR. Against this, a newspaper of Zurich, *Volksrecht* wrote something which I quote :

"In recognizing foreign governments Switzerland has always based itself on the question as to whether they really exercise territorial rights over the territory of their state. Furthermore, it makes constant efforts, because of its policy of neutrality, to extend its relations universally. Nobody can dispute that the government of the GDR really exercises government power on its territory. This means that the prerequisites for recognition are present."

But in spite of that they are being threatened by Bonn as long as they are in a position to threaten.

India is the biggest Afro-Asian country. India is a country which professes non-alignment as a matter of principle which, she says, she cherishes. But our practice as regards relations with the GDR are at the lowest level in the group of non-aligned Afro-Asian countries.

They talk about improving the image of India abroad. Where? In which country, if in Afro-Asian countries there is an impression that India is so beholden to the mighty dollar? God knows what has happened to the self-respect of India that she treats a country in this discriminating fashion.

And the reason is quite obvious. It is fear of Bonn. Then, surely, all the brave talk about national integration and appearing before the world outside as an integrated country and all the rest of it would make not much sense. That is why one has to behave in foreign policy matters at least, where India had a better tradition in the past, differently. In foreign policy matters at least India should behave differently.

Why must we act out of fear? I have said it often in this House that if Gandhiji taught us anything, it was not non-violence which nobody really and truly is able to practise in real life but he taught us *abhaya*, fearlessness of whoever might stand up against us. If we have right on our side, we need not be afraid. But this Government is afraid. They are pusillanimous; they shake in their shoes and appear as if in fear and trembling because the mighty dollar is there. Therefore with the dollar-supported Mark doing some damage, we behave as they us to behave.

The Federal Republic of Germany is extracting a price from us. They are giving "aid" to us and they make a lot of song and dance about the Bonn "aid" to this country. The annual trade turnover is roughly of Rs. 1,000 million and involves a heavy deficit for us, to the extent of Rs. 700 million to Rs. 800 million a year. They have collaboration agreements which are so much liked by most members of the Cabinet which lead to all sorts of things like the Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed incident and that sort of absurdity. They have these collaboration agreements and economic influence is deliberately used to obstruct normalising of relations with the USSR. The correct attitude is shown by Yugoslavia, Burma and Ceylon, who have made the Bonn Republic capitulate and swallow the Hallstein nonsense. But we have not tried to do anything in that regard.

In spite of our economic contact with the two Germanies, we have a very adverse balance of trade with the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1961-62 the adverse balance amounted to Rs. 97,53,00,000; in 1965-66 the adverse balance rose to Rs. 1,18,74,00,000 and from June 1966 to February 1967 the adverse balance was Rs. 94,71,00,000.

On the contrary, the balance of trade with the GDR is favourable as far as we are concerned. In 1962-63 it was Rs. 57 lakhs in our favour; in 1964-65 it was Rs. 4 crores in our favour; in 1965-66 it was Rs. 69 lakhs in our favour and from June 1966 to February 1967 it was Rs. 7 lakhs in our favour.

India is a principal overseas trade part-

ner of the GDR. India was the biggest exhibitor at the Leipzig Fair. We have had a new long-term trade and payments agreement extended to 1968 as a result of an agreement signed in Berlin in November 1967. The GDR, in spite of being a highly advanced industrial country, is ready and willing and is showing its readiness by action to buy all sorts of things and at the present moment there is a very good possibility of our exporting railway wagons to the GDR as we are doing to the Soviet Union.

On account of all these things and so many other points which I need not expatiate, I feel that in all right minded thinking it does not stand to reason that we discriminate between the two Germanies. As I said earlier, I am not asking for us to have no relations with West Germany, much as I dislike it. I detest the ruling group in that country which is reviving fascism in a manner which is becoming patent in everyday news. But that is no reason for me to suggest to the Government that we have no relations at diplomatic level with Bonn. That reminds me that sometime ago a leader of the Jana Sangh, Mr. M. L. Sondhi—he does know a thing or two about international relations and there was a discussion held in this House on the 8th December, 1967 on Dr. Kiesinger's flight over Pakistan—occupied Kashmir—was terribly annoyed and very rightfully annoyed and he referred to a book by Franz Josef Strauss, called *The Grand Design—A European Solution to German Reunification*, which he quoted in regard to the Hallstein Doctrine, being what it is, and then he said angrily to the Prime Minister :

“May I ask whether it is not a fact that the West Germans provide music for the Government of India and for the city of Delhi while military, diplomatic and strategic support is being promised and provided to Pakistani revanchists and *Jehadists*? Does the Prime Minister now consider that the German action has the real purpose of forcing India to acquiesce in Pakistani aggression by pressuring India to accept a certain international settlement which is in the making and of which we are getting some straws in the wind? May

I ask pointedly why the External Affairs Ministry did not inquire as to what are the guarantees of German neutrality on the Kashmir question? May I ask why is India tied down to Hallstein doctrine? May I ask, finally why was the Indian High Commissioner in no hurry to lodge a protest?”

The German Democratic Republic was the first foreign country to stand by India when India had trouble with China in October/November, 1962. The German Democratic Republic is pursuing the really creative traditions of Germany; Germany, the land of Marx and Engels; Germany, the land of the great Indologists, and a country which, after all the sufferings and agencies of two World Wars is now trying to build socialism.

I submit that my Resolutions should be accepted by Government because I want to ask : Will India fence herself away from contact with this superb new phenomenon, the socialism being built with characteristic thoroughness by the German people, the people to whom belong Marx and Engels? Are we to make friends with a Germany reborn, ready and able to build on the foundations of peace and human happiness or are we merely to hang on to the coat-tails of the revanchists, neo-imperialists and neo-Nazis of Bonn? That is a question which we have to answer.

Let Government come forward and say that far too long we have dallied with this question. What Jawaharlal Nehru said in August, 1961 remains to be redeemed—here in 1968. I suggest that the House do accept this Resolution and Government acts accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“This House is of opinion that the Government of India should accord immediately full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic.”

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye has given an amendment. I have gone through it. For the benefit of the House, I read it :

“After the word ‘this House’ delete the rest and insert the following :

“This House being of the view that all existing regimes throughout the world, no matter what their ideologi-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

cal complexion and the character of their economic system be, should be recognised and full diplomatic relations established with them all, directs the Government of India to accord full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic also."

Apart from being time-barred, I must make it very clear that this preamble completely changes the character of the Resolution itself. If we tag this to the Resolution before the House, it means that, simultaneously, Government will have to make up its mind not only with regard to Israel—perhaps, that is in your mind—but also to Taiwan or South Africa. This is the most incongruous amendment. Therefore, as it is drafted, it is out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : कैसे यह आउट आफ आर्डर हो गया ? उसमें कोई असंगति नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It widens the scope of the Resolution. Completely, it changes its context, It is completely out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे नियम बने हुए हैं और आप हमें बतलायें कि आखिर किस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप इसे आउट आफ आर्डर करार दे रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to argue with you. I have given a serious thought to it.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अलग नीति का सवाल है । कोई देश हमारे साथ लड़ाई करेगा तो उसके साथ रिश्ते तो टूटेंगे ही लेकिन बाकी देशों के साथ तो रिश्ता हो ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will point out. Apart from it. I will read the general rule relating to amendments :

"An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed."

What is the scope of the motion ? As you have said in the preamble, whatever

be the ideological thing or the economic system or the political system, if you tag this on as a preamble to the main resolution, then the purpose of the main resolution is completely lost sight of. It is not relevant at all. This is my view.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रस्ताव इस सिद्धांत पर आधारित है, वरना सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is no question. He has made his position very clear. He has pin-pointed the attention of the Government so far as recognition of GDR is concerned and he has confined his argument to that. The resolution also has that as the main purpose to serve. If we tag this on, then it will certainly widen the scope by the preamble. Therefore I rule it out of order.

Mr. Amrit Nahata are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

"That is the resolution :—

add at the end—

'disregarding the outmoded Halstein doctrine.'" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

'in consonance with the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's admission of the existence of two Germanies.'" (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, the two amendments and the Resolution are before the House.

How much time will the hon. Minister need for his reply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Not more than  
10 minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You require  
10 minutes to dispose this of ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब प्रथम जब हम जर्मन समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं, मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं नहीं जानता यह ऐतिहासिक आकस्मिकता है या क्या है, लेकिन कल सारा विश्व एक ऐसे महान दृष्टा, विचारक और दार्शनिक की 150वीं जयन्ती मना रहा है जिसने मानव विचार में एक क्रान्ति पैदा की, जिसने बतलाया कि न केवल प्रकृति बल्कि मनुष्य समाज भी कुछ निश्चित नियमों से चलता है, संचालित होता है, और मैं भी अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि उस महान मनीषी, दार्शनिक और विचारक कार्ल मार्क्स के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करूँ ।

यह सही है कि जर्मनी एक महान राष्ट्र है, यह मार्क्स और हेगल का राष्ट्र है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि जर्मनी में हिटलर भी पैदा हुआ था, जिस ने सारी मानवता के चेहरे पर एक कलंक पोत दिया था । इसलिये जब हम जर्मनी की मानवता की बात करते हैं तब यह नहीं भूल सकते कि आज वह जर्मनी दो देशों में विभाजित है । दोनों में अलग-अलग व्यवस्थायें हैं । चाहे कोई किनना ही क्यों न चाहे कि जर्मनी एक बने, लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि दो जर्मनी आज इस विश्व की एक यथार्थता हैं, एक सच्चाई है, एक हकीकत है । और इसलिए मैं इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के उस वक्तव्य की ओर जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि दो अलग-अलग जर्मनी इतिहास की एक वास्तविकता है, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है । यदि हम इस बात से शुरू करते हैं कि दोनों जर्मन राष्ट्र एक यथार्थता हैं, वास्तविकता हैं, दोनों अस्तित्व रखते हैं

अपना, तो इस का तार्किक परिणाम यह निकलता है कि हम दोनों जर्मनियों के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें, दोनों जर्मनियों को एक समान हम समझें और दोनों के साथ हमारे समान सम्बन्ध हों ।

यद्यपि पश्चिम जर्मनी में ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हो रही हैं, जिन्हें हम पसन्द नहीं करते, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि हम पश्चिम जर्मनी से अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लें, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूँगा कि पूर्व जर्मनी से भी हम कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें । यह एक बड़ी विडम्बना है कि उस पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ तो हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध हैं जहाँ वापस एक बार फिर फासिस्ट ताकतें सिर उठा रही हैं, फिर से वहाँ एक प्रकार से वापस ऐसी व्यवस्था कायम की जा रही है जो फौजीकरण, शस्त्रीकरण के आधार पर जिन्दा है, जहाँ हर सरकारी अधिकारी और उच्च से उच्च अधिकारी, हिटलर की पार्टी में और हिटलर के अपराधों में साक्षीदार थे । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे पश्चिम जर्मनी के ल्यूबके हों, चाहे किर्सिगर हों, वह बराबर हिटलर के तमाम अत्याचारों में साक्षीदार थे, जिन से आज मानवता का सर झुका हुआ है । अब एक हवाई जहाज के ग्रैंडरग्राउंड हैंगर का पता चला है पश्चिमी जर्मनी में जिस में मजदूरों को लेजा कर बन्द कर दिया गया था, और वह वहाँ से जिन्दा वापस नहीं आये थे । उस हवाई जहाज के इनचार्ज किर्सिगर साहब थे, जो हमारे यहाँ आये थे, और कहा गया कि काश्मीर के सवाल पर वह हिन्दुस्तान के और पाकिस्तान के बीच तटस्थ हैं, लेकिन जब वह पाकिस्तान गये तो वह उस इलाके पर उड़े जिस पर पाकिस्तान ने गैर-कानूनी कब्जा कर रक्खा है । उस इलाके पर उन का हवाई जहाज उड़ा और उन्होंने उस इलाके का हवाई दौरा किया । जब किर्सिगर साहब से पूछा गया कि वह वहाँ क्यों गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि उनका पाइलट और पाकिस्तानी सरकार हवाई जहाज को



### [श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

उधर से ले गये थे, उन्हें पता नहीं था। जब कभी इस प्रकार की बातें होती हैं और वेस्ट जर्मनी से पूछा जाता है कि वह पाकिस्तान को क्यों हथियार बन्द कर रहे हैं, शस्त्रास्त्र दे रहे हैं, तब वह कहते हैं कि हमें पता नहीं, प्राइवेट कम्पनियां हैं जो हथियार बेचती हैं, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

इतना ही नहीं पश्चिम जर्मनी के ऐटलसों में और किताबों में उन के नक्शों में काश्मीर को बराबर लगातार स्वतंत्र राज्य बतलाया गया है, भारत का अभिन्न अंग नहीं बतलाया गया। पहले भी मैं इस सदन के सामने पेश कर चुका हूँ और आज भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ वह नक्शे और ऐटलस जो पश्चिमी जर्मनी में छपे हैं, और जिन में काश्मीर को स्वतंत्र राज्य बतलाया गया है। एक बार तो यह कहा गया कि यह नक्शे तो पहले से चल रहे हैं। यह सही है कि एक हरम ऐटलस है जो म्युनिख, फ्रैंकफर्ट, बरलिन और हेमबर्ग से छपा है, जिस में काश्मीर को स्वतंत्र राज्य बतलाया गया है, वह 1963 में छपा था। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह पुराना है, लेकिन दूसरा नक्शा ओबेरसीज जर्नल में छपा है जो कि वेस्ट जर्मनी में छपता है, वह मार्च 1967 का है। केवल एक साल पुराना है। उसमें भी काश्मीर को स्वतंत्र बतलाया गया है। दूसरी मँगजीन निकलती है इंडो-एशिया मँगजीन, अक्टूबर 1967 की छपी है, यानी मुस्किल से छः या सात महीने पहले का इश्यू है। उस में काश्मीर को स्वतंत्र राज्य बतलाया गया है। यह जर्नल वही है जो इंग्लैंड में बेचे जाते हैं और उनमें यह ऐटलस हैं। वहाँ की सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी से अपने आप को बरी नहीं कर सकती। उस राष्ट्र के साथ जो काश्मीर को स्वतंत्र मानता है, भारत का अभिन्न अंग नहीं मानता है, उन के साथ तो हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध हैं, लेकिन पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ, जिसने हमेशा इस बात का समर्थन किया है और इस बात की घोषणा

की है कि काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है, जिसने भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय या भारत-चीन युद्ध के समय भारत का साथ दिया है, जिस का व्यापार हमारे देश के साथ लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं, यह एक बहुत ही सेवजनक बात है।

जिस चीज की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, और जो मैंने अपने संशीघर्ष में कही है, वह है कि यदि हेल्स्टाइन सिद्धान्त के अनुसूचक कोई राष्ट्र कहे कि आप इस देश को मान्यता दें और इस देश को मान्यता न दें तो यह निश्चित ही हमारे आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप है। हम किस राष्ट्र के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें और किस राष्ट्र के साथ न स्थापित करें यह हमारा अपना मामला है। हमें वह कभी बदलित नहीं करेंगे कि दुनिया का कोई दूसरा देश हमें यह डिवेक्षण दे और कहे कि अगर हम फलां देश के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करेंगे तो वह हमें से सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेगा। इस तरह की धमकी और इस प्रकार का अपने आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप हम बदलित नहीं करेंगे। हेल्स्टाइन डाक्ट्रिन मर चुकी है। वह यह बात कहते ज़रूर हैं कि सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेंगे लेकिन उन का स्वार्थ इस बात में है, उनका हित इस में है कि वह भारत से अपने सम्बन्ध कायम रखें। चूंकि भारत का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में महत्व है, भारत सारी दुनिया में एक नैतिक स्थान रखता है, इसलिए वह यह अवश्य चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार पूर्वी जर्मनी से अपना सम्बन्ध न जोड़े। लेकिन मैं आपकी यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ अपना सम्बन्ध स्थापित करेंगे, तो इसका कतई भय नहीं है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी हम से अपना सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेगा। वह ऐसा करने नहीं आ रहा है।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि

दलील एक यह दी जाती है कि वह राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य नहीं है इसलिए हम उस के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध कैसे जोड़ सकते हैं। इस सिद्धांत को हम ने आज तक नहीं माना है। कोई देश राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य है या नहीं है, यह प्रमाण नहीं हो सकता हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी भी तो राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक शर्मा (बाराबंकी) : चीन भी नहीं है।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : चीन को छोड़िये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : क्यों छोड़िये ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी भी राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य नहीं है, लेकिन उसके साथ हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हैं। इसलिए यह कोई दलील नहीं है कि चूंकि पूर्वी जर्मनी राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य नहीं है, इसलिये हम उस के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं कर सकते।

यह भी दलील दी गई है कि यह मामला पेचीदा है, इसलिए इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा। इसमें कोई पेचीदगी नहीं है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किस ने यह दलील दी है ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मुझे क्षमा किया जाये, ये दोनों बातें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह मामला बहुत पेचीदा है, इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सिर्फ एक पेचीदगी है—हमें डर है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी नाराज हो जायेगा। इसके अलावा कोई पेचीदगी नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल सीधी बात है कि हमें पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ कूटनीतिक

सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिये और हाल्स्टाइन डॉक्ट्रिन को ठुकरा देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना संशोधन पेश करता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed most distressed at the fact that I have to disagree with my very dear friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He is a loveable man, although I must admit that I cannot get myself to agree with almost anything that he says.

The recognition of the German Democratic Republic has been justified on many ground, some of political expediency and other of trade, a smattering of history, a statement made by a Jan Sangh Member, namely Shri M. L. Sondhi, and indeed a map that was produced somewhere. I cannot find these argument for the justification of recognising a particular country. I would like to draw the attention of my hon. friend to certain maps that have been printed in this country. Would he, therefore, suggest that we should either put out or not recognise ourselves?

Today, you are going to hear a spate of arguments on why the Government of German Democratic Republic should or should not be recognised, arguments which will descend to the level of providing analogies that do not apply or comparisons that do not conform. You will hear sooner or later Viet Nam being mentioned or Korea and a host of other countries including Israel and Formosa.

But the real fact of the matter is that the German problem is quite unique, without parallel in contemporary history. Therefore, I find that I should give a certain background of the history of Germany, even though it will be very sketchy, over the last fifty years. The Germans more than any other race are a united people, proud of their heritage and culture, and even though they have been misguided into two wars, they have preserved their identity and indeed their sanity, with the minimum recrimination for the fatal leadership that dragged them through two devastating wars, because they believed in the integrity of their nation and the greater glory of their Fatherland.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

After the disastrous treaty of Versailles, parts of Germany were ceded to neighbours, which ultimately provoked and caused German national resurgence. Even the areas, that were ceded to France opted back for Germany, in spite of the superb quality of French wives and women, not to speak of their perfumes. Such a nation was invaded on many sides at the fag end of World War II, but the Allies were wise on this occasion and did not repeat the blunders of Versailles. At Potsdam in 1945, they agreed "that during the period of occupation, Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit."

Accordingly, in the joint administration of Germany upto 1949, the Four Power Agreements that Governed Germany jointly occupied and administered the country as one political unit, but the Soviets violated these agreements and created within the area under their jurisdiction a communist dictatorship. Frustrated that they could not bring about the reunification of Germany, the Western Powers terminated the occupation and signed a peace treaty and created the Federal Republic of Germany, which in turn enacted a basic law, pending the writing of a constitution, which clearly stated that it was acting on behalf of even those Germans to whom participation was denied, and that the 17 million Germans living under Soviet dictatorship against their will shall also possess full civil rights in the Federal Republic of Germany.

If the nefarious Berlin Blockade failed, it was not because of efficiency of American airmen and the airlift, but because the Germans would not allow a link with the rest of their people in West Germany to be lost for ever. Thereafter, Soviet intentions began to unfold themselves, revealing a drama of attitudes and methods. The entire issue of German reunification was mixed up with the question of European security, with the West on the one hand maintaining that it was necessary to reunify the country in order to preserve European security and the Soviets on the other, demanding a chunk of Germany for the price of European security.

I will not take you into the tiresome and frustrating details and negotiations

that led up to the conferences in London and Paris, finally culminating in the Summit at Geneva in 1955 when a joint directive was issued. I will quote to you the Geneva directive which reads :

"The Heads of Government"—

this is a directive in which the Soviets also participated—

"recognising their common responsibility for the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany, have agreed that the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security".

What followed the Geneva directive is common knowledge indeed. Soviets interpreted the 'reunification of Germany' and the 'national interests of Germany' and the 'interests of European security' as being a formation of two German States. As a matter of fact, Mr. Khrushchev, when he visited Paris in 1956 admitted to the then French Prime Minister, Mollet, that he would rather see 17 million Germans in the Soviet bloc than 70 million Germans in a neutral Germany. Well, 17 million Germans are still in Soviet bloc, but that does not mean that we must connive at it.

During the years 1949—61, 3½ million Germans from east moved to the west and sought asylum in west Germany. This truly represents the feelings of unity that the German people have, and yet the same people are supposed to be living in a 'democratic republic'. As long as the Soviets keep using teese words, I supposed that even in this Parliament, they will find some currency. But here were people who were leaving a 'democratic republic' not in thousands, not in a million, but 3½ millions of them left. While the Western Powers through the Marshall Plan pumped into the German economy \$ 1333 million, the Soviets plundered, under the name of war reparations, \$ 6,000 million worth of machines, manufactures and commodities.

It is only the death of Stalin that put an end to this plunder.

Fed up, tired, oppressed, the East Germans revolted against this foreign domination only to find that their puppet German Government 'popularly' elected with 99 per cent of the popular vote using Soviet tanks manned by the Soviet Army crushing the German people. Three years later this pattern was to be repeated in Poland and Hungary.

But the barbarities and the brutalities of the ages pale into insignificance when, in defiance of moral law and complete disregard of civilised behaviour and total contempt for human dignity, the Soviets built that most monstrous of monuments against the freedom of man—the Berlin Wall. Free man build walls to protect themselves against intruders, for shelter. This type of wall is only built for jails, to stop East Germans from escaping to freedom. Even so, 24,000 of them risked their lives to escape from the prison that you want to be recognised.

If the Government of India believes in the reunification of Germany, to recognise the German Democratic Republic would merely compound felony. In any case recognise whom? Are we recognising the separate identity of the East Germans and give a separate identity to these people who wish to reunite with their brethren in the west? Or, are we recognising a coterie of gangsters, German stooges of Soviet masters, supported by Soviet tanks? Is it necessary to recognise Moscow twice—once in Moscow and another time in East Germany?

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA  
(Chittorgarh): Why not?

SHRI PILOO MODY: In that case we should do it three times. It is indeed a great sorrow that a part of Germany is under foreign domination; it is a great sorrow that 17 million.

East Germans are under colonial rule and do not enjoy the blessings of freedom. But this is an internal problem and we can extend what sympathy we can and lend our moral support. But we cannot interfere.

So, I warn you and the House that we must develop the capacity to think dispassionately of problems and resist the temptation of submitting to ideological

weaknesses and clever arguments and irrelevant analogies. Otherwise, we shall never earn for ourselves the reputation for responsible leadership or moral authority. Imagine for a moment that the Chinese who occupy 47,000 sq. miles of our territory set up a puppet Government in that area and imagine for a while that West Germany or for that matter any other country were to recognise that Government, what a preposterous position it would be. This is precisely the position of Germany in the context of world history. Let us not fish in the troubled waters of European politics and let us not upset the delicate equilibrium of European security. More than any other races the Germans believe in one nation and they have but one dream and that dream reunification of Germany. We have enough problems of our own; let us not create problems for others.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA  
(Secundrabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we just heard a very eloquent speech on the evils of communism. I would humbly request the hon. Member to use the very same arguments in the case of Viet Nam or Korea. He talked about three and a half million people going to West Germany in spite of the Berlin wall that has been created to stop them. What about the millions who are infiltrating from North Viet Nam to South Viet Nam through the wall not of cement and brick but a wall of steel created by the United States with an expenditure of 30,000 million dollars? Therefore, it is not a question of what ideology that particular country holds.

I am not going to condemn West Germany because of a particular type of ideology it has. It is her affair. If she wants Fascist rule or communist rule, it is the people's choice as long as that choice is free. But the point with us is, if you would recognise a country, why do you do it? Are there certain set of rules like the rules which Mr. Madhu Limaye quotes every day, and if things come within those rules, you would recognise or you do not recognise? If you recognise, it is done in the best interests of your country. I maintain, whatever the reason for our not recognising it so far, and I do not agree with Mr. Mukerjee

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

that it was due to fear. After the world war, the conflict and the cold war between east and west were very, very acute and any little step would have made quite a difference. And therefore, hoping that one day the two Germanys will unite and come to some agreement, we kept out so that the trouble there should be at the minimum, but later on in practice, we acted in a different way.

16.58 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

We acted as far as possible to behave with East Germany as if it is already a recognised country; It should now be formalised and that, I maintain, would be the correct step. What is the attitude of East Germany towards us, and what is the attitude of West Germany towards us? I am not thinking of the forms of Governments that exist there. West Germany has been supplying arms openly and secretly to Pakistan and every time when our interest was involved, she took a stand which was more or less hostile to us. East Germany, on the other hand, has always been friendly; her methods of co-operation and aid are on the basis of trade and however much the amount that comes from the west in millions and millions of dollars, it is the quality of the aid that is much more important. I believe that the aid we get through trade with Soviet Union and East Germany, which they are following, is in the best interests of the country, and the aid which consists of just throwing dollars so that it could act as a pressure is really not in our interest. The sooner this type of aid is stopped, the better it is for our country.

Therefore, it seems rather strange that a country that is friendly with us, we hesitate to recognise, and the country that is hostile to us, we ran and recognise it. Some people think, we were influenced by the threat, that if East Germany is recognised, the other Germany would break off diplomatic relations. That is not true. In fact, when we took that step long ago, this threat was not there. This threat of West Germany came much later. Many countries have defied that, and West Germany

had to yield, as Prof. Mukerjee has pointed out.

I would not like to link up Formosa, Israel and other countries with this question. This has to be dealt with on its merits. I personally feel that the Government of India should make its policy clear. It is high time that we put in a formal way what we are doing in practice. I wanted postponement of this debate in the beginning, because it is such an important matter that only the Prime Minister can take a decision on this question. I hope Mr. Bhagat will convey to her the feeling of the House. I would press the Government of India to revise its views and accord formal recognition to East Germany.

17.00 hrs.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैंने अभी श्री पीलू मोदी का भाषण सुना जिन्होंने इस बात का विरोध किया कि दोनों देशों की मान्यता की बात उठे। जो दूसरा महायुद्ध हुआ उसने इस दुनियां को एक बड़ी गलत देन दी है, और वह है भारत और पाकिस्तान का निर्माण, वह है पूर्वी जर्मनी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी का दो टुकड़ों में बांटा जाना, साथ ही साथ इजराइल, फारमोसा, उत्तर तथा दक्षिण कोरिया और वियतनाम। वह सारी चीजें, जो आज दुनियां में मौजूद हैं। यदि श्री पीलू मोदी को एकता के भावना के बारे में सचमुच पूछा जाय, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह देश एक हो जायें, और यह सब से अच्छी चीज होगी, लेकिन चूंकि वस्तुस्थिति यह बन चुकी है, ऐसा लगता है कि निकट भविष्य में जो भी विभक्त देश हैं वह अभी जल्दी एक होने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिए जो भी बुद्धिमान भावमी है वह वस्तुस्थिति को देखते हुए यही कहेगा कि जो भी इस तरह के राष्ट्र बन गये हैं भारत सरकार उनको मान्यता दे। उनको मान्यता न देकर वह कोई बुद्धिमानी का काम नहीं करेगा।

में कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार बार बार दिल लगाव की नीति की दुहाई देती है, लेकिन दरअसल उसकी नीति दिल लगाव की नहीं है। उसकी नीति भय वाली है, और इस तरह से भय वाली है कि कभी रूस को खुश करने के लिये कोई काम करता है और कभी अमरीका को खुश करने के लिये कोई काम करता है। जब पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता देने का प्रश्न उठता है तब इस से इन्कार करके वह अमरीका को खुश करना चाहता है। अरब जब फारमोसा को मान्यता देने का प्रश्न उठता है तब वह रूस को खुश करना चाहता है। दरअसल उसकी कोई स्वतन्त्र नीति है नहीं। अगर स्वतन्त्र नीति होती तो आज तक इन देशों को मान्यता देने का सवाल पीछे न पड़ा होता। वह बहुत पहले ही ब्याप्त हो गया होता क्योंकि वस्तुस्थिति यह है और पूर्वी जर्मनी के अस्तित्व से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। हम चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं, यह प्रश्न नहीं है। हम उसकी विचारधारा को मानते हैं या नहीं, यह प्रश्न नहीं है क्योंकि जो स्वतन्त्र देश होंगे उनमें से किसी की विचारधारा हम से मिलेगी और किसी की विपरीत होगी। कुछ मुद्दे उठेंगे तो किसी मुद्दे पर हम और वह सहमत होंगे और किसी मुद्दे पर एक दूसरे का विरोध करेंगे। लेकिन यह चीज मान्यता के रास्ते में नहीं आनी चाहिये। मान्यता के लिये एक सीधा और साफ सिद्धान्त होना चाहिये कि अगर कोई देश ऐसा है जहां पर एक ठोस सरकार चल रही है, मजबूत सरकार चल रही है और काफी अरसे से चल रही है, तो सरकार को आखिरी मूंद कर उसको मान्यता दे देनी चाहिये। जब भारत सरकार इस काम को करेगी तब सचमुच दिल लगाव की नीति चरितार्थ होगी और लोग यह समझेंगे कि सचमुच इस देश की दिल लगाने की नीति है, तथा उसने जो अपनी नीति बनाई है उसके कार्यान्वयन में कहीं पर कोई पक्षपात और भेद-भाव नहीं है, किसी तरह की मन में कोई निराशा और डर नहीं है।

मानलिया: अब तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ तो उसके लिये यह तक नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये कि अब भी उसको उसी तरह से चलते रहना चाहिये, बल्कि जो गलती हुई है उसको अब ठीक कर लेना चाहिये। जो जो भी देश ऐसे हैं जो वस्तुस्थिति के तौर पर हमारे सामने हैं, अस्तित्व में हैं, तो उनको हमें मान्यता दे देनी चाहिये। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पूर्वी जर्मनी या फारमोसा या इजराइल में वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वहां सरकारें चल रही हैं। यही नहीं, रूस ने इजराइल को सबसे पहले मान्यता दी। तब फिर भारत सरकार क्यों हिचकती है उसको मान्यता देने में।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसमें किसका डर था। जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसीलिये तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। अच्छा किया कि आपने छेड़ दिया। इजराइल को आपने इसलिये मान्यता नहीं दी क्योंकि रूस के साथ अब थोड़ा सा सम्बन्ध बिगड़ गया है। सबसे पहले रूस ने उसको मान्यता दी थी लेकिन यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक के साथ जो रूस के गहरे सम्बन्ध हैं उनको लेकर अब इजराइल के साथ उसके अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं। भारत सरकार इसलिये इजराइल को मान्यता नहीं दे पायेगी कि रूस उससे परेशान हो जाता है। अब चूंकि फारमोसा और इजराइल को आप मान्यता नहीं देते और अमरीका इससे परेशान हो जाता है इसलिये उसको खुश करने के लिये आप पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता नहीं देते। इस तरह पर हम चल रहे हैं लेकिन यह नीति भारत के लिये उचित नहीं है, यह नीति हमारी स्वतन्त्रता के लिये ठीक नहीं है और दिल लगाव की जो नीति भारत सरकार अपनाती है, यह उसके लिये मौजूद नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी देश दूसरे महायुद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप आये हैं सामने, और वह अस्तित्व में हैं, उनको मान्यता देने में ही बुद्धिमानी है और इसमें देर

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

नहीं लगानी चाहिये। जब हम चीन जैसे देश से कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध रख सकते हैं उसको मान्यता दे सकते हैं, जो आक्रामक है, जिसने हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है, तब मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि हम पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता क्यों न दें या दूसरे देशों को मान्यता क्यों न दें। मैं भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वह वस्तुस्थिति को समझे और जो भूल उससे हुई है उसको खत्म करे तथा जो देश अस्तित्व में हैं उनको मान्यता दे तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करे।

SHRI K. R. GANESH (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Professor H. N. Mukerjee and I congratulate him for bringing this resolution at this timely situation. I say timely because, as one of the previous speakers has mentioned, the world is celebrating the 150th anniversary of Karl Marx one of the greatest teachers of mankind and a philosopher who had shown that the world can be changed and man can create a new society by his own efforts. I take the name of this great teacher because his philosophy and his economic interpretation of history is being creatively worked out in the German Democratic Republic.

In the German Democratic Republic today a situation has come into being where the German Democratic Republic has shown great industrial growth, has adopted a socialist constitution and has been able to establish itself as a great industrial power in Europe.

On the contrary, the Federal German Republic, in spite of the initial economic growth, is today facing an economic crisis. The student upsurge in West Germany shows the vulnerability of the political system of West Germany. The victory of the extreme right wing neo-Nazi party in one of the regions of West Germany shows that even after twenty years the soil of West Germany is still ready to take some of the fascist theories that Hitler preached.

We know that West Germany has been hostile to India whenever the interest of this nation was at stake. Whether it is the question of supplying armaments to

Pakistan, whether it is the question of producing maps which show Kashmir as an independent State, which affects the national interest of this country, whether it is the question of trade with China, West Germany has been hostile to India. Also, on international question, whether it is Rhodesia or the Israeli aggression on the Arab people, or the Pakistani aggression, or the apartheid policy of South Africa, West Germany has always taken a stand in favour of colonialism, racialism, aggression and war.

The two German States are a reality and a fact of history. There are two political systems and two ideologies in the two German States. Now if we base our policy on this reasoning that the recognition of the German Democratic Republic will retard the process of unification of the German nation, I think we are living in an illusory world because the two German nations is a fact of history and a reality and even the two power blocs are not in a position to influence the bringing of the two German States together.

As has been pointed out here the Hallstein doctrine is dead, is in shambles and, there are countries like Burma, Ceylon, Yugoslavia and Rumania which have recognised both Germanys and the West German Government has not been able to do anything with these governments. We are a very vast and big country and we do not want any interference in our internal affairs. But the very concept of the Hallstein doctrine means interference in the internal affairs of another country.

GDR has been a friendly nation and we have cultural economic and friendly ties with GDR. GDR has supported this country at every critical period of our national history, whether it was the aggression of China or Pakistan. On international matters our policy corresponds to the policy that is being pursued by GDR, like peaceful co-existence, outlawing war, achievement of world peace and nuclear disarmament.

It was very interesting to hear a cold war speech by one of the hon. Members of this House at a time when cold war seems to have become an obsolete instrument in international affairs, at a time when the two power blocs are coming together. At such

a time, in this hon. House in which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru propounded his international policies, to hear a cold war speech from one of the hon. Members indicates that in this country there are persons who want to live in the past, there are persons who are more loyal than the King.

It has been said that there are Soviet tanks in Germany. I would like to mention this : in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, in Poland are there Soviet tanks that are moving about ? The people of those countries after having established a Socialist State, want to liberalise Socialism that they have built up want to democratise the system they have built up so that they may have a society in which the largest number of people can participate.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the passionate plea that Professor Hiren Mukerjee has made for the recognition of GDR, but I fail to appreciate the strong language that he has used against President Leubke and Chancellor Keisinger of West Germany. After all, we have friendly relations with West Germany. If somebody attacked in the same way even Ayub, who is the head of our enemy country, Professor Mukerjee would have protested. He is a very senior and sober Member of the House and, therefore, I did not expect that kind of language from him for the leaders of a country which is friendly and who recently visited us.

The question is that we should recognise the GDR. GDR is a fact of history; it is a fact of life. It is a reality. It does exist. How it came into existence, that is past history—I need not go into that. But it is a fact of life and we must accept it. Therefore I do not see any reason why any country, whether it is a West Germany or anybody else, should pressurise us that we should not recognise the GDR. We should recognise it so long as it exists.

Today Germany stands divided. Today Korea stands divided. Today Vietnam stands divided. Today India stands divided. I do hope that a time will come when Germany will become one, when Korea will become one, when Vietnam will become one and when India will become

one ; but so long as they remain separate let us recognise them. I do not see any reason why we should not.

But then the question is of the policy you want to pursue. Shri Hiren Mukerjee talked of an independent foreign policy. I fully endorse it. I stand for it. But I do not understand his obsession with non-alignment. What is this non-alignment ?

**AN HON. MEMBER** : It is independence.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** : It is not independence. Every country has to be aligned and non-aligned at the same time. In life as it is, every individual has certain friends, certain enemies and then there are others about whose he is not bothered. Similarly, every country has to be friendly with some and inimical with some, whether they like it or do not like it, and it has to be indifferent or neutral about others.

Take, for example, the classic example of the UAR. UAR, you say, is a non-aligned country ; but UAR has military pacts with Iraq and Syria and otherwise it says that it is non-aligned. Of course, I do want that India should be non-aligned as between the USA and the USSR, but I cannot understand how India can be non-aligned in our dispute with Pakistan. How can we be non-aligned when we are fighting with China and Pakistan ? China and Pakistan are allies, As against China and Pakistan we have to have allies : we have to be aligned. But where our interests do not directly come in, we must try to be non-aligned.

Non-alignment is not a Veda *vakya* ; it is not a principle, it is a policy. Just now hon. Shri Ganesh was saying that we should not talk of the past, that we should not live in the past. Then why should we go on harping on Pandit Nehru ? Whether Pandit Nehru was good or bad, I do not want to say anything about him. But he has gone and the situation in which he propounded certain policies has also changed. The whole country is suffering from the policies that he propounded.

Therefore today the time has come when we must rethink. We are a dynamic people ; we are not a static people. We have to develop and change policies accord-



[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

ing to the needs of the country and according to the needs of the situation. Therefore let us not harp on what Pandit Nehru said or did not say. We have to formulate a policy which suits the country today.

Today I feel that there is no reason why we should not accept the GDR. But it has been said that we should do it because West Germany has done this or that, because West Germany has provided arms to Pakistan or because West Germany has published a map in which Kashmir has been shown as an independent country. May I ask : If you can have full diplomatic relations with Pakistan which wants to grab Kashmir and which is using arms from Germany, America or China to beat us, why not have diplomatic relations with those countries which at least are not fighting with us ? We have diplomatic relations even with Communist China which has been attacking and maligning us everyday. ...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Nobody said that diplomatic relations with West Germany should be broken off.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That is no argument then. You argue why should we have relations with G. D. R. Why argue whether West Germany has done this or that ? We should not bother about the political system that a country has. The people have a right to have their own political system. So far as political system in East Germany is concerned—I have not been to East Germany—I had an opportunity to go to East Berlin for a day and I could see the difference between the socialist system and the free system. It was just like going from a marriage ceremony into a condolence meeting. There is a contrast between West Berlin and East Berlin. They present the best examples of what a free system of economy and a regimented economy can be to a people. Therefore, don't go into whether it is regimented system or not. I want that we should have full relations with G. D. R. because it is a fact of history and it is a fact of life. It is a separate country and so long as it exists, we must recognise it.

Once you accept this principle, I ask : How can you deny full diplomatic recogni-

tion to Israel or to Taiwan ? Israel is as much a fact of life as East Germany and Taiwan is as much a fact of life as East Germany. Now, about Israel, we say that U. A. R. or the Arab countries will get angry. If we are opposed to West Germany dictating to us not to have relations with East Germany, if we are opposed to Hallstein doctrine, we have to be equally hostile, equally critical of Arab dictation, and we must condemn pressure tactics of U. A. R. or the Arab countries.

So far as the question of recognition is concerned, it has been argued that a number of countries recognise both East Germany and West Germany—there are 5 or 10 such countries. But there are more than fifty countries which have full diplomatic relation with both, Israel and U. A. R. If so many countries can have full relation with both, why can't we have full diplomatic relations with both these countries ? You cannot have double standards. We should see whether our interests demand it or not. Even if our interests do not demand it and if the country is there, we must recognise it. We should not treat any country as untouchable unless basic moral issues are involved as in the case of South Africa.

So far as Israel is concerned, our interests do very much demand it. It is a very important country. It is the most advanced country in West Asia. It has developed in so many ways. Its progress will be very much helpful to us. In this West Asia, Pan Islamic bigotry and fanaticism, is taking the better of people's sanity. Anything can happen there because they are playing the game of Pakistan. We should have dependable friends in West Asia and the only dependable friend that India can have for many years to come is Israel. Therefore, I suggest that we have full relations with G. D. R., so also with Israel and so also with Taiwan. Taiwan is a big country with 13 million population and it occupies a very strategic position. It can provide a better window on Communist China than any other place. Therefore, even if you want to have information about Communist China, even then the relations with Taiwan will help us. From there, we can get the most reliable information.

So, my submission is that in international relations, in the matter of foreign policy, let us give up obsession with ideologies. Let us not be whimsical; let us get rid of whims and fancies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which formulated the foreign policy. Let us have a foreign policy which is rational and at the same time, national. It should be both rational and national. It should care for the country's interests. In international relations, let us not allow our ideological obsessions or ideological predilections to take the better of us : let us act as patriots.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee and I fully support it.

The one dissenting voice that we have heard today, in this House, is the voice of Mr. Piloo Mody. It is a lonely voice. It sounded very pathetic also. I have never seen him so illogical and inconsistent in his arguments as I have seen him today.

Sir, he started by saying, 'Are we guided by political expediency or trade considerations?' He ruled out both. But as he went on saying things, though he did not spell out on what considerations he was talking about, he sounded as if he is basing all his arguments on ethical grounds. But, Sir, the arguments that he advanced, are solely guided by the obsession he has for Communism and nothing else.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I have no use for it.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** If that is taken away from his mind, I am sure he will agree with the resolution as moved by Shri Mukerjee. For example, he referred to the Geneva directive. I can remind him about the Geneva accord with regard to Viet Nam. He condemned Russia and other countries that they did not come forward with the Elections and all that, but, in the Geneva Accord of the same year—I think it was in 1954—it was specifically mentioned that under international supervision there should be an election in 1956. But the Diem regime in South Viet Nam did not accept it, and the Americans also supported them. If that question is posed to hon. Shri Piloo Mody, I do not know what answer

he is going to give. So, he is solely guided by his obsession with Communism and not a sort of objective approach to the problem.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I have armed myself against irrelevance.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** Again he is being illogical.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) :** The answer will be given by the Minister and not by the hon. Member.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** If ethical standards or moral standards are to be the guiding principles in our international relations, I have no hesitation in saying that we should have snapped our ties with USA long ago. Sir, that is a country—I am just quoting it for argument's sake, not that I demand it and it will be an impossible thing to demand it—

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Demand it.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** Just for argument's sake I quote it. I am quoting from the speech of Dr. Linus Pauling in the Azad Memorial Lectures only last year—Page 29 :

"Last year I was shocked to read that Mr. Henry Kuss, Jr. Assistant Secretary of Defence in the United States, had received the United States Department of Defence. Meritorious Civilian Service Medal for his imaginative leadership in the Military export sales programme. He was given this medal because he had succeeded in selling to the developing countries of the world 1500 million dollars worth of sophisticated weapons, just bombers, tanks, machine guns, and other equipment, in one year. In his speech of acceptance he said that 'with the proper amount of energy, imagination, and vigour', we should by 1971 be selling 15,000 million dollars worth of sophisticated military equipment to the developing countries."

Can anything be more degrading and more appalling to the sense of human dignity than a country which is affluent by all means depending on its trade promotion of selling armaments to developing countries, bringing devastation and bringing war into the world without any human consider-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

ation, without any decency, without any dignity and decorum? If these kinds of things cannot be condemned and if you still talk of moral relations in the world, that is hypocrisy.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Is the hon. Member aware that we have ourselves asked for it?

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** That is immaterial. I am sure if these people ask for some atom bombs or hydrogen bombs, probably they may be prepared even to sell them. They do not care a jot and do not have the moral courage to work for the survival of humanity. So, whether somebody asks for weapons is not material, that is not relevant here at all.

So, there is no logic in his argument. Neither he has given any kind of yardstick or criterion with which we have to be guided in our international relations. I agree with Prof. Madhok when he says that we have to see the facts of the situation and we have got to recognise them as they are without going into the merits of the case. Last year I had been to Nepal with a delegation headed by our hon. Speaker. In a reception given to us, he supported the Nepal Government and he spoke of the goodwill and the good relations that exist between the two countries. Then, Sir, one night at a dinner, we came across some radical people there -- I do not want to give names -- but one of them told us, "Why are you giving your support to this feudalistic, to this out-moded Government headed by a monarch?"

Then we said, 'This is not our concern at all. It is the concern of your people and your country'.

If the radicals get the upper hand, if they overthrow the monarchy and if another Government is established there, when we go there we have to say that we are their friends. Giving some sort of an example, I will say this. In Madras from about 1930 onwards till today there is a reformist who talks very vehemently about Hinduism. He is a Hindu. He condemns the superstitious beliefs of our religion and mythological stories. If a Mussalman were to do it, I do not think anybody would tolerate it. It is because he is a

Hindu himself that he talks about it in this way. So, in our own country people may criticise our country, they are welcome to do it. It is not for a foreigner to say whether our system is good or correct.

Therefore, I do not agree with the arguments advanced by Shri Piloo Mody that it is under Russian occupation. I have never been there myself but from a commonsense point of view and from what I have heard and read I can say that the East German people also are equally intelligent and clever as their West German brethren. The 17 million Germans who are living in the G. D. R. today are not in any way illiterate or less educated than the Germans living elsewhere. They are equally educated and they are equally industrious and self-respecting. If there were any kind of oppression and repression they would have raised in revolt by now. Even the all-powerful America were not able to suppress the Vietnamese. How could Russia suppress the Germans who are well-advanced? Shri Piloo Mody has made out a poor case. It is impossible to agree with such arguments. Whatever the circumstances, it is a sovereign government. It has been recognised by many nations. So it is high time, as the Mover of the Resolution has said that we have got to accord diplomatic recognition to this country.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member's time is up.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** There are many countries with whom we have diplomatic relations, but our trade with them is not developed to the extent as it is developed with the German Democratic Republic. I have seen in one small town in my State, in the Sivakasi municipal town, the GDR has set up 70 printing machines today. There are such good trade relations and whatever possibilities are there for improving the trade relations we should try to strengthen them. There is scope for rapid development of trade between our two countries. What harm is there in further developing the existing trade relations and according diplomatic recognition to GDR? With these words I support the Resolution.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : The Resolution moved by Shri Hiren Mukerjee has received support practically from all sides of the House. The only hon. Member who has objected to or opposed the Resolution is Shri Piloo Mody. A number of points has already been raised in favour of the resolution for recognition of the GDR. I would like to say one or two things in favour. From the interruptions made by the hon. Minister and his facial expression I can visualise that he is not going to accept the Resolution. Shri Bal Raj Madhok has very rightly stressed the need for giving a new look to the basic aspects of our foreign policy. I would have felt very happy if the hon. Prime Minister could have been here and sensing the attitude taken by practically all sides of the House Government could have taken a decision for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. I cannot by any stretch of imagination or reason understand what reasons could now be put forward by the hon. Minister for not accepting the resolution.

On the Kashmir issue, the German Democratic Republic has always supported us. I do not say that this can be the only argument for recognising the German Democratic Republic. As my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok has very rightly pointed out, in the world of today certain facts do exist, and we cannot close our eyes to them and say that they do not exist. Here are two Germanys and nobody can about it. These two Germanys are going to exist. Whatever type of administration or political system is there in the two Germanys is to be treated as their own internal problem. When we say that no foreign country has got any right to interfere in our political system or in the type of administration that we want in this country, we have also got no right to say that the East Germans should not have this kind of administration or that type of political system. As has been pointed out already, when we are still giving full diplomatic recognition to China, how on earth are we going to explain to the people of this country that on such and such grounds we did not recognise the German Democratic Republic and we are still not going to recognise it ?

I give my full support to the resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. I would very strongly plead with the hon. Minister that in case he has got instructions not to accept this resolution, he should at least advance such arguments in his speech as would leave the matter open so that in the very near future Government could take a decision keeping in view the sense of the House and the attitude of hon. Members and the need of the hour to recognise the German Democratic Republic.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, which demands the recognition of the German Democratic Republic. For various reasons which involve political, economic as well as moral issues, I support this resolution, which, if accepted, would mean a very wise step on the part of Government to undo an injustice that had been meted out to a democratic State.

It is a historically established fact that two German States are existing at present, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. One stands as a symbol of the culmination of the fight against Nazism and another namely the Federal Republic of Germany reflects the existence of the vestiges of Nazism on the face of this earth. This is the clear distinction which we can see. When I say that Federal Republic of Germany reflects the existence of the vestiges of Nazism, I can advance certain arguments to prove my allegation or contention. I can refer in this connection to the President of West Germany, Mr. Luebke against whom Shri H. N. Mukerjee had used certain strong words, at which Shri Bal Raj Madhok was very much annoyed.

It has been clearly proved that the President, Mr. Luebke was the man who was instrumental in ordering the construction of the Nazi Concentration camps. In *Newsweek* of March 11, there is a write-up in which it has been clearly stated that Mr. Luebke has admitted to a certain extent that he does not remember whether he had signed a document ordering the construction of the Nazi concentration camps.

Shri Piloo Mody was arguing that for the sake of the unification of these two

[Shri P. Gopalan]

German States, India should not extend diplomatic recognition to East Germany, and he wants the unification of Germany to take place under the ex-Nazis. Who are the rulers of West Germany at present? They were the criminals of Nazi crimes.

I will give an example. The American weekly, *Saturday Evening Post*, writing in its issue on 26 October, 1966 said 'To be precise, of the 361 top executives who were members of the Nazi Party, only 33 have been arrested. All the others are still free'.

This is the picture of West Germany as at present existing to whom our country has extended diplomatic recognition, while it refuses to do so with regard to East Germany.

As for the economic reasons, Prof. Mukerjee has made it very clear that our trade relations with East Germany are improving day by day. In 1957-58, our trade with that country was to the tune of Rs. 63 lakhs only; in 1966-67, our imports from East Germany rose to Rs. 13.03 crores. Our exports in 1957-58 were of the value of Rs. 1.5 crores; in 1966-67, they were to the tune of Rs. 13.40 crores. That means we have no balance of payments difficulty with them.

With regard to the trade with West Germany, in 1957-58, our imports from that country were to the tune of Rs. 127 crores; in 1966-67, from June to February, they were to the tune of Rs. 114 crores. We exported in 1957-58 goods worth Rs. 16 crores; in 1966-67, our export is Rs. 20 crores. This means we are having an adverse balance of trade with them.

Despite all these facts, we are not still prepared to extend diplomatic recognition to a State with which we are having improved trade relations at present.

Lastly a few more points. I know why Government have not given recognition to East Germany. It is the Holstein doctrine which is troubling the minds of our rulers. I would give you certain facts concerning the experience of certain countries when they recognised East Germany. In February 1954, when Ceylon agreed to raise the trade delegation to the status of a Consulate General, the Federal Government declared in a press release

'it has been made particularly impossible for the Federal Government to continue economic aid to Ceylon in a manner wished by both sides and to justify it before the German people'. This was the case with UAR also. When UAR invited President Ulbricht to their country, the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Erhard, announced on 7th March 1965 'the decision of the Government that the decision of UAR to invite Herr Ulbricht has been answered by the Federal Republic by stopping economic aid. This meant that the Federal Government would not participate in the Second Egyptian Five Year Plan.

Our Government fears that if it extends diplomatic recognition to East Germany, the economic aid that we get from West Germany will come to a stop. We succumb thus to the pressure of the Halstein doctrine. I whole-heartedly support the resolution moved by Shri Mukerjee as it is high time that the injustice meted out to that State was undone.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The United Nations, I should say, has set the pattern how a State should be given diplomatic recognition. Whether a State has come into being by the evolutionary process of history or whether it pursues a certain political ideology—these are not considerations for giving recognition to a State. The point for consideration in the post-war world is : whether a state exists as a reality. It is on that basis recognition is given. It is a tragedy of the Second World War as also the post-war world that many new States have emerged artificially; many States had also been divided. States have emerged as a result of conquest by army as in the case of East Germany or West Germany; other States have emerged as a result of intra-chamber imperialist conspiracy as the division of Palestine into two States or the division of Egypt and Sudan and also the monumental example of the division of our motherland. States have also emerged due to insurrectionary seizure of power over part of a country as the two Viet-Nams, two Koreas and two Chinas and also as a result of annexation by one State by other as in the case of Tibet. These States exist today not by the Will of the people who inherit the part of the lands

which comprise these States but due to extraneous considerations. Whatever may be the origin, the world does not bother about the political ideology of a State in giving diplomatic recognition to it.

In the case of India, we have differences in the type of relations with different types of States but we do not bother about the political ideology of any State, while giving recognition to the State; the only consideration guiding us is whether it exists as a State in reality.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Irrespective of who the mother was.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** That is the fact of today. Therefore, my party thinks that the question whether East Germany should be recognised should not be decided on any political considerations. India should follow a uniform standard of giving recognition to a new State. In that light, we want to say that our party will be willing to give recognition to East Germany.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** Your party cannot give recognition; Government has to give recognition.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** We support the move for according recognition. At the same time we must make it clear that there is no reason why India should not recognise Israel and the two Chinas. Then again, though physically Tibet does not exist as a sovereign State, it exists as a State, morally.

Therefore, why should we not accord diplomatic recognition to the government headed by the Dalai Lama? I want to conclude with only one observation: that no extraneous considerations should be brought in, and therefore, in deciding our policy of giving recognition to a State, we must not allow our vision to be blurred by any ideological considerations. The only consideration is whether a State exists as a reality, and on the basis of that the recognition should be given to all new States, and if East Germany is diplomatically recognised, then we become morally bound to accord recognition to Israel and Taiwan and to give moral recognition to the Tibetan Government.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of recognition of a country should not and has never depended on what type of government is there. Whether it is a fascist government or a socialist government is absolutely of no relevance when the problem of recognition is concerned. Nor is it relevant for the purpose of recognition whether a country is hostile to us or is very friendly to us. Therefore, these two considerations which have weighed very heavily in the debate today are, I think, not very relevant for the purpose of the debate. Nor is it necessary to ask the question whether a particular country is a fact of life or not. Because many of our friends, when confronted with the question whether Taiwan would get recognition at the same time as the People's Republic of China gets recognition and whether both of them are facts of life, would at once say that only the People's Republic of China is a fact of life and not Taiwan.

The main consideration of according recognition to a particular country is also not a question to be determined with any legalistic acumen. The question is one of political principle, or rather, not so much a question of principle as of policy. Therefore, the main question that should weigh with this Government today is whether at this period of time we should accord recognition to GDR. The learned mover, Prof. Mukerjee, while opening the debate, said that Pandit Nehru during his lifetime maintained very friendly relations with both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic although, during his long period of premiership, recognition was not accorded to the German Democratic Republic in spite of our great and intimate friendship with the GDR. Now, the most question today is whether after the death of Pandit Nehru things have changed in such a manner that there is an essential necessity or urgency for revising that policy. I think that the main consideration which weighed with us at least during the lifetime of Pandit Nehru was that there was at least some hope that some day or other the two Germanys will unite and then it will not be necessary to make a choice, whether we should recognise both the countries. Although the possibility of the two

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

Germanys uniting is rather remote, it cannot be ruled out altogether.

Having regard to all these considerations, I think there is no necessity of India's revising the policy which it has adhered to for more than 20 years at present and giving recognition to GDR.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, I am afraid that the arguments advanced have nothing to do with the real facts. Some people have argued that the Government of India must recognise facts. I would ask Prof. Mukerjee whether he would plead for the recognition of Formosa and Israel ? He will hesitate and say that those are not States ; they do not exist. But so far as East Germany is concerned, it is a fact of history, as he put it. Others have argued that we have a growing trade with East Germany, that we have a favourable balance of trade with East Germany while with West Germany we have an adverse balance of trade, as if recognition and non-recognition depend upon favourable or unfavourable balance of trade. If we were to think in these terms, we have an adverse balance of trade with every country in Europe, with Japan, America, Canada and Australia. Shall we therefore break off connections with those countries ? I am only answering their arguments.

Some have said that we must follow in the foot-steps of Jawaharlal Nehru so far as foreign policy is concerned. I am afraid Jawaharlal Nehru had no fixed foreign policy. As a matter of fact, he had no foreign policy. He did what he thought proper at a particular time. On one occasion he said, taking arms from America or Russia would be joining that bloc. Afterwards, when we were invaded by China, he had no hesitation to take arms from America and England. Not only that, as one Congressman pointed out a year back, he had no hesitation to ask President Kennedy to send a portion of his fleet to the Bay of Bengal.

So far as Mr. Piloo Mody's idea that Germany wishes to unite is concerned, if it wishes to unite, I do not suppose our recognition or non-recognition would stop it from uniting. Germany will unite ; there is no doubt about it. But that has

nothing to do with the problem before us.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It will help in the process.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I do not think so. There are other forces which will decide it. Whether somebody recognises Pakistan or not, do you think there will be union between India and Pakistan ? These depend upon so many international and internal circumstances. If the people have the will to unite they will unite if not today tomorrow and nobody can stop them. I suppose nobody can stop Germany from uniting. This is a fact of life.

18.00 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Then it will be a socialist Germany.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I did not talk about socialism. It is no use talking about it. I am sure that America is more socialist than India. In spite of the Congress boasting that they are going to establish socialism here, the people are starving. They have not two square meals a day. They do not want radios, refrigerators and other such things, do you think they are bothering about your ideology of socialism ? Your socialism cannot give them bread, it only gives them words, it is not worth the name. So far as socialism you are talking of is concerned, Europe is more socialist ? There was revolt in Hungary. There was revolt in Poland.

There was revolt in eastern Germany. There is revolt in Rumania now. Are these free governments ? Have they been chosen by the people ? Do the people want them ? You say that America is sitting on South Vietnam. But you do not see that Russia is sitting on these nations. It was Russian army that put down the revolt in all these countries. So it is not a question of socialism. I have no doubt that these eastern European countries are not free today. Revolution is going on even in Czechoslovakia. There-

fore, that is not the question. The balance of payment is not the question.

But it must be admitted that generally the *de facto* governments should be recognised. But in that the Communist friends would not admit the recognition of Taiwan though Taiwan has developed more than other Asiatic countries. Chiang-Kai-shek was the only man during the war who said that India must be granted freedom. He was at that time our greatest friend, the greatest friend of Nehru. People have got to be consistent. I would like Shri Mukerjee to tell me here and now whether he would like the recognition of Formosa.

This question must be left to the Government, what policy it has followed in the past, what policy it wants to follow in the future and what is in our interest. I think this whole discussion has been futile. There is no basis at all. It is based on false premises. We have said many things that are inconsistent. My Congress friends said that America and Russia are coming together and there is no cold war. If there is no cold war why is our Government still swearing by non-alignment? Non-alignment means that we do not align ourselves with one bloc or the other. But when both the blocheads have come together where is the necessity of non-alignment. Non-alignment has no basis today as it originated. So all these arguments are beside the point. If we want to recognise governments that exist whether they are people's governments or not we have to recognise them all or some as it suits our national interest. Our Minister asked me "whom are we afraid of when we do not recognise Israel?" I cannot answer it in this House because the press reporters are sitting here, they will simply report it and our enemies will take advantage of it. If he wants to know, I will inform him about whom are we afraid of in recognising Israel.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** When Shri Nahata said both Germanys will unite he meant they will live in peace together, as you and Suchetaji are united, though differing in views. That was his implication.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would not have

asked even for one minute but I was provoked by Shri Pilo Mody, my dear friend, whose record in school is not known to me, unfortunately, but I may say that he must have got very poor marks in history. I only want to put the record straight. In the first place, it is not a fact that the German Democratic Republic was set up as a State first and then only the Federal Republic was set up. The actual facts are just the opposite. It was in September 1949 that the American, British and French zones were consolidated into one and set up as a Federal Republic and it was only after that, as a reaction to that, that the G. D. R. was set up. That is point No. 1

Secondly, the Potsdam Agreement, to which he referred several times, consists of some political principles and 9-point economic principles. The essence of both the sets of principles is that Nazism must be eradicated from the post-war Germany. They have spelt it out in detail. The whole point which I would like to know from Shri Bhagat is why the Government of India is so much enamoured of that Government in Germany which is consistently violating those basic tenets of the Potsdam Agreement that Nazism must be eradicated when they were allowing all the political leaders and military leaders who believe in Nazism to remain in power in West Germany when they are assisting the armament producers of Hitler like Krupp and Thyssen to produce more such armaments.

Then, in terms of my amendment, I would like the hon. Minister to make it clear as to what is their latest stand regarding the statements of Pandit Nehru and Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi regarding the existence of two Germanys. Why do they admit it only in a shame-faced way by the backdoor? Why are they not prepared to say openly whether they stand by it or they do not stand by it? Let them say something once for all. This kind of behaviour before the world is only making us a laughing stock.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I very much appreciate the sentiments and the arguments expressed on this Resolution by the Mover of the Resolution. He has put his case in a



[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

cogent manner, in a restrained manner and he has kept the perspective. But, I am sorry, some of the other hon. friends, who intervened have introduced elements which are irrelevant and extraneous. Probably, the hon. Member who provoked them was Shri Piloo Mody who unnecessarily brought in those considerations which do not exist and thus provoked the last hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, to make a speech. He is perfectly right in what he said. But I do not know what he expects me to say by expressing an opinion on the political situation of West Germany.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** That hon. Member has used me only to accuse you. A simple strategy you do not understand after 20 years of government.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I thank Shri Piloo Mody for enlightening me.

Similarly, we heard here doctrines on which a country should be recognised although Shri Bal Raj Madhok said in a simple way that any nation which exists has to be recognised; therefore, for that matter the GDR should be recognised, Israel should be recognised and Taiwan should be recognised. He forgets that we recognise Israel and so there is no question of recognising Israel. Also, the question of Formosa is not a question of recognition; the dispute is as to who represents China in the United Nations. I think, any man with commonsense will know that...*(Interruption)*. That is why I say that these are irrelevant issues and some of them are not issues at all.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) :** You are making confusion worse confounded.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** Where is confusion? Do we not recognise Israel? We have recognised Israel. Where is the confusion? We recognise Israel but we do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. That may be a different thing. We may or may not have diplomatic relations with any country we choose. But this does not mean that GDR and Israel are on the same footing. Therefore, the confusion is not on this side; the confusion is on the other side. Naturally, in

a matter like this if you bring other issues and larger issues—I do not say that they are not important issues; each one of them may be very important issues—but if you bring them to bear on this question, the difficulty comes in.

I would deal with the basic questions that the hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, has raised. I would like to recapitulate the basis of the attitude and the policy that we followed. The name of the revered leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has been brought in very rightly by the hon. Member. I do not know why Shri Bal Raj Madhok should be provoked to say some not very complimentary remarks about him.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** I did not say anything uncomplimentary.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** You are in a minority of one in the House. He or the party he belongs to may have prominence today, but the whole country before independence, during the ethos of independence and after, and the society that we are building up will be grateful and owe a debt of gratitude to him.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Do not bind us then. *(Interruption)*

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** After saying that extraneous issues have been brought in, he says this. I cannot see what is more extraneous than what he says.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I hope, Shri Piloo Mody is serious.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I am. I hope, the Minister withdraws his remarks.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** It is not extraneous. The policy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on this question is being questioned. That is very relevant.

Therefore I only say that people of our generation, people who have fought for the independence of the country and people who have worked for bringing in a new society that we want, have been brought up in the tradition of Nehru,

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At the same time people will not forget that he was the main architect of dividing the motherland .. (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Many things may have happened which we may not like... (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Go by what the country's interest demands. I said, forget Nehru and remember the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By arguments you cannot alter his speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let me make it clear that whatever the Minister may feel about this, he must accept the fact that there are a great many people in the House who do not feel that way and he has no reason to impose his opinion on all of us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said that he is in the minority of one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is his viewpoint ; they are in the minority.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But he says that it is viewpoint.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has got only 39 per cent of the votes. He is in a minority, not we... (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It will be a bad day when it happens. I can assure the hon. Member that it is not going to happen. A very large majority of this country will continue to follow the traditions of Pandit Nehru.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : See in a few years... (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : After all, millions of people have suffered for shaping and building this country and their sufferings are not to go in vain.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I resent. We have respect for all. Nehru was not the only man. Don't single him out ; don't do injustice to that man... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. You must understand. What he says has nothing to do with the Congress. There may be people in the Congress who may not follow the Nehru traditions. That is not the question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I never brought in the Congress here.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : May I submit that the foreign policy enunciated by Nehru was unanimously carried by this House ? Therefore, there has been an approval of this entire House. Unfortunately, Shri Piloo Mody was not there at that time. Whatever foreign policy we had enunciated was the foreign policy approved by this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let me make my position clear. She has made an allegation that I did not approve of the foreign policy. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Foreign Minister of this country and it was his right to enunciate whatever foreign policy he wanted to enunciate and it had the sanction of this House. I have no argument against it whatsoever. I want to make it quite clear, whether it was right or wrong, that it is a matter of policy on which there can be a difference of opinion and it so happens that we have differences of opinion between the Minister and us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I would like to quote Jawaharlal Nehru. The foreign policy of this country was laid down by him. My hon. friend also referred to it. This remains basically our policy today in this matter. This is what he said on 17th August, 1961 in this very House. I quote :

"The fact of the matter is that we have been continuing to recognise the West German Government even before it became the West German Government. It is a war-time continuation, so it has continued. Of course, otherwise too we might have to recognise it, but it is a continuing thing. Now, since the East German Government came in, there has been talk of conflict, talk of two Germanys uniting or something else happening, and we have felt, therefore, that if we took that step it may rather come in othe

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

way of this developing situation rather than help it."

Then, he goes on to say :

"*De facto*, we recognise it. They have now a Trade Representation here and we are dealing with them in many ways."

So, this is the basic policy that has been laid down and this continues today. This governs the attitude that we took with regard to the German question.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) :

That was at the time when certain anticipations were there.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Why don't you hear me fully ? I am aware of all those things. I am going to deal with them. Please have a little patience.

Sir, repeatedly, the spokesmen of the Government, various Foreign Ministers, have underlined this foreign policy. What is the situation today ? The policy underline is that we have good relations with West Germany. We are also expanding relations with German Democratic Republic which the hon. Member has rightly emphasized. We have cultural relations, we have trade relations and we are expanding trade relations. There are various other relations. With the passage of time, it has demonstrated unmistakably that the attitude our leader Jawaharlal Nehru had taken in this respect was the correct attitude. The hon. Member refers to the situation at that time. Today, Vietnam has become a very focal point on which the issue of war and peace hinges. At that time, Berlin was there; Germany was there. Therefore, as the situation prevailed at that time, we took a line that we would try to take an attitude by which a peaceful solution is helped and that we would not try to create more tensions in our attitude, whether it is unification of Germany, whether there is existence of two Germanys as following their own traditions and that, about the question of European security, firstly, the European countries themselves, the two super powers, the Soviet Union and the USA, should be persuaded to follow a line

so that this solution is arrived at peacefully. It should not be that it should become a focal point in a world war. So, basically, our approach at that time was this, and we have followed that policy of friendship. The hon. Mover himself has pointed out how our friendship has grown...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The hon. Minister was talking of the situation in 1961. What about the situation in 1968 ? Let him say something about that also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had allotted to the hon. Minister only 10 minutes. Already, 12 minutes have elapsed. Now, let him try to conclude.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I would not take more than five to seven minutes, if I am allowed to continue without interruptions.

We have to recognise this fact that this is a very complicated question, and we have to pursue a policy by which we must try to attain our objectives. I agree with the sentiments expressed here; there is similarity in our objectives. But the question is what policy we should follow and what postures we should adopt.

I assure the House that we shall certainly take into consideration the views expressed by the different hon. Members, and also the new situation that has arisen, namely the fact that West Germany itself is trying to build up closer relationship with the countries of Eastern Europe. They have themselves taken the initiative.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, he is depending on West Germany's attitude.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not that; it is wrong always to emphasise that in our attitude we are depending upon someone else; in this world, everybody is dependent on everybody else. We have to take note of the situation that is developing. A new situation is emerging. We shall take into consideration all the

and we are actually taking them into consideration.

Our present position is like this. India's relations with the GDR have been developing favourably on a *de facto* basis. We have good trading relations with each other which are mutually beneficial. We are both interested in the further expansion and the process has already commenced. We have participated in their trade fairs and exhibitions as they do so in ours. Other contacts are also progressing. Recently, the Foreign Minister of the GDR spent a few days in our country and we had an opportunity of meeting him and having useful talks with him.

The question raised in the hon. Member's resolution is a very delicate one. This is a matter of great international importance, and it would not be advisable to take a hasty course of action which might add to the existing tensions and upset the balance. We keep our relations with the GDR constantly under review in the light of the developing European political situation and also with a view to expanding the scope of our mutually beneficial contacts and exchanges which take a variety of forms.

We have taken careful note of the views expressed in the House on this issue and we shall keep them in mind in the further— I would emphasise this very much—development of our relations with the G. D. R. I give this assurance, and I would request that since this is a matter on which most of the people are agreed and there is a consensus, the hon. Member may not press this resolution.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE ; I am very grateful to the House for having given such very wide support to the resolution which I had brought forward. I wish I could say that I do genuinely appreciate whatever difficulties hinder the hon. Minister from coming forward more openly, as I think he ought to, to associate himself with the fairly well expressed opinion of the House, but he says he has his difficulties and I have to take him at that.

I am sorry that the seriousness of the discussion was to a certain extent vitiated by the intervention of a Member who is popular with us all and who, whenever he speaks, reminds me of what was said in

Sanskrit, namely : '*Amritam bala-labhatam*', because I had an idea that we did not usually take his observations too seriously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may better translate the Sanskrit quotation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It means that whatever is said by a child is nectar. I do not know why he chose to deliver himself of his pet views, the result being that a mouse came out of a mountain. In the radiant light of a world where Viet Nam has shown how the most powerful and prosperous country in the world cannot defeat the forces of liberty ; the mouse of anti-communism which hides its head in a hole came out only in order to disturb the proceedings of this debate.

I was asked also by some venerable members like Acharya Kripalani : 'Do you do this ? What do you say in regard to the recognition of Taiwan ?' Of course, I say, 'No, it is not necessary for us, it is not in conformity with principle for us to recognise Taiwan'. But in so far as the G.D.R. is concerned, I have no time to repeat what I have said earlier that on principle as well as for practical reasons we should do it. The only reason which used to hinder Jawaharlal Nehru, as far as we could understand him, was that recognition of G. D. R. at that particular point of time—which was 1961 might bedevil the waters of European politics and, therefore, we should not do anything hastily. But seven years have passed. Do we contribute to the idea of European security by recognising the Bonn Republic and not recognising G. D. R. ? How do we help it ? It does not help it.

That is why I say it is necessary that we do something in this regard. Besides, in view of the growing cultural, commercial and other relations between our two countries which are beneficial to us, it is most important that we do not humiliate G. D. R. virtually by refusing to recognise it.

For instance, their Ministers who come here cannot travel on the kind of passport which you carry with you when you go abroad. This is a sort of thing which should be put an end to. There is no reason why we should not recognise G.D.R.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

and, therefore, I feel the Government should shed its hesitations.

But my purpose in bringing this Resolution was to bring this matter under the scrutiny of the House. It is extremely gratifying that members of the House from different parts of the House have expressed themselves in favour of the Resolution for one reason or for another. Even the Minister has suggested, even though in a halting way, that he has sympathy with the idea of the Resolution, and he cannot go any farther.

I am sorry the Prime Minister is disabled, by her having gone to Bhutan or Sikkim or somewhere up in the Himalayas to be present here. If she had been here, we possibly might have got her to make a more definitive pronouncement in regard to some tentative steps which they can take. At least they can open a State Trading Corporation office in a very different way than they are doing at the present moment. He has not suggested one single concrete step which would be a step in the direction of recognition in the near future.

That is why while I am disappointed with his speech, I do not propose to press this Resolution, because I do not wish to let idea abroad that the House does not support it. The House does support it and that is why I do not press it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments. Does Shri Nahata wish to press his amendment ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : While I would seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment, I would point out to the hon. Minister that when I said that the argument advanced against recognition of GDR is a complicated matter, the hon. Minister interrupted 'Who says it ?' He himself has said it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here. I will put his amendment to vote.

\*Half-An-Hour discussion.

SHRI UMANATH : when the amendment is not pressed, why should it be put to vote ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The procedure is clear. What can I do ? He is not here. That is the trouble. Otherwise, he would have sought leave of the house to withdraw it.

I shall put it to the vote of the House. *The Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution ?

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

18.30 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE : POSTS IN CIVIL AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I move :

"This House is of opinion that with a view to ensure efficiency and economy, a high-powered committee be appointed to examine the question of creation of highly paid posts and selection of personnel in the Civil and Military Departments, including the existing procedure obtaining in regard thereto."

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : The next Resolution also should be allowed to be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No ; there is no provision. We shall now take up half an hour discussion.

18.31 hrs.

#### \*PRICES OF IMPORTED NEWSPRINT

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK (Chanda) : It cannot be denied that the newsprint produced in our country is scanty and we have been importing it from foreign countries every year.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

The State Trading Corporation has been authorised to enter into negotiations with foreign countries for importing and fixing the price of newsprint that we get every year. In the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 it has struck bargain with foreign countries for importing newsprint. We have the Newsprint Control order; 1962 to control the distribution of newsprint so that there will not be any blackmarketing or unequal distribution. Licences have been given looking to the requirements of persons asking for newsprint. When big importers get a licence, they have their own importing agency, and so, they have no trouble in getting their quota given in the licence. Trouble arises in the case of smaller and medium sized importers because they do not have their own agency to import newsprint and they have to take recourse to the importing agents. It is well known that these importing agents are licensed and recognised by the Commerce Ministry and it is only through these importing persons, the smaller and medium sized importers can get newsprint quota allowed to them. Taking advantage of the ignorance of these people, these agents charge more for the paper than what the STC has contracted for and levy excessive amounts as incidental charges.

There are no means by which a small or a medium sized licensee can verify whether the charges he has paid are correct or not; original documents are denied to them even for verification. Even true copies are not given to them with the result that those persons who take recourse to the import agents have no material whatsoever to verify whether the amount charged as price or incidental charges are correct or not.

These are the circumstances in which these importing agents actually hit these people, harassing them and making money. Complaints in these regards have been several times made to the Controller of Imports and Exports the Commerce Ministry and various other authorities and in fact, the Home Minister was also apprised of this matter, and a request was made to make an enquiry into this through the CBI. But even then, nothing was done and no pains were taken to enquire into these complaints. Taking the matter as it

is, it appears to me absolutely clear—as I shall presently show from a specific instance—that there is collusion between the officials of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, the Commerce Ministry and the importing agents forming a racket to squeeze the licences who take recourse to them. Great anxiety is shown by these officials to shield these importing agents. In spite of the fact it has definitely been shown that the agent has charged for the paper Rs. 8 more for a metric ton than the one the STC has already stipulated for—the contractual price—action is taken by the authorities which will clearly show that there is something fishy about the whole thing, and it needs a thorough enquiry. And if the Government were really honest and keen—it is necessary that an enquiry must be held in this connection.

I will now take up a case in which I have got from the Government all the documents which I can place on the Table of the House. These documents show that these importing agents have been charging Rs. 809 for metric tonne of newsprint.

There is one newspaper called *Sudarshan* a Marathi daily. This Marathi daily applied for an import quota of newsprint. Five metric tons of paper were allotted, and of course, being a small licensee he could not directly import it, and had to resort to importing agents who have been licensed and registered with the Commerce Ministry. He could not get it otherwise. So, they are supposed to be very good Persons because the Ministry itself accepts and holds them out as honest persons. He had to accept one of them. So, he took recourse to one Fida Ali of Bombay, he got the paper. First he gave a consolidated bill without disclosing the details. Then the editor asked for the details, and he then gave a detailed bill. The first and the second bill showed a difference of Rs. 250, and actually, he had charged Rs. 4,250 for the paper in the first bill. In the second bill, he had raised it to Rs. 4,280; about Rs. 50 or 60 more in regard to incidental charges also, were charged.

This gives rise to suspicion that there is something fishy. Therefore, original documents to verify whether the details given by him were correct or not were asked for. But the fellow would not give me the original document. True copies

[Shri K. M. Koushik]

under his signature were asked for. He would not give it. This again, increased my suspicions that this agent was playing some fraud. I went to the STC and asked them to scrutinise the bill, but they said, "he charged very much more," I again approached that fellow and he reduced it by Rs. 250. I do not know how he could do that unless he has been playing fraud. How he could change from time to time the details of the bill given, is a matter which is very difficult for me to understand. Not being satisfied with it, I again moved the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. You have already taken 10 minutes. There are some questions to be put.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : I will take just another three or four minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are four questioners. Kindly finish in two minutes.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : I will take only four minutes more.

I moved the CCI's office. They said, he has charged you only Rs. 829. The price of paper is Rs. 825. He has charged you less and you have no cause for grievance. After that, I approached the STC and they said, the price is only Rs. 801; he has charged you more. What am I to do? When I went to them and pressed them again, they tried to wriggle out of it. Again I pressed them further and they said, "Rs. 825 which we have charged includes packing charges." Again, it was found that, that was not the correct position, because Rs. 801, which is the contractual price of the STC includes packing charges and everything. A starred question was asked in this House by Mr. Kamath. Those questions and answers will show that the Commerce Ministry has been giving evasive replies only to shield the importing agent, for what reason, it is for one to infer. Actually, the officials of the commerce Ministry, the officials of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and exports and the importing agents have formed a racket, fleecing the people with a view to divide the spoils.

Unless a thorough enquiry is made into this matter through the CBI, the facts will not come to light. I hope the minister will take this matter a little more seriously and get an enquiry done so that the real state of affairs may be known.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call upon the minister to reply. Then I will call upon the members whose names have come in the ballot to put questions.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmed Nagar) : That means he will have to reply twice. It is better you allow the members to put their questions also and than he can reply at the end.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rule 55 (5) is very clear. It says :

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Rules do not say that only 4 members shall ask questions. All these are conventions which have been developed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member is an authority on the rules and he himself quotes them frequently. The words "further elucidating" show that first the minister should reply and then if members want further elucidation, those who have given previous intimation may seek further elucidation by asking a question. I would give opportunity to those whose names have come in the ballot. Unfortunately, the hon. member's name is not there this time. I wish him better Luck next time.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : On one occasion, the Deputy-Speaker did make some concession. That precedent may be followed by the Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us try this now. Next time, we shall see.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** I am one with the hon. member who has raised this discussion that newsprint should be supplied to the newspapers at the best possible price without anyone making any profits as middlemen. I am very happy the hon. member feels in this regard import by STC has been better than import by private people. That should give us more confidence in imports through STC. If more and more people import through the STC we could avoid the difficulties that the hon. member has experienced.

So far as the position about import of newsprint is concerned I do not think the house expects me to go into the details of it because the position is very well known. The specific question to which the hon. Member has made a reference is the case of *Sudarshan* a Marathi Daily. This matter has been brought to our notice. We did look into this case. I would say to the hon. Member that it is not fair that he feels that there is any collusion between the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and the CCI.

**SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK :** I have got the original bills. He has charged Rs. 809. At that time the STC had entered into a contract directly at a price of Rs. 801. This matter was brought to the notice of the Ministry and the Chief Controller of Imports. Why was no action taken in the matter? The Minister gave a categorical answer in reply to a Starred Question that he cannot charge anything more and the price must be the same as the price agreed to by STC. My question is, why was no action taken in this matter and why an attempt was made to shield the importing agent.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** As I was saying, it is not fair to say that there is any collusion. Even if action had been delayed according to the hon. Member, it does not imply that there is any collusion. There may be difficulties (*Interruption*) Unless and until the hon. Member hears me it is not fair to say that there is any collusion in this matter.

The hon. Member mentioned a brief history of this case. I do not think it is necessary for me to go into it. On an examination of the complaint it was

revealed that the bill included customs duty, storage and clearance charges etc. and the total charges were almost identical with those levied by the STC on similar consignments and that there was no unreasonable over-charging. These are all matters of opinion and in the judgment of the people who examined this matter they found that there was no over-charging because the rate included storage clearance charges and other things.

**SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK :** I am asking you only with regard to the price of paper which has been separately mentioned. I am not asking you about incidental charges.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH :** As this Ministry was concerned we took legal advice as to whether there was anything that we could do in this matter and the advice we received was that this was a contract between the supplier and the party and that it would not be desirable for us to go into it at that stage (*Interruption*). But may I say, before the hon. Member makes another interruption, that Government has power to scrutinise the accounts of the agents. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which is concerned with this matter is making provisions to check the accounts. They are evolving a machinery that would be necessary to scrutinise these accounts carefully. I think very soon they will be able to formulate the proposals they have under consideration and then it will be possible for them to scrutinise these cases perhaps more speedily.

Again, in this matter the hon. Member had written to the Commerce Ministry in the past and they had gone into this matter and we have given to him the details as they are available to us. Now, it is a dispute about which there can be really no end. He feels that there has been cheating. The people who have examined it found that the total charges—I am not talking of the contract charges but the total charges—that were charged by them were not very much more than what the STC has been charging. Therefore, I have been proceeding on that basis. If the hon. Member gives me any new information in this regard, I shall be very happy to have it examined again.



**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR** (Sambalpur): When a particular importing agent contracts to import a certain quantity of goods at a particular price and he over-charges, as is alleged to have been done in the present case, when the party defrauds not merely the customer but also tries to defraud the customs department, as was alleged when the question was put on the 23rd April 1968, what is the remedy for the Government in that matter? In this particular case which was referred to by the hon. Member, the party not only charged extra from the customer but also tried to manipulate the invoices so as to cheat the customs department. What action will the government take in such a case?

**श्री देवराव पाटिल** (यवतमाल): सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न के उत्तर से और प्रश्न पर जो चर्चा हुई उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने आयातित भ्रूखबारी कागज का जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया था आयरराइज्ड इम्पोर्टर ने उससे ज्यादा मूल्य लिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी इसको कबूल किया है। इसके बारे में जो एन्क्वायरी की गई है वह उन भ्रूखबारी के लोगों ने की है जिनका इसमें हाथ है, ऐसा बतलाया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इसकी कोई इंडेपेंडेंट एन्क्वायरी करवायेंगे क्योंकि यह मामला तीन-चार साल से चल रहा है और इसके बारे में काफी सन्नत उपलब्ध है और काफी रेकार्ड मौजूद हैं। उस रेकार्ड को देखने के बाद कोई ऐसा सदस्य नहीं हमारी सभा का जो इससे सहमत न हो। जो भी हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट पेपर्स हैं उनको पैसे दिये बगैर कागज नहीं मिलता है और काफी कारप्शन चलता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि क्या वह इसमें कोई इंडेपेंडेंट एन्क्वायरी करवायेंगे ?

**श्री शिकरे** (पंजिम): सभापति महोदय, आजकल छोटे भ्रूखबारों की जैसी परिस्थिति है। उसको मेरे जैसा छोटे भ्रूखबार का प्रकाशक, सम्पादक और मुद्रक ही जान सकता है। जैसे यहां 'सुदशन' पेपर के बारे में बतलाया गया है

वैसे ही बहुत से पेपर्स के बारे में होता है। लेकिन वह इस तरह की परेशानी के आदी नहीं हैं इसलिये वर्तमान परिस्थिति में वे जो इम्पोर्टर एजेंट्स हैं उनके भ्रूख बनते हैं क्योंकि उनको जो पेपर लेना होता है वह इम्पोर्टर के एजेंट से ही मिलता है। लेकिन जैसा श्री मंत्रीजी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि पेपर का सारा ब्यापार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा ही होता है, श्री श्री कौशिक ने भी वही बतलाया है। लेकिन मेरे जैसे जो छोटे भ्रूखबार वाले हैं उनको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से कागज लेने में ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता। इम्पोर्टर के एजेंट्स जो होते हैं वह हमको ज्यादा सुविधायें देते हैं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के पास जब हम पेपर लेने के लिये जाने हैं तब हमको सारा पेपर एक दफे में ही लेना पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी सेल्स बनायेंगे जो कागज को एक दम से ही न बेचें बल्कि जैसे-जैसे आवश्यकता हो छोटे पेपर वालों को उस परिमाण में बेचें क्योंकि इसी तरह से उनका फायदा हो सकता है।

**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL**: Our annual newsprint import at present is to the tune of 1,20,000 tonnes out of which 60 per cent is imported by private parties and 40 per cent by the STC. The big papers can import their newsprint quota directly from the foreign countries, but the small and medium-sized newspapers have to depend on private traders like Fida Ali Fida Hussain and other agencies. When a newspaperman like me wants to import his newsprint quota, he has to hand over his licence to Fida Ali Fida Hussain or some other fellow who imports the 200 or 250 tonnes which has been allotted to him but the whole quota is not given to him because he is not in a position to pay the full amount.

The import by the STC is mainly for making buffer stock. Those newspapers which are not in position to open letters of credit are to be supplied by the STC. As Shri Koushik has said, there is difference between the price of newsprint imported by the STC and of the newsprint imported

by private traders. Mainly we import our newsprint from Canada, the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is only to ask a question.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : If I do not say this, there will not be any meaning to my question.

There are also the eastern bloc countries, like Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland etc. from where we import newsprint. Now, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is possible or not to evolve anew mechanism by which we can exclude the private traders or private parties from importing newsprint and hand it over to such an agency which will be useful to big as well as small and medium-sized newspapers.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : I want to ask one question

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under the rules only four people are allowed to ask questions. Their names are balloted. Hon. Member's name was there but he was unlucky in the ballot

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the question of defrauding is concerned, I did mention that the Registrar of Newspapers is evolving a machinery that will scrutinise all these matters and we hope that it will be ready soon. There is no question of defrauding of the customs so far as it has been brought to our notice in this connection.

This also answers the question of machinery that was raised by my hon. friend

from Maharashtra, namely, whether we were thinking of machinery. That machinery as being contemplated; in fact, it is the process of being now put together.

19 hrs.

Also about the inquiry Shri Patil had asked me whether we would make an inquiry through an independent agency. I might mention that we have gone into this case and my predecessor had given the information to the House.

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : Inquiry by the same person against whom it was meant.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : But I am never afraid of any inquiry as such and if Shri Patil would give me any papers that would warrant an inquiry by an independent agency, I shall certainly have it done.

Regarding the question of import of paper through S. T. C. alone which means canalisation of the import of the paper, I shall have to go into this question before I make a commitment before the House. I shall certainly go into the question whether we can at least evolve some more efficient system of import at least for the smaller newspapers. I shall look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 6th May, 1968.

19 01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the May 6th, 1968/ Vaisakha 16, 1890 (Saka)*