

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. X contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

## CONTENTS

*No. 17—Wednesday, December 6, 1967/Agrahayana 15, 1889 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 481 to 483, 484, 488	4899—4931
<b>Written Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 485 to 487, 489 to 494, 496 to 497, 499 to 502, 505 to 510.	4931—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3090, 3093 to 3128, 3130 to 3220, 3223 to 3227, 3229 to 3247, 3249 to 3255, 3255A, 3255B, 3255C and 3255D	4946—5052
Short Notice Question—No. 9	5052—53
Correction of Answers to U.S.Q. No. 756 dated 5-4-67, U.S.Q. 1642 dated 7-6-67 and U.S.Q. 6406 dated 19-7-67.	5053
<i>Re.</i> Motion for Adjournment	5054
Papers laid on the Table	5054—56
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Sixteenth Report	5056—66
<b>Election to Committee—</b>	
Governing Council of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	5066—67
Motion <i>Re.</i> Food Situation in the Country	5067—5101
Shri Jagjiwan Ram	5067—94
Statement <i>Re.</i> Fourth Plan	5102—04
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	5102
Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill	5104—35
Motion to refer to Select Committee	5104—35
Shri Lobo Prabhu	5105—07
Shri D. C. Sharma	5107—09
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi	5109—13

---

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

	COLUMNS
Shri Vikramchand Mahajan . . . . .	5113—15
Shri P. Gopalan . . . . .	5115—17
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma . . . . .	5117—20
Shri Randhir Singh . . . . .	5120—22
Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . .	5122—24
Shri Ram Sevak Yadav . . . . .	5124—27
Shri Bedabrata Barua . . . . .	5127—28
Shri Annasahib Shinde . . . . .	5128—30
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi . . . . .	5131—35
Motion <i>Re</i> . Reports of Education Commission and of Committee of Members of Parliament on Education . . . . .	5135—82
Dr. Maitreyee Basu . . . . .	5136—39
Shri Bal Raj Madhok . . . . .	5139—50
Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . .	5150—58
Shri S. D. Somasundaram . . . . .	5159—65
Dr. Triguna Sen . . . . .	5165—80
Half An Hour Discussion <i>Re</i> . Mahajan Commission Report . . . . .	5182—5200
Shri Nath Pai . . . . .	5183—91
Shri Y. B. Chavan . . . . .	5198—5200

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 6, 1967/Agrahayana 15, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MANIPUR

\*481. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :

SHRI RAMJI RAM :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the report which the President received from the Chief Commissioner, Manipur, as a result of which the President assumed to himself the functions of the Government of Manipur; and

(b) the justification for taking this step ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Congress Ministry in Manipur headed by Shri M. Koireng Singh resigned on the 4th October 1967. The meeting of the

Legislative Assembly of Manipur which was to take place on the 5th October was, therefore, postponed to 16th October 1967. The United Legislature Front which had claimed a strength of 17 members including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was asked to form the Ministry. The Front Ministry headed by Shri Longjam Thambou Singh assumed office on the 13th October 1967. According to the report received from the Chief Commissioner, the Congress Party gave notice of a motion of no confidence in the new Ministry on the 14th October. The Assembly which met on the 16th October gave leave to the Leader of the Congress Party to move the motion. Further discussion on the motion was fixed on the 23rd. In the meantime, the three members on the panel of presiding officers tendered their resignation. The Deputy Speaker also resigned at 10.00 A.M. on the 23rd October. The Assembly, however, met on the 23rd October and discussed the motion of no confidence and adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on the 24th to consider the motion further. However, before the commencement of the sitting on the 24th October, the Speaker also resigned. The members who had assembled for the sitting were informed of this by the Secretary of the Assembly. Under the Rules of Business of the Assembly it was open to the Assembly to elect one of its members to act as the Chairman for the meeting. The Assembly could not, however, do so. Thereupon the Administrator consulted the Chief Minister and also the Leader of the Opposition and requested them to suggest the name of a member from their party to preside over the meeting of the Assembly. Both of them expressed their inability to suggest any name. Therefore, the Assembly could not hold its sitting on the 24th and conclude discussions on the motion. In view of this the Assembly was prorogued. The

Chief Commissioner also reported that no party was in a position to claim majority as they were equally divided and the Assembly could not function. Thus a situation had arisen in which the administration of the Union territory could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. In the circumstances, the President promulgated an order on the 25th October, 1967, under section 51 of the said Act suspending the provisions of the Act relating to the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly for a period of six months.

**श्री श्रीचंद गोयल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि समाचार-पत्रों के द्वारा जो यह समाचार प्राप्त हो रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस को वहां पर बहुमत प्राप्त हो गया है, जो चार-पांच सदस्य कांग्रेस छोड़ कर यूनाइटेड फ्रंट में शामिल हो गए थे उनको दोबारा कांग्रेस अपने दल में लाने में सफल हुई है और फिर से यह प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि वहां पर जो वहां की विधान सभा मूर्च्छित अवस्था में थी, उसकी मूर्च्छित अवस्था को दूर करके पुनः वहां पर डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट स्थापित की जाय तो क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय को या सरकार को इस बात का विश्वास हो गया है कि यह जो चार लोग पहले कांग्रेस दल छोड़ कर गए थे और अब किसी लालच या दूसरे कारणों से दोबारा कांग्रेस में आने को राजामंद हो गए हैं इनको साथ लेकर स्थायी सरकार वहां पर स्थापित हो सकेगी खास करके जबकि वह सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है और पहले ही वहां यह शिकायतें रही हैं कि वहां पर जो बागी नागा हैं वह अनेक प्रकार के उपद्रव कर रहे हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को अब इस बात का विश्वास हो गया है कि यह जो चार लोग अब कांग्रेस में आ गए हैं, इनके आने से वहां पर स्थायी सरकार कायम हो सकेगी?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मणिपुर के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह दावा किया है कि उनकी पार्टी में अब 18 सदस्य हैं और जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा इस बात को देखना जरूरी है क्या वह स्थायी सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में इस समय हैं या नहीं...

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** मणिपुर का मुख्य मंत्री कौन है?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** अभी कोई नहीं है।

**श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** तो आपने मुख्य मंत्री कहा...

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जो भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री थे। तो इस वक्त इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के द्वारा की जा रही है कि सचमुच में वह इस स्थिति में हैं कि स्थायी सरकार बना सकेंगे। जब उनको इस बात का विश्वास हो जायगा तभी इस पर निर्णय लिया जायगा।

**श्री श्रीचंद गोयल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय मणिपुर में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया उस समय सारे मणिपुर के अंदर हड़ताल हुई थी जिससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि वहां की जनता कांग्रेस दल के पीछे न होकर यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के पीछे है। तो क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि कांग्रेस यह फिर से गलती करेगी कि अगर वह यह समझे कि वह वहां पर स्थायी सरकार बना सकती है और दूसरे वहां पर यह भी कठिनाई है कि जो अध्यक्ष थे विधान सभा के उन्होंने भी त्यागपत्र दिया था, क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि आम तौर पर तो यह तरीका है कि जो वहां का चीफ कमिश्नर है वह ऐडवाइस करता है अध्यक्ष को और वह फिर विधान सभा को बुलाते हैं, तो क्योंकि अब कोई अध्यक्ष नहीं है तो किस तरीके से उसको बुलवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** पिछले आम चुनाव में कांग्रेस को स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला है और यह इस बात का संकेत करता है कि मणिपुर की जनता कांग्रेस के साथ है। जहाँ तक अध्यक्ष के इस्तीफे का सवाल है वह तो इसलिए हुआ था कि चूंकि वहाँ पर पार्टी की पोपुलर ऐसी थी असेम्बली के अन्दर कि अध्यक्ष यदि कुर्सी में रहते तो उनके दल की स्थिति में कुछ फर्क रहता था इसलिए शायद उन्होंने अपने अध्यक्ष पद से इस्तीफा दिया और इसके सिवाय अध्यक्ष ने अपने इस्तीफे का कोई कारण नहीं बताया।

**श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :** क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शासन ने मणिपुर में जब राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया तब उनका यह कदम लोकतंत्र की भावना के विपरीत था ? और क्या अब वहाँ के जनप्रतिनिधियों ने शासन से यह मांग की है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन समाप्त करके वहाँ जनता का प्रतिनिधि शासन लाना चाहिए ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना जनता की भावना के विपरीत जन्मा नहीं होता है। वहाँ की स्थिति ऐसी थी कि कोई भी पार्टी मणिपुर में स्थायी सरकार बनाने के योग्य नहीं थी। जब इस तरह की बात का पता लगा तब वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। अब फिर से इस बात का दावा किया गया है कि वहाँ एक दल-विशेष सरकार के बनाने की स्थिति में है तो उसकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। यदि इसका संतोष हो गया कि वह स्थायी सरकार बना सकते हैं तो बनाने की इजाजत दी जायेगी।

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** श्रीमन्, मणिपुर एक छोटा-सा 8 लाख की आबादी का राज्य है और वहाँ आपने टेरिटोरियल असेम्बली 32 मेम्बरों की दी है। उस खिलौने को भी आपने अपनी दराज में रख दिया किसी मौजू व्यक्ति और मौजू दल की तलाश या इन्तजार में। तो क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूँ कि मणिपुर की इस घटना ने यह साबित

कर दिया है कि ऐसे छोटे-छोटे राज्य नहीं चल सकते और विशेष रूप से सीमावर्ती इलाकों में ? तो क्या इस व्यवस्था को बदलने और वहाँ स्थायी प्रशासन बनाने की दृष्टि से आप कोई गंभीर उपाय करेंगे ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** सदस्य महोदय को मालूम है कि इस तरह के छोटे-छोटे केन्द्र प्रशासित जो राज्य बनाए गए हैं वह बड़ी ही विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण बनाए गए हैं। यदि सामान्य परिस्थिति रहती तो इस तरह के केन्द्र प्रशासित राज्य बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। इन्हीं परिस्थितियों के कारण हम वहाँ पर यह नहीं चाहते थे कि प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन न चले। इसलिए वहाँ प्रजातान्त्रिक ढांचा शासन का बनाया गया। उसके चलने में कुछ तकलीफें जरूर हो रही हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि सब दल जिम्मेदारीपूर्वक व्यवहार करें तो इस तरह की कठिनाई सामने नहीं आयेगी।

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** May I know if the interests of the people of Manipur, the interests of the security of India and the interests of this border State will be served better by a democratically constituted government or by President's rule or by some persons who are in the habit of crossing the floor every now and then and toppling whichever government is in power ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** The trends that the hon. Member has mentioned are definitely unhealthy trends; they do not serve a democratic government or institutions. But it is our firm conviction that wherever possible we should institute a democratic form of administration. That is why even in these small Union territories we have endeavoured to give as much democratic set-up as possible under the circumstances.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर की घटनाओं ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि वहाँ जो संवैधानिक संकट पैदा हुआ है वह

[ श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ]

दल बदलने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण पैदा हुआ है। हरयाना में जब दल बदले गए तो विधान सभा तोड़ी गई, सरकार भंग कर दी गई और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब मणिपुर में उससे मिलती-जुलती परिस्थिति है तो फिर विधान सभा को खाली स्थगित क्यों किया गया है, भंग क्यों नहीं किया गया? मणिपुर की जनता को इस बात का मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया कि वह दोबारा चुनाव करके देखे कि किस दल में उसका विश्वास है?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि मणिपुर में जो कुछ हुआ और हरयाना में जो कुछ हो रहा था उसमें बहुत अंतर है। हरयाना में तो यह हुआ कि कई सदस्य कई बार इधर से उधर हुए.....

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यही यहां हो रहा है।

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** यहां जो हुआ है एक बार उधर गए और दोबारा इधर आये..... (व्यवधान).....

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कितनी बार बदलने के बाद करेंगे दो बार बदलने के बाद नहीं करेंगे तो कितनी बार बदलने पर करेंगे? क्या स्टैंडर्ड है आपका?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** आपकी यह विवेक बुद्धि का सवाल है।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** आप अपनी विवेक-बुद्धि से बताइये—आप कितनी बार चाहते हैं?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** यह परिस्थिति का सवाल है। हम अपनी बुद्धि के अनुसार परिस्थिति पर विचार करते हैं और उसमें यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि हरयाना में

जो स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई थी, मणिपुर की स्थिति में उससे बहुत अन्तर है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अन्तर इतना ही है कि वहां आपको सरकार बनाने का मौका है।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Whatever the Central Government may have done, now it is a *fait accompli*. In view of the strategic nature of Manipur and the fact that the security of the country calls not for President's rule but for a democratic set-up in which the people have confidence, I want to know what steps has the Government initiated by way of asking the Chief Election Commissioner to proceed to Manipur, see the position for himself and make arrangements so that at least mid-term elections can be held definitely as soon as the period of six months is over and are not delayed further.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Now the Leader of the Congress Party has claimed that he enjoys the majority in the Legislature. (Interruption) That claim has been made. The Administrator of Manipur is trying to ascertain the factual position and after ascertaining it, if he is confident that any particular party or any particular person enjoys a clear-cut majority in the Legislature, he may decide to call upon him to form the Ministry; if, however, he finds that there is no person or party that is able to form the Government, then he may continue with it and may send a report to us.

**SHRI RANGA :** I think, my hon. friend the Home Minister as well as his Assistant have qualified themselves for being very good actors in Kathakali...

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

**SHRI RANGA :** Is it not a fact that what they did in Haryana holds a lesson for them in Manipur also? Whereas in Haryana there was a majority by the discredited Ministry and that Ministry was dismissed for ultra-Constitutional reasons, here there was no majority at all; they have manufactured the major

riety. Are we to understand that their standards in regard to defection have changed—now that they have been able to get some defectors to come and give them the majority, the defection has become sacred, tolerable and a decent political manoeuvre whereas when it goes to the advantage of the Opposition, it is a devil, a discredited political manoeuvre?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** There is no question of judging the defections. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. I am not able to hear the answer.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Defections, by themselves, are something which is not very good and we do not propose to encourage such things. What happens in Manipur is yet very uncertain. Unless one has really formed a view of the things there, I cannot express one view or the other. Really speaking, we have not encouraged anybody from here. As the hon. Member said, it is a border area and the stability of administration is more important there. There is no use trying to make fun of us only because of defections. When they started getting members from the Congress, I had expected M. Ranga then to say that this was bad...

**SHRI RANGA :** It is bad... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Well, Sir, if I am qualified to lead a troupe of Kathakali, he may lead a Bharata Natyam troupe. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RANGA :** Yes, you will get it and you will be thrown out of power.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :** As Manipur is a border State and a strategic area, stability of Government is essential. In view of that fact, will the Government examine that there could be a popular Government as early as possible.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** The main point is not merely the number who are

on one side, because I know a stage has been reached in Manipur when we will have to satisfy ourselves whether it is going to give a stable administration in that area. It is not an arithmetical thing. We will certainly look into that.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** I would also register my protest. Before I ask my question, Sir, I cannot entertain with equanimity the prospect of a Kathakali troupe being led by Mr. Chavan and a Bharata Natyam troupe being led by Mr. Ranga. Sir, they are part of our rich cultural heritage. To imagine these two hefty men, one leading a Kathakali party and another a Bharata Natyam party... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Possibly a slim man like you would do. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now, please come to your question.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Sir, this is above Party—our cultural heritage. Mr. Speaker, while replying to the...

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** You can do better twist.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** ... Haryana issue, the Home Minister with much flourish and aplomb had ridiculed this concept of crossing the floor. He had used his now famous term which has been added to the Indian political lexicon—'Ayaram' and 'Gayaram'. May I know, Sir, was it a firm ridicule and contempt of this, or he is committed to welcoming it when the crossing is from the Opposition into Congress or was it a moral protest against a nefarious practice which is eroding the values of democracy? If so, it will not be good to say 'You started it'. What is the Government's first commitment? Well, he will reply that it is at the State level and not here. Is Mr. Chavan not in a position to issue instructions that those who defect will be compelled to seek the mandate of the people? Well, he encourages it when it suits his Party's convenience and ridicules it when it is in the other direction.



**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** If it is in my hands to issue directions to force anybody to seek re-election, certainly I will do it. Unfortunately, that is the right of the Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह आया-राम के बारे में कह रहे हैं।

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** मैं भी वही कह रहा हूँ। The question here is : that at the present moment unless, either all the Parties accept a convention and stick to it or there is some sort of a statutory provision compelling these people to seek re-election, this will not stop. Certainly I am for both the things if it can be done. But what can we do in between ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** You must take the initiative.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He asks 'What shall we do in between ?'

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Certainly I am prepared to take initiative in this matter. I am prepared to do that. I do not want to avoid taking initiative. But, in the case of Manipur, where merely because some people have crossed the floor, we have not taken any view about this matter.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Why do you admit them into your Party ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Well, Sir, as Home Minister I cannot control them. Whether they have accepted the approval of the Congress Party or the Congress Parliamentary Board, it is for the Congress Parliamentary Board to consider that, but as a Member of the Congress Parliamentary Board I shall certainly make my views known to them. It is no use combining the Party positions here. As I said, we have certainly taken it up. This is not, really speaking, in any way going to be helpful to the defectors as such because this is something, I should say, like a disease in the democratic political life of India. I have no doubt about it.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Sir, as the hon'ble Minister has just now said that he is prepared to take the initiative, may I know—we have a Bill before the House—if the Government is going to support it ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** It is not merely a question of trying to commit oneself to a particular Bill. My point was : whether we, all Parties concerned, can sit together and evolve some measure. That is the main point.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सदन में कश्कली और भारत-नाट्यम का दोनों तरफ से जिक्र हुआ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा, राजस्थान, बंगाल और मणिपुर में गृह मंत्री जी जो ताण्डव नृत्य कर रहे हैं, उसका भी कोई अन्त होगा ? क्या यह बात सही है कि मणिपुर में कितने मंत्री मंडल के सदस्य हों, उसकी मंजूरी गृह मंत्री जी देते हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह बिलकुल गलत कह रहे हैं।

#### REPLACEMENT OF VISCOUNTS WITH IAC

\*482. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shankar Committee has recommended replacing the fleet of Viscounts with the I.A.C. with BAC 1-11 on major secondary routes; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no decision has been taken in this regard so far ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) :** (a) and (b). There has been no Committee of the name of "Shankar Committee" to consider and recommend replacement of the Viscount fleet of the IAC. A team of three officers was, however, deputed abroad by the IAC in July, 1966, to make an assessment of the various types

of aircraft available for such replacement. On the basis of the recommendations of this team, the IAC made certain proposals to Government. To enable a more comprehensive study of the matter, Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Air Marshal P. C. Lal, *inter-alia*, to advise on the best arrangement for replacement of the Viscount fleet of the IAC taking into account the eventual replacement of Caravelle and having regard to the economics of standardisation to the extent that it may be feasible in the near future or later. This Committee has submitted its report in the light of which the IAC are reconsidering their proposals. Final recommendations of the IAC are awaited.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** May I know whether the fleet of Viscounts have already outlived their utility and economic performance, and whether it is feasible to have some other type of aircraft to replace these Viscounts?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** The Lal Committee has said very clearly that the Viscounts have not outlived their utility and that they are still good for another five years. Of course, there are certainly more economic planes available than the Viscounts or the other planes that we have already in our country. But new planes would involve a considerable amount of money. Therefore, that is a matter which is being considered.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** Recently, some Fokkers have been acquired by the IAC. May I know whether there is any proposal to establish a factory in collaboration with the Netherlands Government to manufacture the components of Fokkers?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** No, I am not aware of any such proposal to manufacture. The only factory that I know of is that we are now having the Avro-748 factory at Kanpur.

**SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH :** May I know whether it is a fact that

the whole replacement programme of the IAC is entirely dependent upon the decision in regard to the Jumbo Jets for the Air India so that the 707s could be turned over to the IAC?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** No. In fact, there is no connection whatsoever between the Jumbo Jet which is for Air India and the IAC's programme. We were at one stage considering the purchase of 4 Jumbo jets, but since they are far too expensive we are now only going in for two of these, which means that there will be no surplus 707s with Air India for being turned over to the IAC.

**SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :** May I know whether the replacement of Viscounts or other aircraft of the IAC is going to be done by the Avro-748 which has now been tested, and if so, what the programme is?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** The Avro-748s are going to replace the DC-3 Dakotas. We have already been delivered two Avros and another 12 are expected by 1970. These Avro-748s are small planes, which are 40-seaters, and they will replace the Dakotas which have been in operation for many years; they will not replace the Viscounts.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** Whenever the replacement programme of any particular type of fleet is envisaged, the aspects of mortality, safety and profitability are always to be kept in view. But unfortunately last time when the Dakotas were replaced by Avro aircraft, this aspect was sadly neglected, with the result that since this fleet has been put into operation it has started making a loss. May I know whether Government have changed their views and whether in the future replacement programmes, these essential aspects will always be kept in view?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** It is not correct to say that the Avros have incurred loss. They have just begun to operate and they have been in the air for the last two or three months only and, therefore, it is too early to assess their economic performance. But

[Dr. Karan Singh]

certainly the hon. Member has raised an important point that in our replacement programmes commercial considerations must be given priority and we intend to do so.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, along with Question No. 483, Question No. 488 may also be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

#### HOSTILE ACTIVITIES OF NAGAS

\*483. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of hostile Nagas after receiving training and acquiring arms has re-entered India at Akhrol in October, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this group has started training camps for other Naga hostiles; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to liquidate this group?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). Government have no reliable information regarding this. However, vigilance is maintained by the Security Forces in the area.

#### NAGA-MIZO COLLABORATION

\*488 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of Mizo hostiles has been in touch with an ultra group of the Naga hostiles;

(b) if so, the extent of the collusion; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to counteract this move?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) to (c). Security Forces are vigilant

and are taking appropriate measures. The Government have reasons to suspect such collusion to facilitate movement across the borders, specially to obtain arms and shelter of hostile gangs.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : (क) अद्यत्न महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रों महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार-पत्रों में जो यह समाचार छपा है कि अक्तूबर में चीन से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आने वाले बाग्मी नागाओं ने उखरूल—माओ संगसाल (मनीपुर) और ट्यूनिह (नागालैंड) में तीन ट्रेनिंग कैंप लगा रखे हैं जिनमें हर एक में 50-50 बाग्मी नागा ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं तो क्या मंत्रों महोदय यह भी बता सकेंगे कि इन कैंपों में कौन से हाथियारों और किस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है ?

(ख) क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि नागालैंड और मनीपुर की सरकारों ने उन कैंपों को रोकने के लिए किसी किस्म की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रों महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि बाग्मी नागाओं के सो कौलड (खुदसास्ता) फौजी ब्रिगेडियर श्री टी० मुई० वाक असलह और माली इमदाद लेने के लिए सितम्बर में चीन गया था वह वापस आ गया है या नहीं ? इस सिलसिले में सरकार के पास क्या इन्फार्मेशन है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can assure the hon. Member that we have considerable information on the aspects of relationship between the Nagas and Mizos and efforts made by Nagas to establish contact with the Chinese. It is a fact that certain training centres for training Mizos have been working for some time in the Manipur area, in the Mizo area. I cannot disclose all the names. It is not necessary to do so. But occasionally, whenever we get certain information, certain actions also have been taken. Certain confrontations have also taken place in which both sides have suffered some losses.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त है कि 5 दिसम्बर को यानी पिछले दिन 1967 में नागालैंड कान्फेंस कोहीमा में हुई अगर हाँ तो उसमें बांग्ला नागाओं के लैंडर श्री कोषाटों सोबाई सेकैटो और जो शेहारी उसमें शामिल हुए या नहीं और दूसरे लैंडर उसमें कौन-कौन शामिल हुए और इस कान्फेंस में कोई प्रस्ताव पास हुआ अगर हुआ तो उसकी तफसील क्या है ?

इसके अलावा एक और सवाल . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : For the present, it is enough.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I must say that I cannot disclose some of the information here. We certainly have got information on certain aspects, but I do not think it is necessary to disclose it. But there is one basic point which the House should know and which I do not wish to conceal from it. That is that the Nagas are trying to have continuous contact with the Chinese. There is no doubt about it. But about certain other information which we have, I do not think it will be good for us to disclose it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : For an appreciable span of time now, the military authorities have been in overall control of the operations against the hostile Nagas and rebel Mizos. What is the broad strategy adopted by the military forces, what are the shortcomings and what are the achievements in operations ? As regards the difficulties, what are they and how do we propose to overcome them ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Can we discuss these aspects in Parliament ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What are the difficulties they are facing ? They are not able to conclude the operations ? Sir, if it is not answered, let me put my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : No second question.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : These collaborations and training centres may not be covered by the cease-fire agreement. They are unlawful activities severely punishable by ordinary law. May I know whether the ordinary law will be applied to deal with these Naga hostile activities, setting up of camps, training centres and other operations ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, that is what I mentioned. The ordinary law will be applied. Of these, some cases are in the Mizo area. Even in that area where it is said that the cessation of hostilities applies, the capacity of the Manipur Government to take action against persons who are resorting to armed action is not limited or restricted. They are free and they have taken action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Although we are talking of the Chinese hand in Naga affairs, really the matter is between the Nagas, Pakistan and China. Constantly we are discussing in this House the question of the Nagas going to Peking via Dacca. So, Pakistan, and particularly East Pakistan, plays an important role in this matter. I want to ask the Home Minister why this question of Pakistan interfering in the internal affairs of India has not been raised in the UNO ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, Pakistan is playing a very important role in keeping the contacts with Mizos and Nagas, there is no doubt about that. It is certainly something which is not very consistent with the relations that Pakistan claims to have with India. We have lodged a series of protests about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why have you not taken it to UNO ? I want to submit that the hon. Minister did not answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He did answer.

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : It is difficult for us to understand how in spite of the security measures taken by the Government such things could

[Shri Rupnath Brahma]

happen. From what I understand from the hon. Minister's reply, it is clear that the Naga hostiles are having contacts with Pakistanis and Chinese. We fail to understand how these things take place. Is it because the security measures have been slackened? I want a straight reply from the Minister whether the security measures or the border have been tightened up.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** My straight answer is that we are taking all the steps to stop it, but even then, the geographical position and the other conditions there are such that we cannot say that we can completely stop these things.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या मंत्रों महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि नागालैण्ड में कई आदिम जातियों ने, वहाँ की आदिवासी जातियों ने इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं कि जो नागालैण्ड के निवासी नहीं हैं, जो बाहर के लोग वहाँ व्यापार कर रहे हैं वे तुरन्त नागालैण्ड छोड़ कर चले जायें और इससे वहाँ के लोगों में आतंक फैला हुआ है और लोगों ने भागना शुरू कर दिया है? यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या स्टेप लिये हैं?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I am aware of some such thing, but I am sure the Nagaland Government will take the necessary action about it.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** I would like to know from the Government whether the Government consider Nagaland as a colony or a part and parcel of India. If the former is the answer, may I know why the Government have not left them alone to look after themselves, and if the latter is the answer, how is it that the Government has been acquiescing in the treasonable and anti-national activities of the Naga people and refrained from being firm and bringing them under control?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** The latter is true. They are a part of India, and

no part of India is a colony of India. How can it be? It is a part of our own body, part of our own life, part of our country. They are our own people, and we must behave towards them as our own people.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** May I know if Government are aware of the fact that of late there has been a heavy concentration of Chinese troops on the Nagaland border ready to aid the intensification of the violent activities of the Naga hostiles? In pursuance of that, Mr. Phizo has made a statement in London, that the real war with the Indian Government now starts. He has further said that he would not budge an inch from taking the help of China and Pakistan in this matter. Now that the collusion of Naga hostiles with China and Pakistan has been established without doubt, may I know what positive steps this Government have taken to disrupt that connection between our enemies and the Naga hostiles?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I would like to correct one impression: there is no common border between China and Nagaland. There is no question of crossing of Chinese troops on the Nagaland border. I want to make that matter clear.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** You might call it Indian border in proximity to the Nagaland frontier.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Even there, I must say he is rather misinformed about it. There is no question of Chinese troops, but certainly this one fact we have come to know and we do not want to neglect or ignore this aspect and this will be kept in mind constantly: that some people have certainly crossed to China; they are reaching China border crossing through North Burma. We have some information on that aspect. Naturally, Phizo has made some statement, and I have come across that news, the views that he has given in London. I know about it. I think we have to take note of all these things, and we have to continue our approach which is there: that we must continue to talk with our own people

and persuade them to accept India which most of them have done; some of them have not done. If they do not, naturally, whatever other alternatives are there, they are open to us.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** He said, "whatever other alternatives are there." We are just interested to know what is the other alternative he has in mind. (*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. Next question.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन है। यह सवाल खाद्य मंत्रालय से पूछा गया है क्योंकि बर्मा से जो पत्र आया है अपीजे के बारे में वह खाद्य मंत्रालय में गया था। खाद्य मंत्रालय को इसके बारे में कार्रवाई करनी थी। अब उसका ये प्रोफेसर साहब जवाब देंगे तो हमारे किसी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आ पायेगा। समझ में नहीं आता है कि जगर्जिवन राम जी इस सवाल को क्यों टाल रहे हैं। इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है ?

**श्री रवि राय :** जानबूझ कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ये जवाब नहीं दे पायेंगे और फिर झगड़ा होगा।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** आप सुनिये तो सही।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हम जानते हैं कि जवाब नहीं दे पायेंगे।

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is true that the question was addressed to the Minister of Food. But the Ministry of Food has transferred it to the Transport Ministry; they think that it is nearer to that Ministry rather than to them. (*Interruption*).

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इसमें राज है, रहस्य है। पहला प्रश्न भी खाद्य मंत्रालय से पूछा गया था। आप देख लीजिये।

"Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question..."

उसी में से यह निकला है। ये भोले भाले आदमी हैं। इनको फंसा दिया जगर्जिवन राम जी ने।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. Kindly sit down. After all, if the question is put to a particular Minister, I am not going into the question as to how far it is correct if they transfer it to some other Ministry. They may transfer it if they think that the subject is more near to them. But can I compel two or three Ministers to answer one question? I do not know. If they themselves agree to answer the supplementaries, it is very good; I also agree, if they are ready, because you know it is one government as all of you say. But how can I compel off-hand any Minister to answer? For the present, therefore, let him answer this question. (*Interruption*)

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Sir, on a point of order. I submit that you have given us a reasonable guidance. I do not take it as a ruling, but it is reasonable. I do not say you are sheltering them but you are a little lenient towards them. My submission is this: since yours is a tentative guidance—I accept it—just now we are trying to stop crossing of the floor by members. So, please do not allow this crossing of the floor by the questions! (*Interruption*)

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—**

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are losing time. Let them answer the question.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Previously also a particular question addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was transferred to the Ministry of Steel, with the result that we did not get any satisfactory answer.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह बात नोट कर लीजिए कि सरकार ऐसे प्रश्नों के बारे में जान-बूझ कर ऐसा करती है।

**श्री रवि राय :** आपके सेक्रेटरियट को भी इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

**MR. SPEAKER :** He may answer the question now.

## APEEJAY SHIPPING COMPANY

\*484. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN .

SHRI J. B. SINGH :

SHRI KAMESHWAR

SINGH :

SHRI K. N. TIWARI :

/ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 753 on the 27th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action against the Apeejay Shipping Co.;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). Government have been advised that so far as the Company is concerned no legal action is possible. However, it is proposed to take departmental action against the company in the form of denying the allocation of Government cargo to their ships. For this a show cause notice will have to be served on the company. But before this can be done it is necessary to wait for the judgment of the Calcutta High Court on the writ petition filed by the company against a banning order issued by the Iron and Steel Controller in May 1966. In that case the Court has issued an interim injunction in the face of which any action taken by the Government against the company is liable to expose Government to the charge of contempt of court.

The hearings in that case were concluded in August 1967 but the judgment has been reserved. Further progress in this case can be made only after the judgment has been delivered.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Wholesale cheating by Apeejay Shipping Company. It can be equalled only by the stink of this Government; is still stinking in our nostrils. I would like to ask

a straight question and I expect a straight and clear reply from the Minister. I want to know whether after the receipt of Apeejay circular letter from our Embassy in Burma, an explanation was called for from the shipping company and, if not, why not ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I believe an answer was given in the course of the previous discussion. The matter did not come up to the ministerial level at all. It was disposed of at the level of the Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary.

SHRI RANGA : It was disposed of by the Government; we are not concerned with by whom it was disposed of.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am not quite familiar yet with it; I would certainly like to be educated by Prof. Ranga, for whom I have great respect. The facts of the case were these. On 12th April 1962, our Food Attache in Rangoon sent a letter to the Food Ministry, not to the Transport Ministry—the matter did not come to the Transport Ministry at all. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAMBIAR : The cat is out of the bag.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर उन्होंने यह मामला अपने ऊपर क्यों लिया यही तो हमारा एतराज है ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The question has been asked and am giving the facts as I know. The letter was received in the Ministry of Food. The Food Attache also enclosed a copy of a circular letter, not the original, which he had been able to catch hold of where an officer signing on behalf of this company had asked that empty gunny bags may be kept in the ship with the necessary markings, so that the losses which arise from shortages, etc. could be properly dealt with. The Food Attache also took some action. He went and inspected that particular ship which was called Rita and he found there 133 gunny bags which were stamped with the stamp of the authorities from whom

the rice was bought. Immediately he sent that information also. What the Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary did was immediately to write to the Regional Food Controller in Madras warning him that the ship which was coming to Cochin from Rangoon was carrying some empty gunny bags and an attempt may be made to cheat and therefore, all possible action should be taken to see that this was not done. The letter was also sent to Bombay and Calcutta where food shipments were to be received from Rangoon warning the food officers there concerned about the same possibility. This instruction was carried out. No cheating took place on that particular ship and no shortages were there on account of these gunny bags. There, I am afraid, the matter stopped. The matter did not come up to the Minister. As far as the categorical question which my hon. friend asked me is concerned, no notice was given to the Surendra Overseas at this time by the Food Ministry or by anybody else.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्यों नहीं दिया ?

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Why not ? I have asked as to what are the reasons for that.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि उनसे क्यों नहीं पूछा गया। इस का जवाब आना चाहिए।

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I am afraid, apart from all other difficulties, it is not possible for me to answer a question except from what I read on the file on the subject.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या यह जवाब है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको मंत्रिमंडल से हटा दीजिए। आप सेक्रेटरी को यहाँ पर बिठाइये। यह काहे को यहाँ बैठे हैं ?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** Sir, unfortunately, I happen to be an elected Member of this House and my Secretary is not. I have every right....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** तो फिर तैयारी करके आइये। सेक्रेटरी से हमको मतलब नहीं है।

सेक्रेटरी जहलूम में जाये, हमें उससे मतलब नहीं है। हमें तो मंत्री से मतलब है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** A question has been put and the hon. Minister is answering it. If the answer is not satisfactory hon. Members can take some other method. What am I to do ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये दो-दो साल पुराने मामले हैं। आप इनको अनुशासित कीजिए।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Sir, it is a very irregular procedure. It amounts to contempt of the House.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्यों नहीं मांगा एक्स-प्लेनशन ?

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Sir, I rise to a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER :** During Question Hour there is no point of order.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** Sir, I do not see why so much excitement should be brought in this ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह मंत्री महोदय की समझ में नहीं आयेगा। श्री जगजीवन राम की समझ में यह आया, इसलिए वह गायब हैं आज।

**श्री मु० अ० खां :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बात है कि आनरेबल मेम्बर हर मामले में रुकावट डालते हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब नहीं देने देते और कार्यवाही को चलने नहीं देते।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हम इस तरह दबने वाले नहीं हैं।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** चावल-चोरी और सीना-जोरी एक साथ नहीं चलेंगे।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. I would request all hon. Members to resume their seats.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Sir, I must get an answer and then only I



will sit down. I want to know the reasons why an explanation was not asked for. A lot of conspiracy has gone on behind this. Shri S. K. Patil is involved in this. The high priest of the petticoat syndicate is involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER : You want him to answer this ?

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि जब चोरी का प्रयास किया गया, तो क्यों नहीं उनको नोटिस दिया गया, क्यों नहीं उनका स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इसका जवाब है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri J. B. Singh—

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sir, I have to ask my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought he had asked when he asked about the syndicate (*Interruptions*). So many of you are standing at a time. It does not do good to us. Hon. Ministers from other countries are also watching us.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए कि दूसरे देशों के लोगों के सामने ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं और सवाल का ठीक जवाब नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब लोगों को शर्म आनी चाहिए।

श्री सु० अ० खा : ये बिलकुल बेशर्म हैं। हम खामोश बैठे सुनते रहते हैं और आप इनको रोकते नहीं हैं। इस तरह हाउस की कार्यवाही कैसे चलेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member may sit down. He is not helping me or the House at all. I can deal with the House. I do not want his assistance.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, why don't you name him.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all kindly sit down ? (*interruptions*). After all,

outsiders will see everything, not only one side. So, it is no use saying that somebody is put to shame. I do not agree, in fact nobody would agree, with Shri Lihaye there.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर मुझे आपत्ति है। इसमें हमारे लिए शर्म की क्या बात है ? शर्म की बात इनके लिए हो सकती है। मैं फिर इनसिस्ट करता हूँ कि इनको शर्म आनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I thought he had put his question and it was all over.

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, तो इसका जवाब नहीं दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : He said Shri Patil is involved, the Syndicate is involved and so on and asked for an answer. The Minister said "I have nothing to say". That was the second question. I even asked the Minister whether he would answer the question. But how can he answer for Mr. Patil ?

श्री मधु लिमये : न, न। पहले नहीं कहा था। जब जवाब नहीं आया तब उन्होंने कहा। ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है ? . . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . . पाटिल के बारे में नहीं पूछा था। उन्होंने पूछा था कि नोटिस क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The question which has been asked, as I understand it, is that when this intimation came to the Food Ministry and they took administrative action to prevent anything untoward resulting from that, why did they not at the same time issue a notice to the company concerned. This is the question. Am I right ? The answer to this question is that I will make enquiries from the Food Ministry and give the information to the House. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फूड मिनिस्ट्री से एन्क्वायरी करेंगे और तब जवाब देंगे। यह उन्होंने कहा।

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** May I know whether it is a fact that the Director-General of Food and the Vigilance Officer in the Food Department, after seeing the file in regard to the cheating attempt, never bothered to ask whether any action by way of black-listing and criminal prosecution was taken against the firm and whether the opinion of the Law Ministry and the Advocate-General was sought in this case and also the help of the CBI? If not, may I know the reasons for it?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** It was only in 1966, when the question was raised on the floor of the House and, I believe, a copy of the circular letter which was sent by this company was placed on the Table that all these questions arose and the very question which my hon. friend is asking is almost the same, if my memory serves me right. The people whom we consulted were not the Advocate-General but the Law Ministry on the subject to find out what is to be done. As the House will remember, I also intervened in the debate. The advice of the Law Ministry—I saw the advice—was that you cannot prosecute the company as such unless you get the actual original of the letter and establish that the letter was written at the instance of the company. I may inform the House that the very next day I received a telex message from the company saying that they were not responsible for the issue of the circular letter and that before any action is taken against them we must bear this in mind. I did not reply to that. Unfortunately, it was not possible to issue a show cause notice because a case was pending at that time before the Calcutta High Court and I think a ban has been placed by the Iron & Steel Controller.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हां, तो इसका और इनका संबंध नहीं है। आप सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। राइस इम्पोर्ट के बारे में कलकत्ता में केस नहीं चल रहा है . . . .

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I would like to go on record in this House that L92LSS/67—2

I am not in the habit of making false statements.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सदन को गुमराह किया जायगा तो मैं जरूर उस पर आपत्ति करूंगा। कलकत्ता में अपीजें शिपिंग के बारे में एन्क्वायरी नहीं चल रही है, उस बारे में ऐक्शन नहीं है।

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** This question was raised also during the discussion. Unfortunately, the Surendra Overseas company, I am told, is a composite company and all these are different parts or aspects of the transaction. You cannot divide them up.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** No.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** It was the advice of the Law Ministry. We were advised by the Law Ministry to wait till the court gave its judgment. In fact, we wanted to go before the Calcutta High Court and take their permission on the lines of what Shri Madhu Limaye is saying because to me also it sounded like commonsense why mix up the two things and why not take action on the question of rice. We wanted to approach the Calcutta High Court with an application to give show-cause notice to this company irrespective of the fact that the ban order existed. Then we were advised by our solicitors in Calcutta which advice was later on endorsed by the Law Ministry that it would be better for us to wait till this question was decided. It was going to be decided in August and the debate took place towards the end of June. By 22nd August the case had been concluded, but unfortunately the judgment has been reserved and has not yet been delivered.

Regarding the particular person, the Food Ministry is taking action; in fact, the Food Minister has taken action against the officer. That officer was arrested; a godown was raided; documents were seized and he has been let out on bail. The Food Ministry is going ahead with the case.

As far as we are concerned, the moment the judgment of the High Court is delivered so that we are free to take action, we certainly will issue a notice to this company to show cause why we should not suspend giving them any further Government business as far as transport is concerned.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Sir, he has given a foolproof reply.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। खाद्य मंत्री जो कि बहुत ही सीनियर मंत्री हैं उन्होंने घोखा देने के लिए इस सवाल को खाद्य मंत्रालय से ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय को टाल दिया है.....

MR. SPEAKER : For every supplementary there is a lecture. I am not going to allow an answer to be given. Do you want to put a supplementary or not ?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि भारतीय दूतालय रंगून से सर्कुलर लेटर प्राप्त करने के बाद ही डाइरेक्टर पोर्ट्स ऐंड डिपोज कोचीन से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई थी ? यदि यह सत्य है तो डाइरेक्टर की क्या कफार्डिग्स हैं तथा इस पर क्या कदम सरकार ने उठाया है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : To the best of my knowledge no such inquiry was made by the Cochin Port. The Ministry was satisfied that no cheating had taken place. The warning had been taken into account and was acted upon.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इसलिए खाद्य मंत्री की आवश्यकता थी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको पता ही नहीं है कुछ भी।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sorry for the ignorance; I will go to school again.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय नें सदन को बताया कि जब यह

सर्कुलर लेटर उनके पास पहुंचा खाद्य मंत्रालय के पास जो डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी के स्तर पर इसके बारे में कार्यवाही हुई और मंत्रियों के स्तर तक यह बात नहीं आई थी। क्या मेरे प्रश्न का यह साफ जवाब देंगे कि खाद्य मंत्रालय के एक मंत्री ने इस फाइल को देखा था और उन्होंने यह सर्कुलर भी देखा था कि जिसमें सरकार को घोखा देने का प्रयास किया गया था और यह फाइल देखने के पश्चात् भी खाद्य मंत्रालय के मंत्री ने इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की ? साथ ही साथ यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार अप्रैल महीने में जगजीवनराम जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया था कि हम उनके खिलाफ केस कर रहे हैं और रीजनल फूड डाइरेक्टर ने केस फाइल भी किया, अब आप कह रहे हैं कि हमको सलाह मिली है कि केस नहीं किया जा सकता है तो इसके बारे में सही स्थिति क्या है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the first question I will have to repeat the answer I gave before. I will have to refer the matter to the Food Ministry and get the answer.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह देखिए, खाद्य मंत्री जानबूझ कर 12 बजे भाग्ये हैं। आप देखिए इनकी चाल। यह जान बूझ कर 12 बजे भा रहे हैं।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member knows very well that I can speak only on the basis.... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : यह देखिए, कभी ऐसा उत्तर दिया जाता है ? यह लोक सभा मजाक बन गई है। उत्तर इस तरह नहीं दिए जा सकते।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The House will be pleased to listen to me. I can only answer on the basis of the information that I have at my disposal. If more information is asked for, then I shall have to be given more time.

Regarding the second question which the hon. Member asked about prosecution by the Food Ministry and my saying, etc., they are two different things. The Food Ministry is prosecuting that officer. That is why I mentioned that the officer has been prosecuted. He was arrested, some godown was searched, and he was released on bail; it is a case which is going to the court.

As far as the Transport Ministry is concerned, before we can suspend government business with this Company, we have to give a show-cause notice and before we do that, we have to get the clearance from the Calcutta High Court either by Special petition or by getting the judgment on the ban.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक विनम्र प्रार्थना है। इस पर आप 193 के अन्दर एक घण्टे की बहस की इजाजत दीजिये, क्योंकि हमारे किसी भी पत्र का जवाब नहीं पाया है।

MR. SPEAKER : That is not given in the House. If a written request comes, it will be considered.

Now we take up the Short Notice Question.

Mr. Sarjoo Pandey . . . . He is not present.

Yesterday also we had this sad experience. The Short Notice Question is tabled, the Ministry also accepts it, but the Member who has given notice does not present himself in the House on that day. Yesterday this happened and today also it has happened.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Short Notice Questions tabled by those who are always present in the House are never admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not in my hands. The hon. Member who has tabled the question is not from the Congress Benches. So, he cannot say that.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### IMPORT OF RICE FROM BURMA

\*485. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tenders were invited for giving contract to a Shipping concern for the import of rice from Burma in 1961-62;

(b) whether the opinion of the Ministry of Transport was also sought in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature of the recommendations made by that Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). No tenders were invited for giving contract for carriage of rice from Burma either in 1961 or in 1962. The practice was to settle the freight rate and other terms and conditions by negotiation between the representatives of D.G. Shipping, D. G. Food and the Indian shipowners. For 1961 shipments Government decided to offer the same rate and terms that had been settled for 1960 shipments. The five member lines of the Near Trade Conference who had been carrying this cargo declined to accept these terms and insisted on their revision before they could agree to berth their ships for lifting the rice. Three other Indian shipping companies, viz. Surrendra Overseas Ltd., Gill Amin. Steamship Co. Ltd. and the Eastern Shipping Corporation were, however, willing to lift the cargo on the terms offered by Government. It was accordingly decided by mutual consultation between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Transport and Communications to give the contract for the carriage of rice during 1961 to these three shipping companies.

For 1962 shipments of rice, the members of the Near Trade Conference expressed their willingness to fall in line with those outside the Conference and to accept the freight rate and terms

fixed for 1961. Accordingly, contracts for 1962 shipments were given to member lines of the Conference as well as to three lines outside the Conference, viz. Surrendra Overseas Ltd., Shipping Corporation of India and Ratnakar Shipping Company.

#### REPAYMENT OF LOAN BY JAMMU AND KASHMIR GOVERNMENT

\*486. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMAD BAKHSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan repaid by the Jammu and Kashmir Government since March, 1964 to the end of October, 1967; and

(b) the amount of interest paid thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Accountant General, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir repaid the following amounts to the Government of India during the period March, 1964 to October, 1967 :—

(i) Principal	Rs. 18,42,61,791
(ii) Interest	Rs. 5,26,19,574

#### LACCADIVE ISLANDS

\*487. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the Central Government took over the administration of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, there has been no increase in the *per capita* income, no development of industries and agriculture; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No Sir. Since these Islands were constituted into a Union Territory in 1956, considerable progress has been made in various spheres of development,

including agriculture and industry, and the *per capita* income is estimated to have gone up from Rs. 90.14 in 1956 to Rs. 223.98 in 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

#### आसाम, नागालैंड और पश्चिम बंगाल में राजनीतिक दलों की राष्ट्रविरोधी कार्यवाहियां

\*489. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री प्राकशावीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या आसाम, नागालैंड तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ राजनीतिज्ञों तथा राजनैतिक संगठनों ने उन क्षेत्रों के सशस्त्र विद्रोहियों के साथ खुले-आम वार्ता आरम्भ कर दी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि इन घमकियों के पीछे कहीं कोई विदेशी शक्ति तो काम नहीं कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार को आसाम, नागालैंड अथवा पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ राजनीतिज्ञों और राजनैतिक संगठनों तथा सशस्त्र विद्रोहियों के बीच होने वाली किसी वार्ता के बारे में पता नहीं है। हां, सरकार को नागा और मिजो विद्रोहियों के कुछ विदेशों से सम्बन्धों का पता है।

#### DEMAND FOR KONKAN STATE

\*490. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for a separate Konkan State has been made by the concerned people; and

(b) if so, the grounds thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No such demand has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

विभिन्न राज्यों में अलगाव की भावनाएं :

\* 491. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में अलगाव की भावनाएं बढ़ रही हैं; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) देश के कुछ भागों में चल रही अलगाव की गतिविधियों के बारे में सरकार सतर्क है ।

(ख) विधि विरुद्ध गतिविधियां (निवारण) विधेयक 1967 के लागू हो जाने पर उससे अलगाव की गतिविधियों की और अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से रोकथाम की व्यवस्था हो जायगी ।

नागालैंड का राज्यपाल

\* 492. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री शारदानन्द :]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जागेश्वर यादव :

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

(क) क्या नागालैंड ने यह मांग की है कि उस राज्य के लिये एक पृथक गवर्नर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

\* 493. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI RAMJI RAM :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI MARANDI :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI S. C. BESRA :

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the subjects discussed at the recent Governors' Conference in Delhi; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Conference of Governors is held every year to discuss matters of general interest to the country. The Conference does not take any formal decisions. At the last conference, the Governors discussed the political and administrative situation in the States, as well as the economic situation in the country with special reference to agricultural production.

हुगली नदी का तलकवर्षण

\* 494. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

¶ (क) क्या हुगली नदी को बारहों महीनों नौगम्य बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनायी है ;

(ख) क्या इसके तलकर्षण के लिए सरकार के पास आधुनिक डंग की मशीनें (ड्रैजर) आ गयी हैं; और

(ग) नदी से निकाली गयी गाद को किस काम में प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (श्री० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) पूरे वर्ष भर हुगली नदी की नौवहन योग्य रखने के लिये एक नियमित कार्यक्रम है। इस कार्यक्रम में बालू के टीलों से पत्तन तक नदी मार्ग में 15 दाड़ों के निकर्षण का, बहाव की दशा में सुधार करने के लिये कठिन पहुंच मार्गों में नदी को ठीक रखने के निर्माण कार्यों के निष्पादन का, और फरक्का में गंगा पर बांध के निर्माण द्वारा चिरस्थायी जल की सप्लाई के पुनःस्थापन करने का विचार है।

हुगली नदी द्वीय समस्याओं से संबंधित मामलों से निपटने के लिए, जिनमें कठिन पहुंच स्थानों में नदी की प्रशिक्षित करने की सर्वोच्च पद्धति और सक्रिय निकर्षण कार्यक्रम रखने पर टिप्पणियां और तकनीकी दिक्षा की सप्लाई भी शामिल है, कलकत्ता पोर्ट कमिश्नरों द्वारा एक अलग विभाग स्थापित किया गया है। यह विभाग नदी प्रशिक्षण कार्य करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, पूना, में हुगली नदी के माडलों से प्रयोग करता है।

(ख) पत्तन में घाटी और जलपाश द्वारों, के निकर्षण तथा नौवहन योग्य जलमार्ग में दाड़ों के निकर्षण के लिये कलकत्ता पोर्ट कमिश्नर निकर्षकों का एक बड़ा बेड़ा रखते हैं। बेड़े में अभी हाल ही में जो निकर्षक आये हैं उनमें आधुनिक जुगत और साधनों की व्यवस्था है और इनमें से एक निकर्षक सब ऋतुओं में मुहाने में निकर्षण करने के लिये विशेष तौर से बनाया गया था।

(ग) मुख्य पत्तन में कार्य करने वाले बास्टी निकर्षकों और ग्राह निकर्षकों की सहायता से निकाली गई सिल्ट भूमि की पुनः

प्राप्ति के काम में लाई जाती है। इस प्रकार किंग जार्ज डाक क्षेत्र में भूमि के बड़े क्षेत्र की पुनःप्राप्ति की गई है और उसे पट्टे पर दे दिया गया है। नदी के नौवहन योग्य जलमार्गों में विभिन्न दाड़ों का चूषण निकर्षकों की सहायता से निकर्षण किया जाता है और निकर्षित सामग्री का जो सिल्ट की बनी हुई होती है नदी के उन क्षेत्रों में डाल दिया जाता है जो कुल-दे-सैक कहलाते हैं जहां अभिवृद्धि की आवश्यकता होती है। निम्न स्तरीय भूमि की पुनःप्राप्ति के लिये निकर्षण की गयी सामग्री का उपयोग करना महंगा साध्य माना जाता है।

#### SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE IN DELHI

\*496. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have requested the Central Government to issue an executive order for the separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the Union territory of Delhi;

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

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestion was carefully examined and it was considered necessary to undertake legislation for this purpose. A Bill for separation of the judiciary from the executive in Delhi was, therefore, placed before the Metropolitan Council of Delhi. The Council recommended the Bill at its meeting on the 19th October, 1967. The Bill has since been revised to extend its scope to all the other Union territories where statutory separation does not exist and it is proposed to bring forward legislation as soon as the Bill is finalised.

**PROTECTION TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES**

\*497. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some State Governments do not provide police protection for Central Government properties and installations when necessary, resulting in the disruption of air and rail services and stoppage of work in Central Government offices and public undertakings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have addressed the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction, if any, of the State Governments thereto ?

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

(c) and (d). The State Governments have been requested to exercise their executive power so as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union. They have also been urged to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in the States.

**PAKISTANI INTRUSIONS IN WEST BENGAL AND TRIPURA BORDERS**

\*499. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during October and November, 1967, there had been a number of cases of Pakistani intrusions in the border areas of West Bengal and Tripura and whether Indian border forces had to intervene to stop such intrusion;

(b) if so, when and where such cases of intrusions took place, their nature and the casualties on the Indian and Pakistani sides;

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan and suggested any joint measures for prevention of such Pakistani border intrusions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There were 7 cases in October and 6 cases in November where Pak nationals trespassed into the Indian territory on the West Bengal—East Pakistan border. In Tripura, there were 4 incidents of the kind in October and 3 in November. In most of these cases, the trespassers were intercepted by the Border Security Force and the village defence parties and their attempts foiled.

(b) Most of the intrusions mentioned in (a) above involved ordinary crime. In West Bengal, 3 intruders were killed on interception by the Border Security Force. Casualties on the Indian side were one killed and six injured. In Tripura, five Pak intruders were killed in encounters with the Border Security Force patrol parties.

(c) Protests were lodged with Pakistan in all cases and Pak authorities were requested in every protest, and also during the periodical border meetings, to control the criminal elements in the border areas and to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

(d) It is expected that the protests will be duly replied to and the results of the border meetings useful.

**ATTACK BY ROWDY ELEMENTS IN CONNAUGHT CIRCUS, NEW DELHI**

\*500. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of rowdies went on a rampage in Connaught Circus, attacking and looting shops on 22-10-67;



(b) whether it is also a fact that the police did not arrive on the scene for over half an hour;

(c) whether it is also a fact that lawlessness in general is on the increase in Delhi during the recent months; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the law and order situation in Delhi?

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

(a) There was a dispute between two firms located in Connaught Circus over the fixing of sign boards in front of their business premises. On 22nd October, 1967, in the evening some miscreants are reported to have removed soda-water bottles from a nearby shop and attacked the persons who were trying to fix a sign board outside their premises. As a result, the show-room glasses of the two firms were damaged but no person was injured. Two counter-cases of rioting and one of theft for removal of soda-water bottles have been registered by the police.

(b) The incident occurred all of a sudden. Unfortunately, at the time of the incident, both the Station House Officer, Parliament Street Police Station and the concerned beat Constable were on their rounds and could not be contacted. There was, however, some regrettable delay on the part of the Control Room Van in reaching the spot. Suitable action is being taken against the persons responsible for the delay.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It is not correct to say that lawlessness is prevailing in Delhi. According to the information available to Government, crime is well under control. The crime situation is also being reviewed by the Administration from time to time and suitable measures are taken to improve the working of the law and order machinery.

#### RECOGNITION OF UNIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

\*501. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recognition of various Government Employees Unions are being delayed because new rules have not yet been framed;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to discuss the matter with the employees organisations before finalising the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees has been started for an experimental period and the question of framing formal rules for the recognition of associations and unions of Government employees will be taken up in due course.

पश्चिम बंगाल के भारतीय सीमावर्ती जिलों में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा किये गये अपराध

\*502. श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सशस्त्र लुटेरे, हत्यारे और डाकू पश्चिम बंगाल की सीमा पर स्थित छपरा, इस्लामपुर, गोलपोखर, चकलिया और करनाडिगडी धानों के ग्रामीणों को भ्रत्याधिक परेशान कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । किन्तु इस वर्ष चोपरा, इस्लामपुर, गोलपोखर, चकलिया और करनाडिगडी धानों में भयंकर अपराधों के कुछ मामले हुये हैं जिनमें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अपराधियों का हाथ होने का सन्देह है ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । सीमा सुरक्षा दल कड़ी सतर्कता रखता है और उक्त क्षेत्र में नियमित गश्त लगाई जाती है। बहुत से मामलों में अपराधियों को मार्ग में रोका गया और उनसे चोरी का माल बरामद किया गया ।

MIZO HILLS

\*505. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to hand over Mizo hills to the army to stop the present drift created by the Mizos; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise ?

KIDNAPPING OF AN A.S.I. OF ASSAM POLICE BY PAKISTANIS.

\*506. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any reply from the Government of Pakistan on the kidnapping of an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police of Assam Government from Cachar area of Goalpara District on the 18th November, 1967 has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said officer has been released by them ?

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

(b) Does not arise ?

(c) No, Sir.

ZONAL COUNCILS

\*507. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to re-activate the Zonal Councils; 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) and (b). The Zonal Councils are functioning in accordance with the scheme of these Councils embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and have been playing a useful role in dealing with matters of common interest. More frequent meetings of the Councils are proposed to be held.

SHORTAGE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN TIRUP DIVISION

\*508. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the hardships faced by the civilians and peace maintaining forces in Tirup Division due to the acute shortage of essential commodities; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Reports were received for shortage of essential articles at some places like Nampong, Vujoy Nagar, Changlang, Khonsa, Longdung, Panchen & Niauxa in Tirup District during the monsoon months. This was due to interruption of communication as a result of heavy rains in NEFA.

(b) The NEFA Administration took prompt steps to air drop essential supplies at the places which could not be reached by roads. Where land communication was available, departmental

vehicles were immediately brought into service for carrying rations. With the harvest of Ahu Paddy, the situation is now normal and no report of shortage has been received from any place since November.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON THE LIVES OF  
RAJASTHAN GOVERNOR AND CHIEF OF  
ARMY STAFF**

\*509. SHRI RABI RAY :  
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the opinion given by a spokesman of the Rajasthan Government about the report in a Weekly that some Pakistanis were trying to attempt on the lives of the Governor of Rajasthan and the Chief of Army Staff while both of them were touring the border areas of Rajasthan in the last week of September, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A copy of the relevant extracts from the Press Note dated the 14th November, 1967 issued by the Government of Rajasthan containing the necessary details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1880/67].

**C.I.A. AGENT, SMITH'S STATEMENTS**

\*510. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. John Smith, former CIA agent has made serious revealing statements in his article published in the Soviet newspaper;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in one of his articles, he has stated that the disaster of "Kashmir Princess" in April, 1965 was the result of sabotage by the U.S. CIA;

(c) whether any enquiries have been or are being made by Government in respect of such statements; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to find out the truth ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) Three articles by one John Smith published in the "Literaturnaya Gazetta" purporting to give an account of the operations of the CIA in India have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As regards the disaster to the "Kashmir Princess", the Government of Indonesia over whose waters the accident took place, appointed a Commission of Inquiry whose report was duly received by Government of India. Copies of the report were forwarded to the Parliament Library on 26th December, 1955.

As regards the other matters, I have already made a statement on the floor of the House on 20th November, 1967.

**बिहार में हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान**

3090. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतायें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार में हिन्दी संस्थाओं को वार्षिक अनुदान देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन संस्थाओं के नाम और पते हैं और इनको वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 में अब तक अलग-अलग कितना अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ग) इन हिन्दी संस्थाओं को किन आचार्यों पर अनुदान दिया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी

संस्थाओं को हिन्दीतर प्रदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये ही विशेषतः आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में केवल उन्हीं संस्थाओं को सहायता दी जाती है, जो हिन्दी के विकास से संबंधित कोई योजना कार्यान्वित करना चाहें। बिहार राज्य में केवल बिहार राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद्, पटना, को विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण और प्रकाशन की योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 55,800 रुपये का अनुदान 1961-62, 1963-64 और 1964-65 में दिया गया है। 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि पिछले वर्षों में दिये गये अनुदान की रकम पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं हुई है। अनुदान योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत दरों पर शत प्रतिशत के आधार पर दिया जाता है।

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN UTTAR PRADESH

3093. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th September, 1967; and

(b) the name and length of each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) 1455 miles.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1881/67].

बम्बई में दो पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गिरफ्तारी

3094. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में बम्बई में हथियारों से लैस दो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक गिरफ्तार किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके पास से पकड़े गये हथियारों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) ये पाकिस्तानी नागरिक कब से भारत में रह रहे थे ?

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

(ख) दो पिस्तौलें तथा दस कारतूस मिले थे। दोनों व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ शस्त्र अधिनियम तथा भारतीय पारपत्र अधिनियम और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अधीन कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) करीब 3 माह से।

EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES

3095. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action is proposed to bring back some of the rare pieces of antiquities which have already found their way into foreign countries in an irregular manner;

(b) if so, the kind of antiquities and from which countries these are proposed to be brought back; and

(c) whether centralisation of most precious items at one place from various museums in the country is also under consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Necessary steps are being taken to bring back those antiquities which have gone abroad in an irregular manner and have come to the notice of Government.

(c) There is no such proposal.

**BOMBAY-KANDLA AIR SERVICE**

3096. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision of the Indian Airlines Corporation to start a daily air service between Bombay and Kandla without touching Ahmedabad has caused widespread resentment in Gujarat;

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

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum of protest in this connection;

(d) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation had conducted any traffic survey to ascertain the probable size of traffic on this route;

(e) if so, the details of the survey; and

(f) the reasons for dropping Ahmedabad in the new winter schedule of the Indian Airlines Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Bombay-Kandla air service operates *via* Ahmedabad on four days of the week effective 16-11-67.

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

(d) and (e). A comprehensive traffic survey was not considered necessary by the I.A.C. There is adequate traffic to justify the present service.

(f) Ahmedabad has not been dropped in the winter schedule.

**DIRECT LINK ROAD TO BEGUMPET AERODROME**

3097. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware to the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the people while coming to

the Begumpet Aerodrome in Hyderabad in a circuitous and round about way due to the expansion of the runway recently;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to lay a direct link road parallel to the runway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Due to the lengthening of the runway the road had to be diverted. This has added about four miles to the distance to the town.

(b) and (c). A new terminal area is being developed to the south of the main runway. This will have a new approach road which will reduce the distance to be covered.

**महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ**

3098. श्री देवरव पाटिल : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 अक्टूबर, 1967 को महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ कितने मीलों में थे; और

(ख) इन राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के नाम क्या हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 1487 मील ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—1882/67] ।

**PRESERVATION OF DWARKA TEMPLE**

3099. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the preservation of the Temple of Lord Krishna at Dwarka;

(b) whether it is a fact that some repairs had been undertaken recently and were later discarded;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some private parties had offered to repair the temple;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reasons for declining this offer;

(f) whether on her recent visit to the temple of Dwarka, a memorandum was presented to the Prime Minister in this connection; and

(g) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Steps have been taken to undertake urgent repairs to the Temple during the current financial year.

(b) to (e). The late Chief Minister of Gujarat in 1965 suggested that the Temple be released from Central protection so that its repairs may be undertaken by a private party. The Government of Gujarat withdrew the late Chief Minister's proposal for the deprotection of the Temple by the Central Government and desired that the Archaeological Survey undertake necessary repairs of the Temple. The Survey has undertaken some very urgent repairs to be carried out during the current financial year and also prepared detailed estimates for other repairs of this important monument.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) It has been finally decided to retain the monument on the central list of protected monuments and carry out necessary repairs to it to the extent funds are available.

BAR IN THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION, MUSSOORIE

3100. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie had recommended the opening of a bar in the Academy premises; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

TOURIST CENTRE IN MAHARASHTRA

3101. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourist centres in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) the tourist attraction of each of these centres;

(c) whether Government are considering the question of increasing such centres in Maharashtra; and

(d) whether Government propose to include Manikgarh in Rajpura taluka of the Chanda district, among them as there is a historical fort with natural beauty around it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement listing the tourist centres where facilities were provided by the Central and State Governments during the Second and Third Plan periods, and those proposed to be provided during the Fourth Plan period, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1883/67].

(d) No, Sir.

INDO-CANADIAN INSTITUTE

3102. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal from Canada to open an Indo-Canadian Institute named after late Mr. Shastri; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) The Government of Canada has sponsored a proposal to establish an Institute to be named as 'The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute' in McGill University, Montreal. The proposal is under consideration.

(b) The main functions of the proposed Institute are:—

- (i) to support and promote the advancement of knowledge and understanding of India through studies carried out in India in the fields of humanities and social sciences by scholars and students selected from Canadian Universities and Colleges and with the help of fellowships and scholarships granted by the Institute;
- (ii) to encourage Canadian Universities and Colleges to create Chairs on the study of India; and
- (iii) to acquire library material relating to India and make it available to Canadian Universities and to the National Library of Canada.

The Institute may set up branch offices in India. Its affairs are to be managed by a Board assisted by two Advisory Councils—one in Canada and the other in India.

The Indian costs of the Institute are to be met from the Canadian counterpart funds in rupees arising out of Canada's foreign aid programme, while the Canadian and non-Indian sources are to cover the dollar expenses of the Institute.

**पश्चिम बंगाल में वामपंथी साम्यवादी**

3103. श्री रामजी राम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने राज्य में वामपंथी साम्यवादियों द्वारा लूटने आदि की घटनाओं की केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ समय पहले सूचना दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र ने इस सम्बन्ध में उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को कोई निदेश दिये थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति**

3104. श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोविया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से साप्ताहिक रिपोर्ट मिलती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार से उस भ्रवधि के संबंध में भी ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थीं, जिसमें 7 मार्च 1967 भी आता है, जब पुलिस ने जयपुर में गोलियां चलाई थीं;

(ग) इस भ्रवधि से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट में क्या लिखा गया था; और

(घ) जयपुर शहर में जीहरी बाजार में 7 मार्च को पुलिस ने जो गोलियां चलाई थीं, उसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में क्या विशेष कारण बताय गये थे और उसमें कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु का उल्लेख किया गया था ?

सूह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**DRAFT OF BILLS TO BE MOVED IN  
WEST BENGAL ASSEMBLY**

3105. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether drafts of some Bills to be moved in the West Bengal Assembly have been sent to the Central Government for the consent of the President of India; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The draft of a bill called the West Bengal Casual Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Bill, which was sent up by the State Government in June 1967, was referred, with the State Government's consent, to the Standing Labour Committee. The views of the Central Government on the bill will be formulated after receipt of the recommendations of the Standing Labour Committee.

**NAXALBARI**

3106. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :  
SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China aided Naxalbari rebels through the Nepalese Communist leaders;

(b) whether an enquiry has been conducted in this regards; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Government have no such infor-

mation. Peking Radio is, however, giving direct encouragement to the movement launched by the extremists in the Naxalbari area.

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

**FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN INDIA AND  
U.S.**

3107. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the freight rates between India and United States have again been raised by the Conference Lines by at least 7½ per cent to be made operative immediately after the Suez Canal is reopened;

(b) if so, the special reasons contributing to such an increase and Government of India agreeing thereto; and

(c) the efforts which were made or are being made to see that shipping freight is reduced to average world rates to make our import and export trade more competitive ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India have set up a specialised organisation known as Freight Investigation Bureau as part of the Directorate General of Shipping to handle all problems relating to high, anomalous and discriminatory rates hampering our export trade. The Bureau has evolved a procedure for obtaining rate adjustments and this has found general acceptance among the shippers and ship-owners. Shippers' complaints, when received, are examined by this Bureau and taken up suitably with the shipping conferences concerned. The Bureau has been instrumental in obtaining rate adjustments in a large number of cases. The shipping conferences have also been induced to quote promotional rates in deserving cases. They have in fact lowered the freight rates in respect of several new items of export like steel tubes, light engineering goods, electrical manufactures, etc.



The Government of India have also created a new forum for consultation between the shippers and shipowners. There are now 3 zonal shippers' associations and the All-India Shippers' Council at the national level. The All India Shippers' Council have set up liaison committees with the Indian shipowners and the shipping conferences serving the export trade of India. The main objective of this consultation machinery is to bring the shippers and shipowners near each other with a view to evolving a freight rate policy suited to the special needs of India and to eliminate shipping bottlenecks hampering the smooth flow of her foreign trade.

#### I.A.C. FLEET OF AIRCRAFT

3108. SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

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

(a) whether Government propose to expand the fleet of aircraft of I.A.C. and Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated outlay involved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Air India has placed an order for one more Boeing—707-320C at a cost of Rs. 768.75 lakhs, which is expected to be delivered in August, 1958. Air India is also negotiating purchase of two Boeing 747 (Jumbo Jets) at a total capital cost of Rs. 48.20 crores.

The Indian Airlines Corporation has placed orders for 14 HS-748 aircraft with Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Kanpur at a total cost of Rs. 14.24 crores, including the cost of spares and spare engines. Two of these aircraft have already been delivered to the Corporation. Seven more aircraft are expected to be received by March, 1969. The delivery of the remaining five aircraft will be completed by March, 1970.

#### DEPORTATION OF ALEXANDER MOMOT

3109. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in 'The Current' a Bombay Weekly, dated the 12th August, 1967 about the deportation case of an American citizen. Mr. Alexander E. Momot; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which deportation proceedings were launched against Mr. Momot ?

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

(b) The matter is pending before the Bombay City Civil Court and is therefore sub-judice.

#### DEFENCE COURSES AT NAUTICAL AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE

3110. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to organise defence courses for officers of the Merchant Navy at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College has not worked satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to make the scheme a success ?

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

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

#### FACTORIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF GUNS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

3111. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences for factories for the manufacture of guns in the Private Sector in various States ;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). As the Hon'ble Member has already been informed in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2212 asked by him in the House on 29th November, 1967, in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the Government of India are not issuing any fresh licences for the manufacture of arms and ammunition in the private sector, with the exception of air rifles/air guns and percussion caps which have been excluded from the purview of this policy, for the present.

ALLEPPEY PORT

3112. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 workers are on strike at Alleppey port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir, not now.

(b) The reason for the strike, which lasted from the 2nd November to the 10th November 1967, was the demand of the workers for increase in their existing wages by 50%.

(c) Executive responsibility for ports other than major Ports vests in the State Government. The State Port Officer has reported that at a meeting of the Industrial Relations Committee convened on the 10th November, 1967 a settlement was reached and the strike was called off.

L92LSS-3

VIOLATION OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT BY NAGAS IN MANIPUR

3113. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the underground Nagas have violated the agreement by entering Manipur since the cease-fire agreement from the 13th August 1964 with them;

(b) the total number of encounters since then and the loss of lives on the Indian side; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that no further crossing of cease-fire line would be permitted at any rate?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) and (c). Mere entry into Manipur of underground Nagas is not a violation of the suspension of operations agreement which became effective from 6th September, 1964.

(b) 52 personnel of the security forces lost their lives in 108 such encounters.

जगदगुरु शंकराचार्य की काश्मीर यात्रा

3114. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेष्टा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने जगदगुरु शंकराचार्य को, जो हाल में काश्मीर जाना चाहते थे, राज्य में प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार से सूचना मिली है कि जगदगुरु शंकराचार्य ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की यात्रा के लिये अनुमति नहीं मांगी थी। अतः अनुमति नहीं देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**DEALING WITH MASS DISTURBANCES**

3115. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the recent sharp increase in lawless activities, the Central Government propose to evolve some measures in consultation with the Home Ministers of States so that in dealing with mass disturbances casualties in killing could be minimised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : There is no such proposal, under the consideration of Government.

**ALLEGED DISPUTES WITHIN C.S.I.R.**

3116. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late disputes have arisen between two groups of Scientists in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which could not be resolved by the authorities concerned; and

(b) if so, nature of the disputes and steps taken to resolve them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) We are not aware of any dispute.

(b) Does not arise.

**KERALA POLICE HOUSING SCHEME**

3117. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government for including the Police Housing Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered these proposals; 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). Does not arise.

**PRINTING PRESSES FROM GERMANY**

3118. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3108 on the 21st June, 1967, and state :

(a) whether the agreement regarding the offer of gift for three printing presses from West German Government for publication of cheap text books has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The agreement was signed on the 27th November, 1967.

(b) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1884/67]

**LACCADIVE ISLANDS**

3119. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the rate of growth, the increase in *per capita* income, development of industries and agriculture, increase in educational and social welfare activities under the Five Year Plans in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands; and

(b) the plan outlay during the Fourth Plan period for these Islands ?

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-1885/67]

(b) Rs. 226.40 lakhs (Tentative).

**विद्रोही मिजो लोगों द्वारा पादरियों का  
अपहरण**

3120. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री रामजी राम :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :  
श्री बीरेश्वर कलिता :

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

(क) क्या विद्रोही मिजो लोगों ने हाल में पांच पादरियों का अपहरण किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गिरजाघर में प्रार्थना करते समय उन पादरियों ने विद्रोहियों के बारे में कुछ बताने से इन्कार कर दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ये पादरी बाप्टिस्ट जाए जा चुके हैं अथवा नहीं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सदन के समा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**ENGLISH AS STATE LANGUAGE OF  
NAGALAND**

3121/SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

SHRI V. KRISHNA-  
MOORTHY :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that Nagaland State has adopted English as State language; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :  
(a) A copy of the Resolution passed

by the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland on the subject has been received from the State Government.

(b) This is a matter within the competence of the State Legislative Assembly.

**MILITARY TRAINING FOR CIVILIANS**

3122. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration for imparting military training of a short duration to the able-bodied citizens of the border States, to ensure a state of preparedness in emergent situations and issue liberal licences for keeping arms and distributing the same to the trained personnel at Government cost; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir; but in pursuance of a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha in 1954, the Government of India, in co-operation with the State Govts. have introduced a scheme, called the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme, under which facilities are offered to civilians all over the country in the use of handling arms. The basic objectives of the Scheme are :

(a) to educate the youth of the nation in marksmanship;

(b) to encourage a healthy sport and to prepare the citizens for self-defence; and

(c) to inculcate a sense of participation in National Defence.

The salient features of the Scheme are:

(a) training is being imparted by police instructors at Police Stations;

(b) the member is required to pay a nominal admission fee of Rs. 3 and one anna per round of ammunition used; and

- (c) .22 rifles are made available to members by the Government for training purposes.

#### CENSORSHIP OF FILM POSTERS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

3123. SHRI RAM KRISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the restrictions imposed on crude and vulgar film posters and advertisements; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to censor the film posters and advertisement material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Publication and display of obscene advertisements and distribution, public exhibition or circulation of obscene posters are punishable under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) No, Sir, Film posters do not come under the purview of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have, however, constituted an Informal Film Publicity Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors and representatives of the film industry with a view to scrutinising the posters submitted to it, on a voluntary basis, before display. Government of India have also drawn the attention of the State Governments to Section 142 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act which requires every advertisement displayed to be submitted for approval to the Commissioner from the point of view, *inter alia*, of obscenity. State Governments have also been requested to consider the inclusion of a similar provision in the Municipal bye-laws to control the display of indecent and obscene posters and advertisements.

#### INDO-PAK BORDER FORCE OFFICERS' MEETINGS

3124. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that top-ranking officers of the Indian Border

Security Forces and Pakistan Border Forces held discussions to check smuggling and inter-State crimes at Wagha on the 5th November, 1967;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed therein;

(c) the outcome of the talks held; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Senior officers of the Indian Border Security Force and of the Pakistan Rangers met at Wagha on 4-11-1967 (not on 5-11-1967) to discuss measures for checking smuggling and inter-State crimes.

(b) The main subjects discussed were problems of smuggling, cattle lifting, inadvertent crossing, patrolling in the Rann of Kutch, construction of a tower at Hussainiwala on the Indian side of the border and at Jassar on the Pakistan side of the border, etc.

(c) and (d). Each side offered to render fullest assistance to the other in checking smuggling, infiltration and trans-border crimes.

#### SCIENTISTS' MEETING

3125. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of scientists was recently held and it was also attended by the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived thereat?

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

(b) The subjects discussed included the following items :—

(i) Science Education;

(ii) Popularisation of science and developing scientific temper;

- (iii) Use of mass media;
- (iv) Science education and languages;
- (v) Science teaching in universities and laboratories;
- (vi) Brain drain;
- (vii) Organisation of science :
  - (a) Science Policy and budget for science;
  - (b) National Council for Scientific Research;
  - (c) National Academy of Science and Technology;
  - (d) New approach to science administration;
  - (e) Universities.
- (viii) Planning and utilisation of research and technology.

The conference was informal and intended for an exchange of views among the invited scientists and technologists.

**इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान की कलकत्ता के निकट जून में हुई दुर्घटना**

3126. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7424 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता के निकट इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के डकोटा विमान के 4 जून, 1967 को कलकत्ता के निकट दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के बारे में की जाने वाली जांच भ्रम पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।]

(ख) आई० ए० सी० द्वारा स्थापित एक जांच बोर्ड द्वारा की गयी पड़ताल से इस बात की पुष्टि हुई है कि डकोटा वायुयान

को ईश्वरदी (पूर्वी पाकिस्तान) के ऊपर विषुव मौसम का सामना करना पड़ा और कुछ मिनटों तक हवा में इधर से उधर उड़ाला जाता रहा । पायलाट ने यात्रियों को चेतावनी देने तथा फ्लाइट स्टीवर्ड ने उनकी सहायता करने की तत्काल कार्यवाही की । दो यात्रियों तथा विमान कर्मीदल के तीन सदस्यों को मामूली चोटें आईं और कुछ यात्रियों का सामान इधर-उधर बिखर गया ।

**आसाम में पुल**

3127. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8306 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम में पुलों के निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी;

(ख) 152 पुलों के निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है और उन्हें बनाने में कितना समय लगा है; और

(ग) 2 बड़े और 133 छोटे पुलों का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 15.53 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) इन पुलों पर 9.71 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, और इनके निर्माण में दिसम्बर, 1962 से जुलाई, 1967 तक लगभग साढ़े चार वर्षों का समय लगा ।

(ग) घन उपलब्ध होते ही इन पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

**ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES**

3128. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the decision taken at the Conference of Officers of Central Bureau of Investigation and State Anti-Corruption Department that recently took place at Delhi; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take so as to completely eliminate corruption from Government Services ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A Joint Conference of C.B.I and State Anti-Corruption Officers was held at Delhi from 13th to 15th November, 1967, with a view to exchange views and information on subjects of common interest, to consider important aspects of vigilance work and ways and means of improving anti-corruption measures in States.

(b) This House has been kept informed of the various steps Government have been taking to deal with corruption in the services.

#### DHANBAD C.S.I.R. MEETING

3130. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directors of the National Laboratories of C.S.I.R. were called to a Conference at Dhanbad last month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of discussing technical and scientific problems concerning research, the Directors mainly discussed administrative problems; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to see that the scientific research instead of administrative problems would get the priority in these Conferences ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Conference discussed matters relating to inter-laboratory collaboration, assessment of the achievements of the Laboratories, the relationship that should govern the National Laboratories, on the one hand and the Technical Ministries on the other, participation of National Laboratories in the formulation of industrial

planning at the National level, consultancy services and some organisational matters.

(c) It is proposed to lay more emphasis on discussions of projects in which more than one laboratory is interested and discuss problems connected with research programmes and utilisation of results obtained.

#### CONTROL OVER UNRECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

3131. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6843 on the 26th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the draft Model Bill to exercise control over the unrecognised educational institutions in Delhi has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the Bill is expected to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. It is proposed to refer the Bill to the Delhi Metropolitan Council before processing it further.

#### RESIDENTIAL AND HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

3132. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by Government or the University Grants Commission to provide residential accommodation for teachers and better hostel accommodation for students in Universities and colleges during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of houses to be constructed;

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) the extent of financial assistance proposed to be given to the universities in this respect?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The following schemes for construction of hostels and staff quarters/teachers hostels have been included in the Fourth Plan :—

(i) Grants to Universities and affiliated colleges (by University Grants Commission);

(ii) Loans to Universities and Delhi Colleges (by Ministry of Education);

(iii) Loans to State Governments for hostels of affiliated colleges (by Ministry of Education); and

(iv) Loans for hostels to Engineering colleges excluding Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Engineering Colleges (by Ministry of Education).

(b) and (c). The Committee on residential accommodation for students and teachers of Universities and Colleges (excluding Indian Institute of Technology, Regional Colleges of Engineering and other Engineering colleges) has recommended construction of about 44,000 staff quarters and 900 teachers' hostels and 3 lakhs additional hostel seats for students by the end of the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 257.00 crores. Such facilities in respect of Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Colleges of Engineering are built in the total programme of establishment of these institutions. Similar estimates of requirements in respect of Engineering Colleges have not been made.

(d) Grants are given by the University Grants Commission on sharing basis in the case of State Universities and affiliated colleges and on 100 per cent basis for Central Universities. Loans are sanctioned by the Ministry of Education on 100 per cent basis, subject to certain ceilings. The exact quantum of grants/loans depends on

the availability of funds and the proposals of the Universities and colleges.

#### CITY WALL IN DELHI

3133. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided to demolish the medieval city wall in Delhi;

(b) whether the wall had been declared a protected monument by the Archaeological Department several years ago;

(c) whether the Archaeological Department has approved the Corporation's decision to demolish the wall; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :** (a) Government are not aware whether it is the intention of the Corporation to demolish the medieval wall of Delhi.

(b) The portion of the wall near Delhi Gate of which a part has been demolished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not a protected monument by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) and (d). Since the portion of the wall demolished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not a protected area of the Archaeological Survey of India, the question does not arise.

#### SENIORITY LIST OF MYSORE OFFICIALS

3134. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the finalisation of the seniority list of the Mysore officials submitted by the Mysore Government for immediate action arising out of the States Reorganisation?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** Since the progress was last reported in reply to Question No. 3921, on the 28th June, 1967 further seniority lists



for 87 gazetted officers and 4,680 non-gazetted employees have been published. Final seniority lists for 1,369 gazetted officers and 20,144 non-gazetted employees still remain to be published. State Governments have been asked to expedite completion of the outstanding work.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE-ORIENTED EDUCATION

3135. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present educational system of India is not sufficient social service-oriented;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government about it; and

(c) the Universities in India where the graduate and post-graduate students have to undergo special social service training before getting their degrees and the kind of such social service training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An element of social service is being emphasised on a voluntary basis through activities such as Scouting and Guiding and Labour and Social Service Camps etc. Some Social Service Leagues are functioning in some educational institutions. A National Service Scheme for college and university students is under formulation by Government at present.

(c) The required information is being collected from the universities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### LITERATURE ON TOURIST PLACES

3136. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of sufficient literature on the tourist places in India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to publish more tourist literature which would be of help to foreign tourists, specially the Americans?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Tourism has allocated Rs. 34 lakhs for the production of publicity material which includes material in the English language for use in the American market.

#### LATERAL ROAD PROJECT OF INDIA AND NEPAL

3137. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount required for the completion of the lateral road project on the border of India and Nepal;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the amount spent on the portion running in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) The project estimated cost is Rs. 111 crores.

(b) and (c). A sum of about Rs. 35 crores was spent upto the end of the financial year 1966-67. Out of this, the expenditure incurred in Bihar was about Rs. 13 crores. The anticipated expenditure during 1967-68 on this project may be Rs. 12 crores, of which about Rs. 5 crores is likely to be on the Bihar portion.

#### भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल के बारे में सैनिक

3138. श्री हुस्न खान कछवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कितने सैनिक भारतीय सीमा पर मारे गये;

(ख) उनके परिवारों के पृथक-पृथक कितनी तथा किस रूप में सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) घायल हुए कितने सुरक्षा सैनिकों को मैडिकल बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर सेवामुक्त किया गया है और उन्हें क्या सहायता दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में सीमा सुरक्षा दल के 16 कर्मचारी कार्यवाहियों में मारे गए।

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

#### प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारी

3139. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने के लिये कितने कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने राजपत्रित तथा कितने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी थे तथा उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने इस बीच वापस चले गये हैं तथा कितने कर्मचारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्ति के लिये कोई न्यूनतम अवधि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ङ) क्या प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता केन्द्रीय दरों पर दिया जाता है अथवा राज्य की दरों पर ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी सावधिक पदों (उदाहरणार्थ उन स्थायी पदों

पर जिन पर सरकारी कर्मचारी एक समिति अवधि से अधिक नहीं रह सकता) एवं अवधि-रहित पदों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में प्रतिनियुक्त किये जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में निम्नलिखित सावधिक पदों के लिए निश्चित अवधि का समय उनमें से प्रत्येक के सामने दिया गया है :

(1) अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार—3 वर्ष।

(2) उप-सचिव, भारत सरकार—4 वर्ष।

(3) भारत सरकार में निदेशक, संयुक्त सचिव, तथा उसके समकक्ष एवं ऊंचे पद—5 वर्ष।

तथापि कुछ आपवादिक स्थितियों में, जहां जन हित की दृष्टि से आवश्यकता होता है, किसी अधिकारी की प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि उसी पद या किसी दूसरे पद का पदों की श्रेणी में उधार देने वाले प्राधिकारियों की अनुमति से बढ़ाई या घटाई जा सकती है। भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के अधीन अन्य ऐसे सावधिक पदों की अवधि की सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है जिन राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

अवधि रहित पदों में, राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि एक समय में एक वर्ष से अधिक नहीं बढ़नी चाहिये, और सामान्यतः तीन वर्ष से अधिक नहीं बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। तथापि प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि उधार देने वाले प्राधिकारी की अनुमति से, यदि ऐसा करना जन हित की दृष्टि से आवश्यक है, घटाई या बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी जो केन्द्र में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं, राज्य सरकार के अधीन वेतन क्रम या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सम्बन्ध पदों के वेतन क्रम में से जिस में

भी वेतन ग्रहण करें उसके अनुसार राज्य सरकार के नियमों या केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमों के अधीन मंहगाई भत्ता प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं। अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारियों को, चाहे तो वे संघ से सम्बन्धित या राज्य से सम्बन्धित कार्य में सेवा करते हैं, केन्द्रीय दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है।

### पाकिस्तानी जासूस

3140. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान काश्मीर में कितने पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये थे;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) कितने जासूसों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे नहीं चलाये गये हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे 116 जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये थे, जिनमें से 21 के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया गया था। शेष 95 नजरबन्द हैं।

### USE OF TEAR GAS ON DELHI STUDENTS

3141. SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the police fired tear gas shells on the students of S.D. College, Dhaula Kuan Delhi on 6th November, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the total number of students injured due to tear gas burst;

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Police had to use tear gas to disperse about 400-500 students who were indulging in indiscriminate pelting of stones.

(c) According to the medical reports, only one student was injured.

(d) and (e). A case under Sections 147, 148, 341, 427, 332 and 353 of the I.P.C. has been registered in connection with the incidents and is under investigation.

लाल किला, दिल्ली में 'सो-एट-लुमेर' कार्यक्रम

3142. श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उद्बोधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लाल किले में 'सो-एट-लुमेर' दृश्य में 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों में नाना फरनबीस के नाम का उल्लेख किया गया था जब कि नाना साहिब धोंधुपन्त पेशवा के नाम का उल्लेख किया जाना चाहिये था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गलती को कार्यक्रम में ठीक करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उद्बोधन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) एक विषयत इतिहासकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये दृश्य के स्क्रिप्ट (लेख) में अनायास यह गलती हो गयी।

(ख) टेप में ध्वनि के साथ कहानी को प्रत्येक दृश्य श्रृंखला के लिये उपयुक्त प्रकाश व्यवस्था को संचारित करने वाले प्रतिस्पंदन (पल्सेज) भी होते हैं। प्रकाश व्यवस्था को विच्छिन्न किये बिना टेप का कोई भी भाग काटा नहीं जा सकता; और ऐसा करने से

सारा दृश्य विगड़ जायेगा। इसलिये गलती उसी समय ठीक की जा सकेगी जब टेप को बदला जायेगा तथा स्क्रिप्ट को बुरी तरह शोधित किया जायगा। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम से, जिनके कि अधिकार में आज कल यह दृश्य है, यह कहा गया है कि जिस समय 'दृश्य' का संशोधन किया जाये, उसी समय यह गलती भी ठीक कर दी जाये। दृश्य का संशोधन जल्दी ही किये जाने की उम्मीद है।

### कुस्ती प्रतियोगिता

3143. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पहलवानों ने 12 से 14 नवम्बर, 1967 तक दिल्ली में हुई विश्व कुस्ती प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया था;

(ख) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सहयोग दिया था;

(ग) कितने पहलवान विजयी रहे थे; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन पहलवानों को कुछ इनाम देने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा बाबाबाद) : (क)

1. बल्गेरिया
2. श्रीलंका
3. पूर्वी जर्मनी
4. फ्रांस
5. हंगरी
6. ईरान
7. इजराइल
8. जापान
9. कोरिया
10. मैक्सिको
11. मंगोलिया
12. पोलैण्ड

13. रूमानिया
14. स्वीडन
15. स्विटजरलैण्ड
16. तुर्की
17. अमेरिका
18. सोवियत रूस
19. पश्चिम जर्मनी और
20. भारत।

(ख) सरकार, घाटे के आधार पर, एक लाख रुपये तक का सहायक अनुदान स्वीकृत करने के लिए सहमत हो गई थी, जिसमें से 90 हजार रुपये दिए जा चुके हैं। सरकार ने, 1000 रुपये के मामूली किराए पर राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम भी भारतीय कुस्ती संघ को दे दिया था। राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान ने कुस्ती के दो गद्दे संघ को उधार दिए थे।

(ग) आठों प्रकार की प्रत्येक कुस्ती में एक स्वर्ण, एक रजत और एक कांस्य पदक प्रदान किया गया।

(घ) जहां तक भारत का संबंध है, श्री विशम्भर सिंह ने बैटम वेट की कुस्ती में रजत पदक और उदय चन्द ने लाइट वेट की कुस्ती में क्रमशः पांचवां स्थान प्राप्त किया। दोनों पहलवानों को, सर्वश्रेष्ठ गैर-पेशेवर खिलाड़ी को प्रदान किए जाने वाले अर्जेंट पुरस्कार पहले ही मिल चुके हैं। गैर-पेशेवर कुस्ती में किसी पहलवान को कोई नकद पुरस्कार नहीं दिया जा सकता।

### गंडक नदी पर डुमरियाघाट पुल

3144. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक नदी पर डुमरियाघाट पुल का निर्माण-कार्य जून, 1966 तक पूरा किया जाना था;

(ख) क्या निर्माण-कार्य की वर्तमान गति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कार्य के पूरा होने में अभी तीन वर्ष और लगेंगे;

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्माण कार्य में विलंब होने के कारण व्यय बढ़ता जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) :** (क) और (ख). ठेके के समझौते के अनुसार पुल के पूरा होने की तारीख जून, 1966 नहीं वरन् 31 दिसंबर, 1967 है। किन्तु कुँएँ गलाने के कार्य में कठिनाइयाँ होने के कारण इस तारीख को कायम रखना संभव नहीं होगा। बिहार सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने अभी हाल ही में सूचित किया है कि काम के 31 दिसंबर, 1969 में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

#### MUNICIPAL BOARD, PORT BLAIR

3145. **SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :**  
**SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :**  
**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :**  
**SHRI VISHWANATHA**  
**MENON :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the members of the Municipal Board, Port Blair placed some demands before him;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :**  
 (a) Yes, Sir. Demands were placed before the Home Minister.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1886/67].

(c) Demands relating to compensatory allowance, house rent allowance, Andaman special pay, need based minimum wage etc., meeting of deficit of Municipal Board, opening of dairy farm, imposition of taxes on government properties have been examined and rejected or not found feasible. Efforts are being made both to raise the standard of education, and giving the language of settlers, proper place in educational and cultural life of the people. Other demands are being examined.

#### ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES IN ORISSA

3146. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for financial assistance and grant have been received from Sambalpur and Berhampore Universities in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount given to each of these universities; and

(c) the grant and financial assistance given to Utkal University in 1967-68 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 7,43,314.31 (upto November 27, 1967).

#### CENTRAL SCHOOL, BHUBANESWAR

3147. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government has by now provided a site for a new building for the Central School at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if not, the latest position in the matter;

(c) when the School will have its own building;

(d) whether any amount has been provided for this purpose during 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(e) if so, the amount provided during each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A proposal has been put up and is understood to be at the final stage of approval by State Government.

(c) As soon as construction of the building on the new site is completed.

(d) and (e). The provision of funds for construction of school buildings is made in the Budget in a lump sum and requisite amount for the construction of the building for this school will be sanctioned on receipt of plans and estimates.

#### ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN INDIA

3148. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges in the country at present; and

(b) the total number of students studying in these Colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Detailed Survey reports for the current academic session are awaited from institutions. According to the data available, however, there are 138 engineering colleges in the country with an enrolment of about 83,500 students in the first degree and post-graduate courses.

#### CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE CAMP AT DURGAPUR

3149. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to set up

a Central Reserve Police Camp at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof; and

(c) whether the proposal for setting up of Central Reserve Police Camp at Durgapur came from State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Regional Centres of the Central Reserve Police have been or are being established in different parts of the country so that contingents of the CRP may not have to be moved over long distances and there may be no delay in deployment of the C.R.P., where necessary. One such Centre is proposed to be established at Durgapur.

(c) As early as 1964, West Bengal authorities had suggested the location of some C.R.P. force close to Calcutta; Durgapur meets this requirement apart from being suitable otherwise.

#### बेलूर (मैसूर) में आवास सुविधायें

3150. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर के बेलूर और हालीविड स्थानों की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की आवास की सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बेलूर और हालीविड आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये अड्डा मैसूर या बेंगलूर है। तथापि, उन पर्यटकों के लिये जो इन दो स्थानों पर अधिक समय बिताना चाहें हास्सन में एक पर्यटक बंगला बनाया गया है। इस बंगले तथा बेलूर में

स्मित एक मौजूदा डाक बगले के सुधार व विस्तार के लिये योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। बेलूर, हालीविड तथा हास्सन में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये स्कीमें पर्यटन विषयक चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में सम्मिलित की गयी हैं। फण्डों की उपलब्धि की दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके व्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

**पंडितों के आन्दोलन में हताहत हुए  
केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी**

3151. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीरी पंडितों के आन्दोलन के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारी हताहत हुए; और

(ख) आन्दोलन के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :**  
(क) और (ख). एक कर्मचारी के मारे जाने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। शेष जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

**ARREST OF TEACHERS IN CHANDIGARH**

3152. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**  
**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GO-**  
**PALAN :**  
**SHRI P. GAPALAN :**  
**SHRI UMANATH :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of teachers arrested on the 5th November, 1967 at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the agitation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :  
(a) Five teachers, all belonging to the State of Punjab, courted arrest on 5th November, 1967.

(b) The demand on the part of private school teachers of Punjab State for parity of their salary scales with those of the Government school teachers and some other facilities.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

**QUIT ORDERS TO PAK. INFILTRATORS IN ASSAM**

3153. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the notices to quit India served on Pakistani infiltrators in Assam have not been fully complied with by such persons; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to ensure that its orders are obeyed and the infiltrators leave India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :  
(a) and (b). Pakistani infiltrators, on being served with notices to quit India, make representations to the Special Tribunals, which have been set up in Assam under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, or file civil suits in the Courts claiming to be Indian citizens and obtain injunction orders. Pending disposal of their representations by the Special Tribunals or the civil suits by the Courts, quit India notices are not enforced. In the case of those who do not make representations to the Special Tribunals or file civil suits in the courts, notices to quit India are enforced and they are made to leave the country.

**APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS**

3154. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been received from the

various State Governments specially from the non-Congress Governments in regard to the procedure for appointment of Governors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the Constitution, Governors are appointed by the President but as an extra-constitutional convention the Chief Minister of the State concerned is informally consulted before making the appointment. In two cases the Chief Ministers had urged that such appointments should be made in consultation with or with the concurrence of the State concerned. These suggestions could not be accepted as they were not in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution.

#### ARREARS IN HIGH COURTS

3155. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending before various High Courts as on 1-11-1967;

(b) the High Court which has the maximum number of cases pending and the time since when they are pending; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a time limit for the disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The number of cases pending before the various High Courts as on 1-11-1967 is not readily available. The number of cases pending as on 30-6-1967 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/67].

(b) Allahabad High Court. The time varies from 1944 to end of June, 1967.

(c) While no time limit can be, or has been, fixed for the disposal of pending

cases in the High Courts, every effort is being made to expedite the disposal of cases, particularly those which have been pending for long.

#### VIVEKANANDA ROCK MEMORIAL

3156. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Cape Comorin will add to tourist importance of the place; and

(b) if so, the help Government have extended so far for the completion of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Vivekananda Rock Memorial is expected to be an additional tourist attraction in the Kanya Kumari area.

(b) No proposal for assistance for completion of the Memorial is under consideration of the Government.

#### रामेश्वर मन्दिर का जीर्णोद्धार

3157. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रामेश्वरम के ऐतिहासिक मन्दिर को प्रबन्धकों ने इस प्राचीन मन्दिर का जीर्णोद्धार करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार कितनी सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।



## VIGILANCE CASES

3158. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vigilance cases pending disposal for more than one year; and

(b) how many of them relate to Gazetted Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) 2,618 (as on 31-3-1967).

(b) 449.

## D.T.U. BUSES LYING IDLE

3159. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several buses of the Delhi Transport Undertaking are lying idle for want of spare parts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than fifty buses with less than one year's service are lying idle; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make them road worthy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Efforts are being made by the Delhi Transport Undertaking to import and procure indigenously the essential spares and accessories required to make the buses road worthy.

## CASES AGAINST DELHI POLICEMEN

3160. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of policemen against whom cases are still pending

for taking part in agitation in April, 1967;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Committee to screen the cases;

(c) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to submit their Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 821.

(b) No, Sir.

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

## मछली का निर्यात करने के लिए जहाजों में शीतागार-व्यवस्था

3161. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मछली का नियमित निर्यात करने के लिये देश में कितने जहाजों में शीतागार-व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शीतागार-व्यवस्था वाले जहाजों के अभाव के कारण मछली के निर्यात में बाधा पड़ रही है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बंगाल में मछली की कमी का कारण यह है कि मद्रास से कलकत्ता को मछली की नियमित दैनिक सप्लाई के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में शीतागार-व्यवस्था वाले जहाज नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मन्वन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० द्वार० बी० राव) : (क) सूचना तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) पोत मालिकों और पोतवणिकों की सलाह से मछली निर्यात करने के लिये मौजूदा रेफ्रिजिरेटेड स्थान की कमी के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). मद्रास में उपलब्ध ताजे पानी की फालतू मछलियां रेल द्वारा कलकत्ता भेजी जा रही हैं। ताजे पानी की इतनी अधिक फालतू मछलियां नहीं हैं जो रेल कुविद्यार्थियों के न होने के कारण रुकी पड़ी रहीं।

अदि रेफ्रिजिरेटेड परिवहन उपलब्ध हो तो भी मद्रास में इतनी फालतू मछलियां नहीं हैं जो समुन्द्र से कलकत्ता भेजी जाएं। इसके बजाया समुन्द्र से भेजी जाने के लिए फ्रीजन फ्रिज होल्ड और मछलियों को बरफ में रखना जरूरी होगा और मद्रास में ऐसे प्रबन्ध उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यदि ये होते तो भी कलकत्ते में कोल्ड स्टोरेज सुविधायें न होने से वे वहाँ भेजी नहीं जा सकती हैं। मछली उत्पादन बढ़ने की आशा से उसकी पूति के लिए मद्रास से कलकत्ता सहित देश में महत्वपूर्ण मछली यातायात मार्गों पर और रेफ्रिजिरेटेड रेलवेन चलाये जाने की योजना है।

#### CRICKET TEAM'S TOUR OF ENGLAND

3162. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's cricket team performed poorly during their recent tour of England and East African countries;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Indian Cricket Team could not earn any foreign exchange profit in this tour;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered by India; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the cricket game in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) India's Cricket team lost all the three Test matches in England but it won some matches and drew the rest in the East African countries.

(b) and (c). The Indian Cricket Team earned foreign exchange of about £ 9,000/- on the tour.

(d) The Board of Control for Cricket in India are understood to have been taking steps to unearth talent by organising Coaching Camps with the co-operation of the State Association at the School level and also by organising competitive Cricket Tournaments, viz. Inter-State Schools Tournament for Cooch-Bihar Trophy, Vizzy Trophy Tournament for Universities at Zonal level and the National Championship of India and Inter-State matches for Ranji Trophy, Zonal Championship of India for Duleep Trophy and Irani Cup match between the National Champions and the Rest of India team and all other steps necessary for the promotion of the game.

#### I.W.T. SERVICE ON THE GANGA

3163. SHRI MARANDI :

SHRI S. C. BESRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had expressed their inability to bear the entire financial burden of running the inland water transport service on the Ganga;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government are re-examining the proposal; and

(c) if so, whether any final decision has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration that the Central Government should bear the entire financial burden of running inland water transport services on the Ganga. The erstwhile Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, which was financed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam, conducted an experimental service on the Ganga between Rajmahal and Buxar to explore the technical feasibility of running shallow draft vessels. The service, though found to be technically feasible, was not remunerative due to inadequate traffic offerings and it had to be discontinued in 1962. The possibility of running commercial services on the Ganga based on an assessment of the likely traffic available for transport by river is under re-examination.

23RD MEETING OF EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

3164. SHRI MARANDI :  
SHRI S. C. BESRA :  
SHRI S. M. JOSHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Education at their meeting held on the 23rd September, 1967 at Delhi recommended that the idea of common schools in the country should be accepted by Government;

(b) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has also been taken; and

(c) the broad outlines of other recommendations made by the Advisory Board at its meeting?

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

(b) and (c). Final decisions on the recommendations of the Board (including the recommendation regarding common schools) will be taken after the

report of the Education Commission has been discussed in the Lok Sabha.

CONFLICT BETWEEN KASHMIR ARMED POLICE AND C.R.P.

3165. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a conflict between Kashmir Armed Police and Central Reserve Police in Srinagar recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and further action taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). There was a minor incident, caused by misunderstanding, between some men of the Kashmir Armed Police and some of the Central Reserve Police in the course of performance of their duties. The local authorities settled the matter satisfactorily.

AWARDS TO CIRCUS ARTISTES

3166. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has rejected the demand of circus artists that their occupation should be recognized as an art and national awards be instituted to honour their artistes;

(b) if so, the main reasons for rejection;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Chairman of the Indian Circus Federation had requested the Central Government for providing training facilities to circus artistes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not consider it necessary that a national award be instituted for circus artistes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Chairman of the Indian Circus Federation was requested to depute representatives for discussion of their proposals with the concerned officers of the Government, but there was no response from the Federation.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN DELHI

3167. SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDU-  
CATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Science Students in B.Sc., and M.Sc., and B. Com., and M. Com., and B.T., courses in Delhi has been increasing every year;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide seats to all eligible students in these courses in the next year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the eligibility condition for the admission to B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass), B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.A. courses in Delhi is different from other universities; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to have uniform conditions in all the Universities, particularly in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh universities ?

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

(b) A Working Group comprising the representatives of Government, University Grants Commission and the University of Delhi reviews the admission requirements each year in advance and suggests necessary steps for providing additional seats, wherever necessary.

(c) No such comparative study has been made either by the Delhi University or by the Government.

(d) The Universities are autonomous bodies and admission requirements for various courses are laid by them. The University Grants Commission is however seized of the problem.

#### DOCUMENT ON C.S.I.R.

3168. SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD IS-  
MAIL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been submitted by some leading Scientists headed by Director-General of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to Government regarding the organisation of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) A Committee headed by the Director-General, CSIR, was appointed to scrutinise carefully *de-novo* the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the C.S.I.R. so that items "which might not have immediate relevance to the country's needs may be deleted and that if any anticipatory or advance action has been initiated, this should also be reviewed with the same end in view."

(b) The main features of the Report are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1888/67].

#### SCIENTISTS IN C.S.I.R.

3169. SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD IS-  
MAIL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research who

carry scientific designation do not actually possess scientific qualifications; and

(b) if so, the steps, taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) Some persons employed against scientific posts in the C.S.I.R. do not possess scientific qualifications.

(b) A Committee has been constituted to review the cases of such persons. Instructions have also been issued that in future no such appointments should be made.

#### SMUGGLING OF PAKISTANI ARMS IN DACOIT AREAS

3170. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani made automatic weapons, which are being used by the dacoits of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are being smuggled into India with the help of a few retired police and army officers;

(b) whether any such smuggled arms were also found in the districts of Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Dhulia, Jhansi and Agra and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of smugglers arrested and the action taken against them ?

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

(a) to (c). So far only the Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that Pakistani arms have been found in the

dacoit infested areas of the State. Detailed information in this respect has, however, been called for from the State Governments concerned.

#### विदेशी पर्यटक

3171. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री ध्र० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा वार्षिक उद्बोधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965, 1966 और 1967 में अब तक कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये;

(ख) उनमें से जर्मनी के, फ्रांस के, रूस के तथा अमरीका के पर्यटकों की संख्या कितनी कितनी थी; और

(ग) 1966-67 में विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय होने की आशा है ?

पर्यटन तथा वार्षिक उद्बोधन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1965, 1966 तथा जून, 1967 तक भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गयी है:—

1965	1,47,900
1966	1,59,603
जनवरी-जून, 1967	80,685

(ऊपर दिये गये आंकड़ों में पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रिक सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।)

(ख) उपर्युक्त पर्यटकों में से जर्मन, फ्रांसीसी, रूसी और अमरीकी पर्यटकों की संख्या निम्नलिखित प्रकार से है:—

राष्ट्रिकता	1965	1966	जनवरी-
			जून, 1967
जर्मन	6,452	7,677	3,691
फ्रांसीसी	5,507	6,232	2,888
रूसी	2,377	2,215	892
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीकी	39,309	41,459	20,919
कनेडियन	2,974	2,888	1,500
दक्षिणी अमरीकी	1,899	2,299	931

(ग) कैलेंडर वर्ष 1966, तथा जनवरी से जून तक 1967, में विदेशी पर्यटकों (पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को छोड़ कर) से क्रमशः 22.60 करोड़ तथा 11.33 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

### दार्जिलिंग में एवरेस्ट संग्रहालय

3172. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दार्जिलिंग में एक एवरेस्ट संग्रहालय खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें संग्रह की गई वस्तुओं का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा इस संग्रहालय को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत जहा आजाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) संग्रहालय के पूरा होने पर उसमें निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं रखी जाएंगी:—

- (1) एवरेस्ट अभियानों के चित्र तथा ध्वंसावशेष,
- (2) भारतीय एवरेस्ट अभियानों के सदस्यों के चित्र और अन्य पहले अभियान दलों के नेताओं के तथा शिखर पर चढ़ने में सफल हुए व्यक्तियों के चित्र भी;
- (3) एवरेस्ट अभियानों में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले उपकरण के रंगीन नक्काशी चौखट तथा चित्र;
- (4) सफल एवरेस्ट अभियानों में काम में आने वाले उपकरण।

(5) एवरेस्ट की ऊंचाई का नमूना। इससे विभिन्न एवरेस्ट अभियानों द्वारा अनुसरण किए गए मार्ग तथा वे भयंकर स्थान भी जहाँ अभियानों के दौरान व्यक्ति अपने जीवन से हाथ धो बैठे थे, प्रदर्शित किए जाएंगे।

(ग) इस संग्रहालय को स्थापित करने के लिए भारतीय पर्वतारोहण प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्थान को 10,000 रुपए की रकम दी गई है।

### NATIONALIZATION OF TEXT BOOKS

3173. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to nationalize text books in the capital;

(b) if so, whether all aided and recognised schools will have to adopt nationalized text books under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration is already implementing, in a phased programme, in co-operation with the National Council of Educational Research and Training, a scheme for nationalization of text books for classes I—VIII under which all schools run or aided by the Administration and the Local Bodies are required to adopt the approved books for the appropriate classes. 25 books have so far been published under this scheme.

So far as classes IX to XI are concerned, while there is no scheme for nationalization of text books as such, the Central Board of Secondary Education has produced this year five text books in English and one in Sanskrit which all Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Board are required to adopt.

## TOURIST VILLAGES

3174. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop tourist villages in the country in order to attract foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

## CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

3175. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the present administration of Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No specific complaints have been received against Chandigarh Administration but people from time to time send their grievances and representations which receive appropriate attention.

## CHANGE IN NAME OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

3176. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Haryana Pradesh Congress Committee regarding the change of the name of Punjab University into Haryana and Punjab University or Chandigarh University; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

of a resolution passed by the Haryana Pradesh Congress Committee Executive on 3rd September 1967 in which it was suggested that the name of the 'Punjab University' should be changed to 'Haryana and Punjab University'.

(b) The implications of the resolution are being examined.

## D.T.U. PASS HOLDERS

3177. SHRI M. L. SONDHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that private buses arranged by the D.T.U. are reluctant to carry the passengers who are holding D.T.U. passes;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to remedy this impediment;

(c) the terms of contract between the D.T.U. and Private Bus owners;

(d) whether there is no provision for carrying the passengers holding D.T.U. passes in private buses arranged by D.T.U.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (e). Under the Agreement executed by the Delhi Transport Undertaking with the private operators, a provision has been made for the operators to carry pass-holders. Penalties have been imposed in cases reported to the Undertaking, which is the authority concerned, regarding refusal by the conductors of private buses to carry pass-holders. A form of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1889/67.] Clause 8 of the Agreement relates to carriage of passengers holding D.T.U. passes in private buses.

## TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

3178. SHRI M. L. SONDHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges in Delhi State;

(b) the number of persons being trained every year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of persons trained by these organisations are not sufficient to meet the demand of the schools of Delhi State and as such many persons are compelled to seek admission in the neighbouring States; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges in Delhi State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b).

Name of Institution	Intake for the year 1967-68	
	For Junior Basic Training course	For B.Ed. Course
(i) Teachers' Training Institute, Daryaganj, Delhi.	131	—
(ii) Teachers' Training Institute, Alipur, Delhi.	122	—
(iii) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	58	120
(iv) Central Institute of Education, Delhi.	—	140

(c) Information is not readily available.

(d) No, Sir. The Government has not decided to increase any such institution immediately.

#### BROCHURE BROUGHT OUT BY EX-RULERS

3179. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the contents of the brochure brought out by ex-rulers of India in October last;

(b) whether it is a fact, that according to the said brochure, they controlled 47 per cent of the total area and 28 per cent of the population at the time of the partition;

(c) whether it is also a fact according to the brochure, any alteration or suspension of privy purses will be an infringement of the international law and going back to the guarantees given under Article 291 of the Constitution; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue any rejoinder to the brochure?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the brochure brought out in the name of the princes of India in September 1967.

(b) As has been mentioned in the White Paper on Indian States, 1950, the area and population of the former States which merged in the Dominion of India were respectively 48% and 28% of the area and population of post-partition India.

(c) The brochure has set out these views.

(d) No, Sir.

#### COMPLAINTS AGAINST SCOOTER DRIVERS

3180. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have received a large number of complaints against scooter drivers in the capital that they refuse to carry passengers for short distances;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of the increase in taxi fare and because of comparatively short number of scooters, there has been considerable increase in such complaints;

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against those scooter drivers who indulge in malpractices; and

(d) whether Government propose to grant more permits for scooters?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The Delhi Administration have received some complaints against scooter drivers.

(c) if no publications have come out, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the scheme so far ?

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Action is taken against the offending scooter drivers under the Motor Vehicles Act and the rules thereunder.

(d) Permits for scooter rickshaws are being issued liberally.

#### APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES FOR ENQUIRY COMMISSIONS

3181. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports in the Press regarding the appointment of High Court Judges or ex-High Court Judges to hold enquiries irrespective of the fact whether they are conversant with the nature of enquiry to be undertaken by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government's attention has not been drawn to any such reports.

(b) Does not arise.

#### RE-PUBLICATION OF FOREIGN BOOKS AT LOW PRICE

3182. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme for the re-publication of standard educational works and books of reference by the Indian and foreign writers at low prices;

(b) if so, how many works and books have been published since the inception of the scheme;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Government is subsidising Indian publishers to bring out cheap editions of standard works by Indian authors. It is also collaborating with the Governments of U.K., U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in programmes for the republication of cheap editions of standard works by authors from their respective countries.

(b) Under the Indian scheme one book has been republished and one more is expected to come out shortly. Under the collaboration programmes 224 British books, 532 American books and 104 Soviet books have been republished.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The subsidy in the case of the collaboration programmes is paid by the respective foreign Governments. An expenditure of Rs. 20,550.00 has been incurred by the Government of India by way of direct expenditure and Rs. 19,897.19 as indirect expenditure.

#### SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR ASSAM HILL AREAS

3183. SHRI O. P. TYAGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate University for the hill areas of Assam; and

(b) if so, whether due consideration has been given to the view that it would deprive the hill people of the opportunity of coming into close contact with the people living in the plains ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) A proposal to set up a Central University for North East Hill Region, comprising Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur and Hill areas of Assam, is under consideration.

This cannot be proceeded with unless the Nagaland State Assembly passes a Resolution as required under Article 252(1) of the Constitution of India.

(b) The Committee which recommended the establishment of the University duly examined the problem and was of the view that "the establishment of such a University would, while safeguarding the interests of the Hills, do much to promote the integration, in the true sense, of the Hills and the plains".

#### नागाओं का पाकिस्तान जाने का प्रयास

3184. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तामेंगलों सब-डिवीजन में कोमिंग के निकट, 100 विद्रोही नागा भाग कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान जाने का प्रयास करते देखे गये थे, जिसका समाचार 10 नवम्बर, 1967 के समाचार पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### BORDER ROAD IN BARMER REGION

3185. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5201 on the 11th July, 1967 and state

(a) whether additional funds have been granted to accelerate the progress of border roads in Barmer region;

(b) if so, the amount granted; and

(c) the progress made to construct the roads ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No amount has been specifically earmarked for strategic roads in Barmer Region, though a sum of Rs. 8.45 crores has been earmarked for expenditure during the current financial year on all the Top-Priority strategic roads in Rajasthan.

(c) Work on all Top-Priority strategic Roads in Barmer Region is in progress. According to the information supplied by the State Government, 122 miles, out of a total of 417 miles have already been completed; work upto water-bound-macadam stage has also been completed in another 60 miles; and, in the remaining miles, the work is in progress at various stages.

#### ACTION AGAINST PAKISTANIS OVER-STAYING IN INDIA

3186. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 1232 on the 19th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether necessary action under the Foreigners Act is being taken against 6510 Pakistanis over-staying in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### COCHIN SHIPYARD

3187. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 759 on the 27th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the total outlay for the Cochin Shipyard recommended by the technical working group has since been sanctioned by Government;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have since approved the Cochin Shipyard project at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 5 crores.

(c) The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries have been requested to depute their representatives for a review of the terms of collaboration and to conclude a mutually acceptable agreement for technical collaboration in the project. Work on the Project will commence as soon as the preliminaries are completed.

#### FACILITIES AT AIRPORT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

3188. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:**

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :**

**SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :**

**SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :**

**SHRI D. N. DEB :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he undertook a study tour of Moscow, London and New York recently to find out the facilities available at important airports abroad;

(b) if so, the experience gained out of this study; and

(c) in what way the air passengers facilities in India are likely to be improved as a result of the above study?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir. One of the objects of the visit was to be acquainted with the facilities available at important airports abroad.

(b) The experience showed that our international airports needed considerable improvement both in their structure and in the facilities available therein in the order to draw larger numbers of tourists.

(c) A detailed study of the possible developments of the international airports is now being made by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata.

#### TUITION FEES FOR WOMEN CANDIDATES

3189. **SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Universities do not charge tuition fees from women candidates;

(b) if so, the number of Universities which have this provision for the educational uplift of women;

(c) whether there are any other provisions for bringing up women from the educationally backward societies besides free-tuition provision; and

(d) the approximate number of women who benefit from these special educational provisions in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) and (b). The information is not readily available.

(c) The Government of India provides assistance at 75% of the expenditure incurred in the implementation of the following programmes included in the Fourth Plan for the promotion of girls' education :

#### **SCHOOL EDUCATION** (Schemes included in the State Sector) :

(i) construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas;

(ii) village allowance for women teachers;

(iii) construction of hostels for girls;

- (iv) construction of sanitary blocks for girls;
- (v) appointment of school mothers; and
- (vi) provision of free books, uniforms, etc.

**COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY EDUCATION** (Grants from University Grants Commission) :

- (vii) construction of hostels for women.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION** (State Sector) :

- (viii) Establishment of Polytechnics for girls.
- (d) The information is not readily available.

**ESPIONAGE**

3190. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals found spying for foreign countries during 1966-67 and how many of these were civilians and how many Government servants; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this growing menace?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN)** : (a) According to the information received from twelve States and the Union Territories, eight Indian nationals, of whom four were Government servants, were arrested in connection with espionage activities for foreign countries during the period from January, 1966 to October, 1967. Information relating to the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Adequate arrangements exist for countering espionage activities in the country.

**वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के सदस्य**

3191. **श्री राजदेव सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के अधिकांश सदस्यों का कार्यकाल शीघ्र ही पूरा होने वाला है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका कार्यकाल बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हाँ, आयोग के कुछ सदस्यों की कार्य अवधि शीघ्र समाप्त होने वाली है।

(ख) किसी भी सदस्य की कार्य अवधि बढ़ाने का प्रश्न सब बातों का विचार कर उसकी उपयुक्तता पर निर्णय किया जाता है, जिसमें सदस्य की आयु का भी विचार रहता है।

**वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग का पुनर्गठन**

3192. **श्री राजदेव सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग का पुनर्गठन करने का है ताकि यह ठीक ढंग से कार्य करे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के पुनर्गठन का कार्य पहले से ही चल रहा है और इसे पूरा होने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

**AMOUNT SPENT ON THE CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE AND COMMISSION FOR S. & T.T.**

3193. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on establishment and other items in the Central Hindi Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology separately in the year 1966-67; and

(b) whether this amount exceeds that of the last financial year and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The amount spent on establishment and other items in the Central Hindi Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology in the year 1966-67 is indicated below :—

Names of items	Amount Spent	
	Central Hindi Directorate	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Officers	2,38,450	4,29,795
Pay of Establishment	4,06,106	4,48,317
Allowances and Honoraria etc.	3,49,706	4,10,446
Other Charges	60,509	80,196
Scheme for the promotion of Hindi and other expenditure	2,43,750	6,52,438
	12,98,521	20,21,192

**GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DIRECTORATE AND THE COMMISSION :**

Rs. 33,19,713

(b) The total expenditure of Rs. 33,19,713 for the year 1966-67 for the Central Hindi Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology exceeds the total expenditure for these two organisations for the year 1965-66 by Rs. 10,66,405. Separate figures of expenditure for these two organisations are not available for 1965-66, there being only a common budget under the control of Central Hindi Directorate during that year. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology was separated from the Central Hindi Directorate with effect from 1st October, 1965.

sive introduction of Hindi in the administration ;

(b) whether the results achieved so far in that regard are in accordance with the targets fixed therefor earlier;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the active steps which Government propose to take to achieve the targets?

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-1890/67*].

(b) and (c). The targets laid down have not been sometimes adhered to as it has not been possible so far to teach Hindi to all the Central Government employees.

**USE OF HINDI IN ADMINISTRATION**

3194. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the latest policy of Government in the matter of progres-

(d) The pace of teaching Hindi to Central Government employees is being accelerated and administrative measures are being taken to ensure that Government instructions regarding use of Hindi for official purposes are complied with fidelity.

#### RELEASE OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH

3195. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on Sheikh Abdullah's release;

(b) whether they have ascertained his current views on Kashmir and Indo-Pakistan relations; and

(c) whether he continues to support the confederation proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No decision has been taken to remove the existing restrictions on Sheikh Abdullah.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware whether Sheikh Abdullah continues to support the confederation proposal.

#### त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय के लिए उम्मीदवार

3196. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय से विभिन्न परीक्षाएँ देने के इच्छुक कई छात्रों को समय पर फार्म न मिलने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय छात्रों को विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों से प्राइवेट छात्र के रूप में परीक्षाएँ देने की अनुमति देने की नीति पर विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). समाचार-पत्र की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में विद्यार्थियों को, जिन्होंने त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय की विविध परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिये फार्मों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे, उन्हें ये फार्म कार्फा समय पहले नहीं मिले। नेपाल में भारतीय राजदूतावास को, जिसने इस मामले में विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से बात की थी, यह बताया गया है कि उन सभी विद्यार्थियों को जिनके आवेदन-पत्र मिले थे, तत्काल फार्म भिजवाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

(ग) भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में प्राइवेट अध्यापियों के नाते परीक्षाओं में बैठने की कोई सामान्य नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### बैंकलिक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी

3197. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से राज्यों ने अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय बनाने की बजाय उसे बैंकलिक विषय बनाने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन से भी मिला है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जहाँ तक भारत सरकार को मालूम है अभी तक केवल उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार राज्यों ने बैंकलिक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी को अपनाने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### गांवों में पुस्तकालयों की सुविधाएं

3198. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में गांवों में पुस्तकालय की सुविधाएं बिलकुल ही नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार कम से कम 50,000 जन संख्या की सेवा करने वाले सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों को अनुदान प्रदान करती है। गांवों में पुस्तकालय की सुविधाएं देने की व्यवस्था अब तक संबंधित राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की जिम्मेदारी है।

### AID TO KANPUR UNIVERSITY

3199. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have given any financial aid to the Kanpur University since its formation; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned so far;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has also given some amount; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 31,322.73 (upto 18-11-1967).

### भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

3200. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामसुन्दर शर्मा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के पदोन्नति प्राप्त अधिकार अधिकारियों को उसी राज्य में नियुक्त किया जाता है जहां से उनको इन सेवाओं पर पदोन्नति की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन प्रथा ने प्रादेशिक भाषणों को उभारा है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां। मंत्रालय सरकारों के सेवा अधिकारियों को जो भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के पदोन्नति कोटे के प्रति पदोन्नति किये गये हैं, उपाय राज्य भाषण के सेवाक्रम (केडर) में नियुक्त किया जाता है। फिर वे चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के अर्थात् अथवा किन्हीं राज्य सरकार के अर्थात् प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य करें।

(ख) जी, नहीं अंशान्। हमें इसकी सूचना नहीं है।

### CLAIMS FOR NAGALAND TYPE ADMINISTRATION

3201. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some other parts of the country have also claimed Nagaland type Administration for their areas; and

(b) if so, whether the said demands have since been considered and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Nagaland is a State of the Indian Union but certain special provisions in relation thereto have been made in article 371-A of the Constitution. There has been no demand for making similar provisions in relation to any other State or part thereof.

STUDENTS' UNIONS DEMANDS

3202. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :  
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of representatives of the University Students' Unions was convened in Delhi in August, 1967;

(b) if so, the purpose of calling the Conference; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to create a cultural organisation to guide the Students' Unions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The Conference was convened by the Central Board of University Student Unions, India, a voluntary organisation, to consider, *inter alia*, the role of students in national service programmes during vacations and off-time, promotion of national integration and inculcation of sense of right values and self-discipline.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Education Commission has, *inter alia*, recommended that each University should decide how its Students Union will function.

AGITATION BY DELHI POLICE

3203. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi Police personnel that were arrested and let off at distant places during April, 1967 agitation;

(b) the number of Delhi Police personnel involved in the agitation who are still missing;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to trace them; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Nil.

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

DELHI POLICE

3204. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of non-gazetted police personnel in Delhi till the end of 1966 and now;

(b) the number of other State police forces etc. stationed in Delhi at the end of 1966 and now; and

(c) the amount spent annually on the above, separately in 1966 and 1967?

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

(a) Till end of 1966 = 14,615

As on 31.10.1967 = 15,175

(b) At the end of 1966 = 467

As now = Nil

(c) The bills from the State Governments have not yet been received. The approximate monthly cost of forces comes Rs. 84,080.

DELHI POLICE AGITATION

3205. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi police personnel involved in April, 1967 agitation whose personal boxes, beddings and belongings were searched;



(b) whether wrist-watches, purses and other belongings of the above personnel were taken away; and

(c) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The personal boxes, beddings and belongings of the personnel of the Delhi Police were not searched at any stage;

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

**पश्चिमी बंगाल के सीमावर्ती जिलों में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा किये गए अपराध**

3206. श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी 1967 से अब तक पश्चिमी बंगाल के चोपरा, इस्लामपुर, गोलपोखर, चकलिया तथा करनाई; गर्द; धानों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सशस्त्र लुटेरों, हत्यारों तथा डाकुओं द्वारा पशुओं की चोरी, डकैतियों, लूटमार तथा हत्या करने के कितने मामले हुए ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चौधरी) : एक विवरण सदन के सभा-घटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1891/67]।

**शाहीद हरिकृष्ण**

3207. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहीद हरिकृष्ण, स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी, जिन्हें 1930 में पंजाब के यवर्नर पर गोली चलाने के अपराध में मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था, पर चलाये गये अभियोग का पूरा रिकार्ड और अदालत का निर्णय भारत में उपलब्ध है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कहां पर है और क्या राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में अनुसंधान

करने वालों के अध्ययन के लिये ये उपलब्ध है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**शाहीद हरिकृष्ण के परिवार के सदस्यों को सहायता**

3208. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहीद हरिकृष्ण जिन्हें 1930 में लाहौर में पंजाब के राज्यपाल पर गोली चलाने के आरोप में मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था, के परिवार के लोगों ने सरकार से सहायता मांगी थी; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). अगर माननीय सदस्य सम्बन्धित परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम तथा अन्य जानकारी दे सकें तो सरकार यह बता सकेगी कि क्या उन्हें कोई आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है।

**शाहीद मदन लाल डींगड़ा**

3209. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी श्री मदनलाल डींगड़ा जिन्हें 1908-1909 में लन्दन में सर कर्जन विले की हत्या के लिये मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था, पर चलाये गये अभियोग सम्बन्धी दस्तावेज, अदालती कार्यवाही और निर्णय की प्रति भारत सरकार के पास हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस कार्यालय में उपलब्ध हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-गटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### सान फ्रांसिसको में क्रांतिकारी दल

3210. श्री शशिवृषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के लिये भारतीयों द्वारा सान फ्रांसिसको में स्थापित किये गये क्रांतिकारी दल के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध चलाये गये अभियोगों का रिकार्ड या अदालती कार्यवाही, दस्तावेज और निर्णयों की प्रतियां भारत में उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस विभाग में उपलब्ध हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अदालती कार्य-वाहियों तथा निर्णय की फोटोस्टेट कापी (चित्र-प्रतिलिपि) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन इतिहास एकक में उपलब्ध है।

#### ASSISTANCE TO FAMILY MEMBERS OF REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

3211. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request for financial assistance from the family members of fighters for freedom who organised the Revolutionary Party at San Francisco in 1918-1919; and

(b) if so, whether the assistance asked for was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) If the Hon. Member could give the names and other details of the members of the families concerned, Government

would be in a position to say whether any financial assistance has been given to them.

#### THEFT CASES IN DELHI

3212. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alarming rise in the number of thefts in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to put down this crime;

(c) whether it is a fact that the police connive at the happening of these crimes;

(d) the number of thefts committed in Delhi and New Delhi in the years 1966-67 and since 1st April, 1967 up to July; and

(e) the number of these cases in which culprits were apprehended and punished and the number of those that are still at large ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There has been no rise in the number of thefts in Delhi.

(b) The following steps have been taken to keep down the number of theft cases in Delhi :—

(i) Stringent surveillance over the movements of listed bad characters, known thieves and burglars by the local police.

(ii) Intensive police patrolling both in plain clothes and in uniform, in areas where a large number of theft cases are reported.

(iii) Periodical action under the preventive sections of the Cr. P.C. against roughs.

(iv) Naka Bandi and traps to minimise the crime against property.

(v) Intensive drive for registration of domestic servants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1892/67.]

#### GRANTS TO PRIVATE COLLEGES IN MANIPUR

3213. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants made by the Manipur Government to the private colleges of Manipur during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 college-wise;

(b) whether any of the colleges approached the Government of Manipur for a higher amount of the grant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### LATERAL ROAD PROJECT IN BORDER REGION

3214. SHRI S. KUNDU :  
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :  
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

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

(a) the amount sanctioned to construct Lateral Road Project in the Border Region of the Northern India;

(b) the length of the road and how many miles of this road have been completed, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have received allegations against certain contractors working on these roads, who have not supplied bricks and boulders according to specifications; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take against the contractors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Against the Project estimated cost of Rs. 111 crores for the proposed Lateral Road and link roads on the northern border of the country, the amount of sanctioned estimate, so far, is Rs. 68.12 crores.

(b) The State-wise total length of the Lateral Road either to be newly constructed or to be improved is as under :—

Uttar Pradesh	680 km (425 miles)
Bihar	619 km (387 miles)
West Bengal	147 km (92 miles)
Assam	99 km (62 miles)

Total : 1545 km (966 miles)

Out of this length, 683 km (427 miles) have to be newly constructed and the remaining 862 km (539 miles) of existing roads have to be improved. The only work completed so far is the widening to two lanes of the Muzaffarpur-Barauni Section 109 km (68 miles) in Bihar. Except the Kasia-Padrauna (17 km—11 miles) Link Road in Uttar Pradesh and Forbesganj-Maricha section (96 km—60 miles) in Bihar, works however have been started on all Sections of the Lateral Road and are in various stages of progress.

(c) and (d). All the works pertaining to the Lateral Road are being executed by the State Public Works Departments within their respective territories. The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when available.

#### DACOITIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

3215. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing insecurity in Madhya Pradesh, bordering Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan on account of increase of dacoities, murders and kidnapping of human beings by dacoits; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to check this inter-State menace?

(d) whether there is any other Governor who has not been provided with a military secretary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that there is no growing insecurity in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

#### ENQUIRIES BY C.B.I.

3216. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases taken up by the Central Bureau of Investigation for enquiries relating to Government employees during this year so far;

(b) the number of cases where enquiries have been completed; and

(c) the number still pending?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Special Police Establishment Division of the C.B.I. has taken up 1680 fresh cases for enquiries/investigation relating to Government employees during the period January-October, 1967.

(b) 617 cases were disposed of after completion of enquiries/investigations, upto the end of October, 1967.

(c) 1,063 cases remained pending at the end of October, 1967.

#### MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR

3217. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government has protested to the Central Government against its decision not to give its Governor a military secretary or A.D.C.;

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

(c) why the Haryana Governor has not been provided a military secretary; and

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A request was received from the Government of Haryana for the deputation of an officer from the Services as Military Secretary to the Governor. The request was considered and a panel of names has since been sent to the Governor for making a selection.

(d) The Governor of Punjab has a separate Military Secretary. The Secretaries to the Governors of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also function as Military Secretaries. No other Governor has a Military Secretary.

#### BRIDGE ON RIVER SUBERNAREKHA (ORISSA)

3218. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by completion of a bridge on the Subernarekha river in Orissa, the distance of the National Highway No. 5 to Calcutta will be shortened by about 80 miles;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Orissa Government have suggested for the construction of this bridge; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to construct the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The reduction in distance will be about 40 miles, if the traffic from Cuttack side to Calcutta uses the Balasore Kharagpur State road instead of National Highway No. 5.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposed bridge over the river Subernarekha falls on a State Road. The Government of Orissa are, therefore, primarily concerned with its construction. They however want a grant-in-aid for this work. In February

1966, the Government of India sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,400/- for a survey of this project, which has since been completed by the State Government. A decision on the State Government's request for a grant-in-aid for the construction of the bridge will be taken, only after the Fourth Plan Allocations have been finalised.

REORGANISATION OF EDUCATION  
MINISTRY

3219. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has been reorganised recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1893/67.*]

KANGLA MONUMENTS IN MANIPUR  
CANTONMENT AREA

3220. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that important and historically precious portions of *Kangla* lying within the Cantonment area of Imphal, have been left uncared for and are deteriorating; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The monuments in question have not been considered to be of outstanding merit deserving of central protection as monuments of national importance. The Government of India are therefore not concerned with their preservation.

FOREIGN CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN  
SANTHAL PARGANAS

3223. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign Christian Missions, country-wise, working in the District of Santhal Parganas since 1947;

(b) whether there has been any increase in their activities of conversion of Santhals to Christianity due to drought conditions during the last year;

(c) the number of such conversions during the last five years; and

(d) whether these missions or any other missions extended their activities to the adjoining *adivasi* villages under Katoria and other thanas in the District of Bhagalpur, during the last year when drought conditions prevailed and where these missions were never active before ?

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

EXPORT OF IRON ORE THROUGH  
VISAKHAPATNAM

3224. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the present output of iron ore from the Bailadilla deposits, the Visakhapatnam port is capable of handling the exports;

(b) if not, whether Government have explored the possibility of developing a new iron ore exporting port on the East Coast;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) when such a port is likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of developing a second port outlet on the east coast for exporting Bailadilla iron ore over and above 6 million tonnes per annum earmarked for Visakhapatnam Port is under technical investigation.

(d) It is not possible to say at this stage when the second outlet will be constructed. It will be possible to take a view only after the technical investigations have been completed.

#### TOURISM IN ORISSA

3225. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of schemes which were undertaken by Government during the last three Five Year Plans for the development of tourism in Orissa; and

(b) the schemes to be undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) During the Second and Third Plan periods six schemes for providing accommodation facilities for tourists in Bhubaneswar, Konarak, Rambha and Puri were taken up as per details given below :—

#### *Part I Schemes (Central Schemes)*

1. Construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class I), Konarak.
2. Construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class I), Bhubaneswar.

#### *Part II Schemes (Expenditure shared on 50:50 basis by Central and State Governments)*

1. & 2. Construction of Tourist Bungalows (Class II) at Puri & Bhubaneswar.
3. Expansion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Puri.

4. Construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Rambha.

(b) It is proposed to take up the following schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan for developing tourist facilities in Orissa :—

#### *Part I (Central Schemes)*

1. Integrated development of Tourist facilities at Konarak.

#### *Part II (Expenditure shared on 50:50 basis by the Central and the State Governments).*

1. Development of Udaigiri, Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri complex (Tourist Bungalows & Canteens).
2. Expansion of Tourist Bungalows (Class II) at Bhubaneswar and Konarak and also construction of staff quarters at these places.
3. Provision of recreational facilities at Chilka Lake.
4. Creation of accommodation facilities for tourists at Hirakud.
5. Development and improvement of temples and monuments in Bhubaneswar.

#### COLLECTION OF ROAD TAX THROUGH POST OFFICES IN DELHI

3226. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to collect road tax through a few selected Post Offices has been examined by the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the names of the Post Offices at which this facility will be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

## LICENCES FOR C.S.I.R.

3227. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for the exploitation of inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research so far;

(b) the number of cases in which the licencees have sued Government; and

(c) whether Government have considered the possibilities of collaboration with foreign research institutions including exchange of experts in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) 415 licences have been issued up to the end of October 1967.

(b) Four.

(c) The following agreements have been entered into with foreign research institutes by C.S.I.R. :—

(1) A Licence and Option Agreement with the Riker Laboratories, California, for pharmacological, biological and clinical investigations of chemical compounds and natural extracts obtained by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, and Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.

(2) Two agreements with the Institut Francias du Petrole, Paris (I.F.P.) for

(i) production of synthetic food-stuffs from micro-organisms cultivated on hydrocarbon cuts and the associated dewaxing processes; and

(ii) development of hydro-desulphurization processes in India.

The first Agreement provides for exchange of experts and training of Indian scientists in I.F.P., Paris.

## CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

3229. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission tenders its expert advice to the Central Vigilance Officers in (i) processing the vigilance cases; and (ii) interpretation of rules/regulations and laws relating to vigilance;

(b) whether the Commission keeps the Central Vigilance Officers posted with the latest trend in judicial thinking by circulating important judgments of Courts with their advisory comments; and

(c) if so, whether such action reduced the number of cases which failed in courts of law due to procedural defects?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes Sir, where necessary.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

## CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AERODROMES IN MYSORE

3230. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3725 on the 27th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress since made towards the construction of new aerodromes at Hassan, Bijapur and Hospet for tourist traffic;

(b) the total estimated cost of each one of the aerodromes;

(c) whether any State agency has taken up the construction work or they are being constructed by the C.P.W.D.; and

(d) when the works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Construction of a fair weather strip at Hassan is in progress. The question of construction of aerodromes at Bijapur and Hospet is under consideration.

(b) The estimated cost for the construction of a fair weather strip at Hassan is approximately Rs. 11 lakhs and that for Bijapur for an all weather aerodrome is Rs. 43.55 lakhs. Estimate for an airstrip at Hospet is under preparation.

(c) and (d). The fair weather airstrip at Hassan is being executed by the Central Public Works Department and not by the State Public Works Department. This work is likely to be completed by the end of 1968.

### दिल्ली के स्कूलों में सिलाई और कढ़ाई

3231. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने स्कूल हैं जहाँ सिलाई और कढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) उन स्कूलों में इस कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित स्तर के अनुसार कितने शिक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) जिन स्कूलों में इस समय ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है वहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत ज्ञान आजाद) : (क) से (ग). लड़कियों के सभी 164 स्कूलों के मिडिल विभागों में "गृह विज्ञान" और "शिल्पकला" विषयों के अन्तर्गत सिलाई तथा/या कढ़ाई सिखाई जाती है। लड़कियों के लगभग 100 स्कूलों के उच्च माध्यमिक विभागों में गृह विज्ञान एक वैकल्पिक विषय है जहाँ सिलाई तथा कढ़ाई के विषय में और अधिक जानकारी दी जाती है। इन स्कूलों में सिलाई तथा/या कढ़ाई के लिए अलग से कोई अध्यापिकाएँ नहीं हैं क्योंकि गृह विज्ञान की अध्यापिकाएँ इन विषयों को पढ़ाने में भी सक्षम हैं।

### PROPAGATION OF HINDI IN NON-HINDI SPEAKING STATES

3232. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the form and extent of Central assistance given for teaching and popularising Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States;

(b) the State-wise break-up for the last financial year; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to revise this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The form and extent of Central assistance given for teaching and popularising Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States is indicated below :—

(i) Grants on 100% basis are given to Governments of non-Hindi speaking States for Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools and Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.

(ii) Grants are given to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for teaching and popularising Hindi to the extent of 75% of the expenditure on approved schemes.

(iii) Grant of Scholarships to the students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States for study of Hindi at the post-Matric stage.

(iv) Prizes are awarded to Scholars of non-Hindi speaking States for writing books in Hindi.

(v) Holding of Seminars of Hindi Writers, Vidyarthi Melas etc.

(vi) Free gift of Hindi Books.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1894/67.]

(c) No, Sir.



**SURPLUS STAFF IN I.A.C. AND AIR INDIA**

3233. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is surplus staff in the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India in all cadres at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The two Air Corporations have reported that they do not have any surplus staff.

**TOURIST PUBLICITY THROUGH AIR INDIA**

3234. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake tourist publicity through Air India; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a proposal for closer collaboration with Air India in the matter of tourist publicity for India in Europe.

**THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA**

3235. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modified three-language formula for schools as approved by the Standing Committee on School Education and Social Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education has been considered ;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 33rd Session held in New Delhi on August 22 and 23, 1967, considered the recommendations of its Standing Committee on School Education and Social Education as a part of its agenda. The Board authorised its Chairman to prepare a draft statement of the National Policy on Education in the light of the discussions held by it. Final decision in this regard will be taken after the report of the Education Commission has been discussed in the Lok Sabha.

**ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**

3236. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Federation of Educational Associations had demanded uniform service conditions for teachers all over the country;

(b) whether Government have considered the demand; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) to (c). This demand has been received from various quarters, but it has not been found practicable for the Central Government to enforce uniform service conditions in all parts of the country. Education being a State subject, the responsibility for laying down service conditions for the teachers in their jurisdiction rests primarily with the State Governments.

**FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS PRESIDENT**

3237. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 631 on the 21st June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any further enquiry has been made by Government into the alleged collaboration between the Or-

ganisers of the election campaign against Shri Kamraj, Congress President and some foreign embassies;

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof; and  
(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no evidence to show that there was any collaboration between any foreign embassy and those who were campaigning against Shri Kamraj in the last general elections.

(c) Does not arise.

DIESEL WATER PUMPS IN ANDAMAN

3238. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3929 on the 28th June, 1967 regarding diesel pumps purchased by the Andaman P.W.D. and state :

(a) whether the Calcutta firm has replaced old engines with new ones;

(b) whether letters were written by the Andaman P.W.D. on the 17th February, 1967 and 20th February, 1967 to a former Officer of the Andaman Administration to inspect these engines;

(c) the details of the inspection report of the former officer, if any;

(d) whether the transport officer of the administration was also asked to inspect the engines; and

(e) if so, whether he pointed out any defects in the engines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The engines are expected to be replaced shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the report of Shri D. B. King formerly Tractor Engineer in Andaman Forest Deptt. is laid on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1895/67*].

(d) The Transport Officer of the Andaman Administration had not been asked to inspect these engines.

(e) Does not arise.

SHIPPING SPACE FOR ANDAMAN PLYWOOD

3239. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of plywood stockpiled in the different parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands between July-October, 1967;

(b) whether this is due to shortage of shipping space made available to the industry for export;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the plywood industry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha;

(d) It may be stated in this connection that the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., will put into service shortly a second hand timber carrier acquired by it for transport of timber from the islands. In addition the passenger-cum-cargo vessel m.v. 'Nicobar' has been converted into a cargo vessel. This will also facilitate the transport of timber from the Islands.

ANDAMAN STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

3240. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3928 on the 28th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the enquiry in the matter of the missing tickets of the Andaman State Transport Department has been completed;

(b) if so, the steps taken against the persons responsible in the matter; and

(c) if not, the cause of the delay in completing the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Police investigation in the matter has been completed and the report was received in the Andaman Transport Department on the 28th October, 1967. The matter is being further examined departmentally which takes time due to observance of necessary procedural formalities.

CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

3241. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the medium of instruction in the Central Secondary School Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been changed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been received against the change; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). There was some misunderstanding regarding the medium of instruction; it has been clarified recently.

(c) and (d). Representations are in respect of the misunderstanding and clarification referred to under (a) and (b).

**मध्य प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सोवियत रूस की छात्रवृत्तियाँ**

3242. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने छात्रों ने सोवियत रूस की छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये 1952 से आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने छात्रों को ये छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए आवेदनपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं क्योंकि चयन अखिल भारतीय और योग्यता के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

(ख) सोवियत रूस की उत्तर-स्नातक छात्रवृत्तियाँ 1957-58 में प्रारंभ की गई थीं और तब से मध्य प्रदेश के 10 प्रार्थी चुने गए हैं। पीपल्स फ्रेण्डशिप (पेट्रिस लुमुम्बा) विश्वविद्यालय मास्को, 1961-62 से एस्पीरेन्वर/डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान कर रहा है और इन पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से 8 प्रार्थी चुने गए हैं। इस प्रकार सोवियत रूस की छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से 18 प्रार्थी चुने गए हैं।

**मध्य प्रदेश में किला असीरगढ़**

3243. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड जिले में किला असीरगढ़ जो एशिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण किला माना जाता है, शिव का मन्दिर और एक मस्जिद सुरक्षित स्मारक हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त स्मारकों की देखभाल पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और उनमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) 1964-65 से 1967-68 तक चार वर्षों के दौरान इन स्मारकों के अनुरक्षण तथा तत्काल मरम्मतों पर 3,301 रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं। इन स्मारकों की बड़े पैमाने पर मरम्मत करने का कोई विचार इस समय नहीं किया गया है, परन्तु उपलब्ध निधियों से जरूरी मरम्मत कर दी जाएगी।

**HOME MINISTER'S VISIT TO ANDAMANS**

3244. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a station wagon belonging to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, detailed for work in connection with Home Minister's visit to the Islands in early November was sought to be sabotaged in the transport workshop;

(b) when this fact was noted by the Transport Officer and when it was brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner;

(c) whether the entire engine of the station wagon was removed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). A station wagon belonging to the Andaman Forest Department was in the transport workshop since 27-8-1966 for major repairs and overhauling of the engine. The work could not be carried out earlier due to shortage of spare parts. However, as the vehicle was required for the officers accompanying the Union Home Minister who visited the Islands in early November this year, the work was taken up on priority basis and the engine was reconditioned. The vehicle was taken for road test on 31st October, 1967. After the vehicle had run for about three kilometres some knocking sound was detected in the engine and the vehicle was brought back to the workshop. It was found that the engine oil had been mixed up with some abrasive paste and damage had been caused to the components of the engine. The chargehand motor mechanic of the transport workshop suspected that it was a case of sabotage. He suspected the two mechanics who had been earlier withdrawn from the job of overhauling this vehicle due to their unsatisfactory performance. Preliminary departmental investigations were started and after

scrutinising the evidence etc., thus collected, a detailed report was furnished to the Superintendent of Police on 9th November, 1967. The case was registered the same day and the matter is under police investigation. The two mechanics who were suspected of sabotage were arrested and released on Court bail. The vehicle in question was duly repaired and delivered to the Forest Department in the evening of 3rd November, 1967.

The incident came to the notice of the Transport Officer on the 31st October, 1967 and to the notice of the Chief Commissioner on the 9th November, 1967.

**दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में घेराव**

3245. श्री बाई० एस० कुमवाह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 सितम्बर, 1967 को हिन्दुस्तान में दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों ने विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी का घेराव किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विद्यार्थियों की यह मांग थी कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा एम० ए० में तृतीय श्रेणी पुनः लागू की जाए और 1966 तथा 1967 में जो विद्यार्थी परीक्षाओं में 50 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहे किन्तु जिन्होंने 40 और 50 प्रतिशत के बीच अंक प्राप्त किए थे उन्हें पिछली तारीखों से एम० ए० की डिग्री प्रदान की जाए ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की मांग को स्वीकार करने में असमर्थता प्रकट करने पर उन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया । सरकार के लिये कोई कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं था ।

**PROPAGATION OF HINDI IN NON-HINDI SPEAKING STATES**

3246. SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of institutions engaged in the work of propagation of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States of South India and the names of those States;

(b) the total number of persons who received education in these institutions during the last two years; and

(c) the total amount spent thereon by the Central Government during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of Voluntary Hindi Organisations given financial assistance by the Central Government during the last two years, for propagation of Hindi in the four Southern States is indicated below State-wise : —

(1) Andhra Pradesh	19
(2) Kerala	8
(3) Madras	4
(4) Mysore	39

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

(c) Rs. 11,84,539.00.

**रात्रिड्यूटी भत्ता का भुगतान**

3247. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी सेवा में डोर-कीपरों, गाड़ों और वाचमैनो को जो रात्रि में ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं, रात्रि ड्यूटी भत्ता देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनकी ड्यूटी के स्थानों के निकट उनके लिये रियायती मकानों की व्यवस्था की है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से मंत्रालयों में "चौकीदारों" को 12 घंटे की ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**ALL-INDIA SERVICES**

3249. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the constitution of All-India services for engineering, medicine, forest and education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1896/67].

**RESEARCH IN RADIO COMMUNICATION**

3250. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study of the effects of solar activity on radio communication has been initiated by our National Physical Laboratory;

(b) if so, the results of research in this regard; and

(c) whether any assistance has been received from the U.S.A. ?

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

(b) The results of research are being utilised by the Radio Propagation Unit of National Physical Laboratory to give predictions of radio propagation conditions to radio users in the country as well as to some organisations abroad.

(c) Yes, Sir. The National Physical Laboratory is receiving assistance for this project through PL-480 funds since 1963.

**NON-RECOGNITION OF M.A.M.E. DIPLOMA BY AIR CORPORATIONS**

3251. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air Corporations do not recognise the diploma of M.A.M.E. (Master Aero Mechanical Engineering) given by the Southern College of Engineering and Technology, Chalakudi (Kerala) for appointments as mechanic/technician though it is recognised by the Directorate General, Civil Aviation for appointments in that Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). This diploma is not recognised for purposes of appointment by the D.G.C.A., the Air India and Indian Airlines as it does not satisfy their requirements.

**FOREIGN NATIONALS IN RESTRICTED AREAS OF DARJEELING**

3252. SHRI R. UMANATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two British and one American nationals were found staying in the restricted areas of Darjeeling after the expiry of their permits;

(b) if so, the purpose and duration of their visit;

(c) whether Government have ordered the foreign nationals to leave the country;

(d) if so, whether the foreign nationals have complied with the Government orders; and

(e) if not, the further steps taken by the Government in the matter ?

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

**ALLOCATIONS FOR ROADS AND HIGHWAYS IN ORISSA**

3253. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had made by allocation of funds for the improvement and construction of State roads of economic and trade importance and State Highways in Orissa in 1967-68;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) the particulars of the roads for which money has been allotted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 9.30 lakhs is available for payment to the Government of Orissa for meeting expenditure on approved works in progress; but the actual payment will be made towards the close of the financial year, depending on the progress of expenditure on those works. The Central Government makes only a lump-sum grant and workwise distribution among the various approved works is left to the discretion of the State Government.

**ANDAMAN POLICE CANTEN**

3254. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of persons transferred from the Andaman police line canteen between 1962-67 for alleged misappropriation;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted against them; and

(c) the number out of them who were later promoted to higher posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No person has been transferred from the Andaman Police Canteen during the period between 1962-67 for alleged misappropriation.

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

**COASTAL HIGHWAY AROUND THE COAST OF GUJARAT**

3255. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct a coastal National Highway around the coast of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal so far for the construction of a National Highway around the coast of Gujarat. But the State Government have been requesting for Central financial assistance for the development of a Coastal Highway along the Saurashtra Coast from Baroda to Maliya. They have reiterated this request for a grant-in-aid under the Fourth Plan period also and have supplied some essential data in justification of the Project. This is being examined; but a decision in the matter can be taken only after the Fourth Plan Allocations have been finalised.

**शिवप्पा नायक का किला**

3255-A. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरातत्वीय विभाग ने भूतपूर्व कर्नाटक राज्य में शिमोगा जिले के असीनिक क्षेत्र में स्थित शिवप्पा नायक के महल, राज दरवार और किले के क्षेत्र को प्राचीन अवशेष होने के कारण संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संरक्षित क्षेत्र में कुछ परिवर्तन तथा संवर्धन किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र को संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किये जाने के बाद से अब तक वहां पर बनाये गये सब प्रकार के अनधिकृत मकानों आदि को हटाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। शिमोगा जिले में नागर में स्थित शिवप्पा नायक किला और किले के बाहर महल का स्थल संरक्षित स्मारक है।

(ख) सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि एक प्रकार की दीवार बनाई जा रही थी और किले के बाहर शिवप्पा नायक महल के स्थल पर एक क्रास भी बनाया गया था।

(ग) से (ङ). संरक्षित स्थल की हृदबंदी करने और अतिक्रमण को समाप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों की सहायता से की जा रही है और स्थल पर आगे कोई अनधिकृत निर्माण करने पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

**RENOVATION OF I.A.C. OFFICE, CON-NAUGHT PLACE, NEW DELHI**

3255-B. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Indian Airlines Corporation on the renovation of the I.A.C. Office at Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a cocktail party was arranged to celebrate the renovation of this office; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on that party and the quality of liquors served in the party and the number of people invited ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Rs. 1,06,000/- approximately have been incurred by the I.A.C. on the renovation and re-decoration of its Booking Office in Connaught Place, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. About 300 people including representatives of several foreign airlines were invited to the function to mark the opening of the renovated and redecorated booking office when, besides soft drinks, liquor and snacks were served. An expenditure of Rs. 2,557.50 was incurred on the party.

TEXT BOOKS CONTAINING ERRONEOUS MAPS

3255-C. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a set of text books published by the Madhya Pradesh Government contained a map which showed wrong boundaries of the country and Kashmir as part of the U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether the matter has been looked into by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been asked to take necessary action to replace incorrect maps in their text books by correct maps duly certified by the Director of Map Publication, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

(c) The State Government's reply is awaited.

MODERN HOTELS

3255-D. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up modern hotels with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals approved; and

(c) the foreign exchange earnings expected from the boost to tourist traffic resulting therefrom per year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. One hotel in Delhi constructed by East India Hotels Co. Ltd. (Oberois) in collaboration with Intercontinental Hotels Corporation (IHC) of USA has been functioning since late 1965, and the Government has recently approved another hotel project in Bombay by Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. (Tatas) in collaboration with Intercontinental Hotels Corporation (IHC) of U.S.A.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1897/67*].

(c) (i) The foreign exchange earnings of the Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel in Delhi have been approximately Rs. 120 lakhs for 1966.

(ii) The foreign exchange earnings from the hotel project of Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. (Tatas) with Intercontinental Hotels Corporation (IHC) are estimated at Rs. 126 lakhs per year.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

पशुओं की हड्डियों के चूरे का निर्यात

S.N.Q. 9. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत जिन देशों को पशुओं की हड्डियों के चूरे का निर्यात करता है, वहाँ पर यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि यह चूरा मनुष्यों की हड्डियों का है;



(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रचार से इस चूरे के निर्यात पर कहां तक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) इस प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) कुछ विदेशी समाचार पत्रों ने यह समाचार दिया था कि भारत से निर्यात किए जाने वाले हड्डियों के चूरे में मनुष्य की हड्डियां का चूरा मिश्रित है।

(ख) हड्डियों के चूरे के निर्यात पर समाचार पत्रों के उक्त समाचारों से कहां तक प्रभाव पड़ा है इसका इतना जल्दी अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ग) लन्दन, पेरिस, ब्रुसेल्स तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में भारतीय मिशनों को सूचित किया गया है कि ये प्रेस समाचार एकदम गलत हैं और उन्हें कहा गया है कि वे इस प्रकार का उपयुक्त रूप से खण्डन करें।

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S. Q. NO. 657 DATED 5-4-1967, U.S. Q. NO. 1642 DATED 7-6-1967 AND U.S. Q. NO. 6056 DATED 5-4-1967.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :** I regret to say that in the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 597, No. 1642 and No. 6056 in the Lok Sabha on 5th April, 7th June and 19th July, 1967, respectively, the information given in regard to the rate of income-tax on the sumptuary allowance admissible to Ministers did not explain the full legal provisions. The correct position in this regard is that out of the sumptuary allowance drawn by Ministers, a sum equal to 1/5th of their salary (exclusive of any allowance, benefit or other perquisite) or Rs. 5,000 per annum, whichever is less, is exempt from tax and the balance left with the Ministers is liable to income-tax.

12.03 Hrs.

**RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**  
(Query)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now we go to the next item. Papers to be laid on the Table.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था, पुलिस द्वारा छात्रों पर लाठी चार्ज किया जा रहा है . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. No-thing will be taken down.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : \* \***

12.04 HOURS

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY**

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1872/67]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1966-67.
- (3) (i) A copy each of the Annual Reports of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1873/67]
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Reports. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1874/67]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1964-65.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1875/67]

(5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1876/67]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1877/67]

certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Resolutions, 1955.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1878/67]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 HRS.

At this stage Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai set fire to a document in his hand; this was immediately put out by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, I cannot stand it; it is too much. He must apologize to the House.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : You should strongly reprimand him for this. You should have objected to that...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : We cannot tolerate this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very serious matter. The House has to take a serious note of it. It is a very serious matter... (Interruption)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will all the members please sit down? I have said that it is a serious matter. Let us take a serious notice of this. I am really unhappy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ भी हुआ है, उसके लिये हम सबको खेद है...

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (वाड़मेर) : पहले से नाटक करके आते हैं... (अवधान)

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : 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. 1680 published in Gazette of India, dated the 11th November, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(2) G.S.R. 1681 published in Gazette of India, dated the 11th November, 1967, making certain amendments to the Schedule to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.

(3) G.S.R. 1683 published in Gazette of India, dated the 11th November, 1967, cancelling G.S.R. Nos. 1547 and 1548, dated the 21st October, 1967.

(4) G.S.R. 1723 published in Gazette of India, dated the 18th November, 1967, making

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बदतमीजी की बात है। अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्य इसी तरह से व्यवहार करते रहेंगे तो मैं भी बिल जला कर दिखाऊंगा। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है...

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down? I will call him again. I have said that it is a serious matter. The Leader of the Party was trying to explain, but in the meantime the hon. member remarking in this way, I do not think, adds any grace to the speech or regret whatever he wanted to express. We are on a serious matter. It is not a routine matter where somebody may shout against somebody. It is a matter concerning the whole House and not of one Party or another. Here was the Leader of the Party who was trying to explain. I do not know what he would say. After all, it is a very serious matter, concerning the whole House. Perhaps, later on, the Leaders may see me. Naming a person is not a solution for this. I do not accept it as a solution. Anybody can burn anything and walk out for the day. That is not a solution. It is much more serious than going out for the day. Therefore, will you kindly keep silent when the leader of his party wants to say something? Perhaps I may call two or three others also to express their views. I would like that a permanent solution of this problem which is very serious is found.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ सदन में हुआ है, वह बहुत खेदजनक है और अपने दल की ओर से मैं उसके लिये सारे सदन से क्षमा मांगता हूँ। इससे पहले भी सदन में कुछ चीजों का प्रदर्शन करने का आप निषेध कर चुके हैं—चाहे बिल का फाड़ना हो और यह तो एक कदम और आगे बढ़ गये। श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने जो बिल जलाया है, इस बिल के विरोध में देश में भावनायें भड़की हुई हैं, लेकिन सदन के सदस्यों को संयम से काम लेना होगा। सदन को अधिकार है—इस बिल को ठुकरा दे लेकिन सदन में किसी बिल को जलाया जाय—मैं तो किसी भी बिल के फाड़ने के

भी खिलाफ हूँ, जो कुछ हमें करना है, हम तरीके से करें, संविधान के द्वारा करें, कानून के द्वारा करें। इस बारे में जो कुछ हमें दल के नाते करना है, वह हम करेंगे, लेकिन इस समय मैं आपसे और सदन से माफी मांगता हूँ, जो कुछ काम हुआ है, वह गलत हुआ है और हम इसके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध नहीं करते। मैं श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय से यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि वह खेद प्रकट करें, अगर जिस कांग्रेस सदस्य ने मुझ को टोका है, वह भी खेद प्रकट करने को तैयार हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please give him a patient hearing. I request all sections of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were taken aback by what we witnessed to-day. The redeeming feature is that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has shown the unusual courage that loyalty to Party is always to be subordinated to the interests of the nation and the discipline of this House. I think this is a shining example he has shown to all of us.

Sir, I fully associate myself in deprecating what hon'ble member, Shri Kachwai, has done, but when I say that, I understand the intense feeling which Shri Kachwai and many others feel. It is not to be ridiculed, but I think, that feeling, since it is an intense feeling, needs to be expressed both here and outside in a restrained manner. If it is to be given expression to, like the one which it was attempted to be given... (Interruption)

मैं आपके बारे में कह रहा हूँ—आपकी जो ज्वलन्त भावना है, उसको मैं समझता हूँ, इसका हम अनादर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यह आपकी भावना नहीं है, हमारे लाखों देशवासियों की यही भावना है राष्ट्र भाषा के सवाल पर, लेकिन उसके मायने यह नहीं हो सकते कि जो तरीका आपने ठीक माना, उससे जो हम चाहते हैं, उस हमारे लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में मदद मिलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो तरीका रखा है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं क्योंकि हम यहां इस तरह से गड़बड़ करके कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकते। आपने जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने रखा है, उस पर फैसला करने से पहले, मैं यह उचित समझता हूँ कि अन्य दलों के जो यहां प्रतिनिधि हैं, न सिर्फ सदन के नेता से, बल्कि अन्य जो दल हैं, जिनको आप मानते हैं, उनके नेताओं से भी बातचीत करें।

MR. SPEAKER : This is for the present. I will discuss later with the leader of the House and Party leaders if we can evolve some method. May I request Mr. Kachwai that at least he expressed regret to the House if he thinks that what he has done is wrong.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : जैसा मेरे नेता ने कहा है, यदि कांग्रेस की ओर से क्षमा मांगेंगे तो मैं भी मांगने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Every time you are interrupting. You are the only Member of the Congress Party doing this. I repeat it again that you are the only member out of 280 who does like this. You think you are helping the Congress Party; you are not. Please keep quiet.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, he said

"नाटक कर रहे हैं।"

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know who said that.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, no; he ridiculed and said 'Naatak'.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know who said that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That was an aspersion.

MR. SPEAKER : Whoever has said that, the hon. Member should not point his finger at that.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : As you have rightly appealed, and as my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai and Shri A. B. Vajpayee have correctly said, let us exercise a lot of restraint. The unity of the nation is at stake. It is a very serious matter, and I am very happy that you, Sir, have taken a serious notice of it. Naturally, on behalf of the Congress Party, I also do so.

It is true that sometimes we say also certain things. But those things that have been said by the Congress Party pale into insignificance when compared with the things that have been said by the Opposition. Merely because we belong to the party which is in power, it should not be looked upon as though we are doing something sinful in defending the rights of the House. If we say something in a much more mild manner than what other Members belonging to the Opposition have done, I seek your protection. I would submit that the Congress Party may not be looked upon as if everybody can pitch at it with impunity.

The patience of the Congress Party is also put to a great strain. That is the thing that I want to bring to your notice. I was also hearing what a Member of the Congress Party said, but there is nothing to warrant what has been done by the other side.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I make one submission? . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Do hon. Members want a discussion on it now?

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is encouraging the Congress Party to behave like that.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I owe it to you and to the Congress Party to say one or two things. Shri Nath Pai has spoken for all of us when he expressed appreciation of the stand taken by Shri A. B. Vajpayee, the leader of the Jan Sangh. I am glad that he has displayed moral courage to offer apologise on behalf of himself and on behalf of his party to the House as a whole for what Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai

[Shri Ranga]

is said to have done. When I was sitting here, the Deputy-Speaker asked me to take note of what had happened. But, unfortunately, I did not see what that Member had done. If I had seen it, I, along with you, Sir, would have been the first from our side to rise and protest against it. Indeed, Shri A. B. Vajpayee wanted to restrain him by hand. I did not know why he was going to rise in that manner. I myself restrained him saying 'Can you not contain yourself?' I only thought that Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai was only saying something very rough. I did not know that he had done this.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is showing only one part of the incident.

SHRI RANGA : I am sorry that the Leader of the House is not present here, as is usual. Here is the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party pleading for the Congress Party. I do not know whose cause is serving in this manner. Only the other day, he gave a warning in this House that if the Opposition were behaving in that manner they from the Congress Party were also going to answer in the same coin. I hope the records will bear me out when I say this. This is not the way in which we can deal with each other.

So, I endorse your appeal to all Members and the Leaders of all the Groups and also the others who have not formed themselves into groups to see that each one of us maintains not only the decorum of this House but also the dignity of the people who have elected us here. They have self-respect and they have some grace about them, and we are expected to represent them and also represent that grace and that self-respect and reflect it here. I find from every side, on my side, on your side and on the other side also, we are showing ourselves in not a very graceful manner in this House. I hope that this would serve the very good purpose of restraining us in our passions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We are concerned only with the conduct of the Congress Member,

to which we have taken serious objection, when Shri Vajpayee was speaking, we all heard it when he said :

नाटक कर रहा है ।

although Shri Vajpayee was sincerely expressing his regret and apology to the House. So this remark of the hon. Member on the other side is uncalled for and offensive. Therefore, what has been demanded is that he should also express regret for what he has said. You should uphold the dignity of the House and ask the hon. Member to withdraw it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When Shri Dwivedy was saying that the hon. Member on the other side should apologise to the House for certain unsavoury comment he made, the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party was beckoning to him not to apologise. He was discouraging him from apologising.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please not make it more serious.

श्री तुलसीदास जाषव (बारामती) : वह माफ़ी मांगने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will call him. No speeches are necessary.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : I am not making a speech. I only want to say this. What has happened today on the floor of the House is, according to my party, derogatory to the very dignity of the House. Shri Vajpayee has already offered his unconditional apology for what had happened, and endorsing that view, Shri Nath Pai also expressed his regret for what all had happened. But in 1963, if my memory serves me aright, when the Official Languages Bill was introduced by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the same thing was done by one Swamiji in the Central Hall. Now it is being done inside the House.

What I want to stress today is that if such kind of activities are allowed to continue in this House like this, I am sorry this House will degenerate into nothing. So who has to apologise and who has not to apologise is not the

question today. Anybody can offer apology and anybody can retrace his step. But this should be considered as a serious thing and proper action taken. That is my humble suggestion to you.

So far as my party is concerned, we have got our own feelings and sentiments in regard to this Bill, but we must restrain and contain ourselves and behave like human beings. I hope you will take necessary action in this matter because it is very serious.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंनेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई भाषण नहीं करना चाहता मैं केवल आपसे इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कई लोगों की राय में, लाखों लोगों की राय में यह जो विधेयक आया है यह संविधान के बरखिलाफ़ है इसलिए लोग काफ़ी उत्तेजित हैं। अब अटल जी ने जो कहा है उसके बाद मेरा खयाल है कि इस मामले को बढ़ाया न जाय। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अटल जी के बयान पर हम लोग पूर्णविराम करें।

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Deputy Leader of the Congress Party has also spoken. I wish the Prime Minister were here. If she had been here...

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** She is in the Rajya Sabha.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I know she cannot always be here. There are questions to be answered in the Rajya Sabha also.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** She is always not here.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No. Please do not interrupt. I know no Member can make a speech without interruptions. But at least let the Speaker be spared interruptions when he is on his legs.

As I said, Shri Hanumanthaiya has spoken. If they also want to take up a particular attitude or a certain line of action which may not be helpful, I am helpless. If the Prime Minister also wants it, it is a different matter. I do

not know what line of action I will have to choose. I believe the ruling party wants the business of the House to be conducted in a more orderly manner. But if the ruling party also says, 'we will also do it if they do it', then I have nothing to say. I am only sitting in the Chair in between the two, the Opposition and government parties. Anyway that is left to the Leader of the House. She is not leader of the Congress Party alone, she is the Leader of the House. Then the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. If they also take up an attitude and say that their side will also begin shouting, I have nothing to say. I will sit here and enjoy the benefit of the noise and the music from both sides. I have absolutely no objection. I leave it to the Congress Party and all of them to take a decision. It is not my job to control them or any other party. I can control only within the House. Yesterday or day before yesterday also some shouting was going on and some unsavoury remarks of one member of the Opposition against another member of the Opposition was recorded. It is unparliamentary. Whether it is to be expunged or not is now before me. This shouting and these remarks of one member thrown against another are happening, but this is not like that. What has happened now is not like that. Somebody saying "you are a traitor or rogue" is unparliamentary, that can be expunged. How can you expunge here a burning? After all, you cannot expunge it, it is an action. Therefore, if the Congress Party wants, or if any other hon. Member wants to say something, let them say, whoever wants may do so, but that should be kept entirely separate. That has nothing to do with this. Remarks that are passed between hon. members are happening every day, that should be kept entirely separate. A remark cannot be tied down with the burning on the floor of the House. Therefore, I want to point out to Mr. Nath Pai or anybody else who might say so, that that is an entirely different thing which we can expunge.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) :** I have to make a submission. You said that it was a stray remark. He

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

said *natak*. Do you know what it means? It means that we had planned all this outside, this kind of thing. It is imputing motives to the whole party. It is not a minor thing.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि माननीय सदस्य श्री वाजपेयी जी ने अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से और श्री कछवाय की ओर से क्षमा मांग कर इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा में अभिवृद्धि की है और मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मेरी यह कतई मंशा नहीं थी कि मैं उनको टोकूँ। मैंने जो शब्द नाटक इस्तेमाल किया है वह कछवाय जी की कार्रवाई के सम्बन्ध में किया है और अब मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि किसी बिल को इस तरह से जलाने की कार्रवाई नाटकीय कार्रवाई है। हिन्दी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे दिलों में कही प्यार है जो उनके दिल में है, हिन्दी के प्रति हमारे दिलों में भी वही इज्जत है जो उनके दिल में है। लेकिन इस कारण से हम यहां कोई बिल नहीं जला सकते हैं। बिल जलाने की कार्रवाई को मैंने नाटकीय कार्रवाई कहा है और अब भी नाटकीय कहता हूँ और मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि उनको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिये सदन से।

MR. SPEAKER : He is clear he did not say against Mr. Vajpayee. Shall we accept it? Let Mr. Kachwai apologise now, if he feels it is reasonable, or he may not do it now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मुझ में उत्तेजना बढ़ी इसका प्रमुख कारण जो कुछ मैं समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ता रहा हूँ वह है। समाचार पत्रों में भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ पढ़ने को मिल रहा है और जो उत्तेजना लोगों में फैल रही है (इंटरप्रांज) चुप रहो। लोगों में उत्तेजना बढ़ रही है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात कही है कि हम भी हिन्दी से प्रेम करते हैं, मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि वे मौखिक प्रेम ही करते हैं, मुंह जबानी हिन्दी का समर्थन करते हैं। जब इसके बारे में बोट देने का सवाल आएगा तो ये अंगरेजी के पक्ष में ही बोट देंगे। लोगों में जो उत्तेजना बढ़ रही है और पुलिस द्वारा या शासन द्वारा जो उन पर अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं, उसी कारण से यह सारी स्थिति पैदा हुई है। जो कुछ मैंने किया वह सूझबूझ के साथ किया है। लोगों की भावनाओं को देख कर किया है। यदि सदन को यह अच्छा नहीं लगा है तो मैं इसके लिये खेद व्यक्त करता हूँ।

12.24 Hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE SCHOOL  
OF MINES, DHANBAD

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I beg to  
move :

"That in pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel Resolution No. 315(1)57-M.III, dated the 4th May, 1967, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, till an Executive Board is constituted under the Rules and Regulations of the said School now converted into a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel Resolution No. 315(1)57-M.III, dated the 4th May, 1957, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council

of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, till an Executive Board is constituted under the Rules and Regulations of the said School now converted into a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860".

*The motion was adopted*

12.25 Hrs.

**MOTION RE : FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has to reply to the food debate. Yesterday the discussion was over, the time allotted is also over. Now I request the Minister to reply.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : माननीय मंत्री जी के कुछ भी कहने से पूर्व आप हमें सुनिये इस दृष्टि से कि इस समय जो सदन के अन्दर घटना घटी है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हो गया है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते आपको हमारी भावनाओं को इस प्रकार से दबाना नहीं चाहिये । जब आप इस प्रकार के भावनाओं को दबाते हैं तो उसी की प्रतिक्रिया दूसरे लोगों में फैलती है—\*\*\*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : All that is over. Nothing is to be taken down.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Sir, the House has discussed the food situation in the country and many hon. Members have participated in the debate. The debate has been quite useful. I am glad that hon. Members have devoted more time to the production aspect,—to the development of agriculture and it is a heartening thing. I do not propose to take much time of the House so far as agriculture is concerned. What I propose to do is that I will circulate a small brochure, like the one on the food situation, giving details of what has

been done in agriculture and what is proposed to be done in the future by the State Governments. I am sending officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to all the State capitals to discuss with the State Governments about their future programme of agriculture, especially the high-yielding varieties and also their minor irrigation schemes, the requirements of fertilisers for the next crop, and I propose to circulate the details of what has been done in the various States in the field of agriculture and what is proposed to be done this year. If, after that, the Members feel that a discussion is necessary about agriculture, it will be appropriate and useful if we have a discussion on agriculture itself.

12.29 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.]

Nobody has claimed and it will be wrong on my part to claim that the food problem has been solved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Whispering is going on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are agitated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are agitated, you would better withdraw and have a discussion outside; not in the House. The Food Minister is replying.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Sir, I was saying that it will be wrong to say that the food problem has been solved. We will have to make continued efforts to reach the targets that we have fixed for self-sufficiency. But certainly the country should thank itself for having avoided a major catastrophe. With the failure of the monsoon for two consecutive years and the large-scale drought we had in vast areas in the country in several States, apprehension was expressed not only in this country but even by outsiders who visited this country that the situation was such that a major catastrophe may take place, but we have avoided that. I will take the first opportunity to praise the fortitude, the



[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

forbearance and the high standard of morality of the people in the affected areas. It was their hard effort that has been responsible for successfully meeting the situation. The efforts of the State Governments and the Central Government and a large number of voluntary organisations of this country and other countries have contributed in a very large measure to enable us to face the situation. I cannot claim that we have been able to provide the people the requisite quantity of foodgrains, but certainly we can claim now that we have succeeded in providing sufficient foodgrains to avoid starvation deaths. That by itself is no mean achievement for any country and it can be very legitimately claimed that we have tided over a major crisis. During the course of the drought in several States, steps were taken for providing hard manual work, for the repairs of minor irrigation sources and for sinking a large number of *kucha* and *pucca* wells, tube-wells, lift irrigation, etc. That also has contributed to increased production. But there should be no complacency on that ground and the efforts that have been made should continue in spite of the hopeful monsoon that we have got this year.

The monsoon has been kind to us this year. We have a reasonable expectation of 92 to 95 million tonnes of food production this year. In certain parts of the country, October and November rains have been deficient. The north-east monsoon also has not been quite favourable. All this will have an unfavourable effect on the kharif crop, but the recent rains we have had in this part of the country will augment *rabi* production. Whatever shortfall might be there due to the deficient October and November rains will, I have no doubt, be compensated by the present rains and we will have a bumper *rabi* crop. There should be no pessimistic outlook but at the same time there should be no sense of complacency. We have to continue our efforts.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : हमारे जिले में भी सूखा है ।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** In a large country like this, there would always be some pockets where crop conditions might not be as satisfactory as in other parts. That will happen in a large country. We will not have uniform rains all over the country, but on the whole the monsoon this year has been satisfactory taking the country as a whole and the crop conditions are good.

Having said that, I would say that procurement is very necessary. Some friends have suggested monopoly procurement and some have suggested nationalisation of wholesale trade in foodgrains. Others have said there should be no procurement and purchases be made at the open market price. They have also suggested that the entire foodgrain trade should be left to the private trade.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** Let us have social control.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I am saying what the members have suggested. What we have done is to emphasise the necessity of maximisation of procurement this year and I am happy to tell the House that all the State Governments, whether they are surplus or deficit, have taken requisite and adequate steps for maximum procurement in their areas.

So far as the pattern of procurement is concerned, as I have informed the House on previous occasions, it is by and large left to the State Governments as to what method of procurement they think is the best according to the conditions in their States. That is what has been done. In some States they have monopoly purchase, in some they have producers levy system and in some others they have levy from the trade or the millers. But there is reasonable expectation that the targets that have been fixed for the various States will be reached by them.

Some hon. friends have pleaded for the removal of the zonal restrictions. Others have pleaded for its retention so that procurement can be maximised and

the foodgrains wholesale trade may be retained in the public sector. My approach so far as the zonal system is concerned is not as an article of faith, it is a strategy to meet a particular condition and as soon as that condition ceases to exist perhaps many of the controls and restrictions will become superfluous.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** After eleven o'clock in the night there are no zones, it all merges into one.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** His associates know more about that than I can know. I will not claim that there is no amount of illegal movement of foodgrains from one State to another. That will be a bold assertion on my part knowing the conditions in the country and the civic standard that we have.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) :** Is it not the best time to remove the zonal restrictions when there is a bumper crop ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** People say this is the best time to remove because there is a bumper crop. We took that into consideration while examining this question in the Conference of the Chief Ministers. There is a general feeling, perhaps a mistaken one, that the deficit States are in favour of removal of zonal restrictions. That is not a fact. By and large, many of the State Governments are in favour of retaining the zonal restrictions. Even the deficit States are in favour of it. Except, of course, Gujarat which wants unconditional removal of all zones, even some of the deficit States which want to remove zonal restrictions want some conditional removal of these restrictions. They would like to be put in the same zone as Punjab but they will not like to be put in the same zone as Bihar. About Orissa Shri P. K. Deo was arguing. He was not in favour of retention of zones, but he said that the zone should be retained in Orissa. That is the position. As I said, I do not approach the question of zonal restrictions as a matter of principle, but certainly I would like to wait till the time when we have succeeded in building up an

adequate buffer-stock, nearly two to three million tons by the next kharif season, the difference between the price in the open market and the procurement price has narrowed down and there is a hopeful expectation of a good crop next kharif season. Then will be the time to reconsider and review this question of removal of zonal restrictions. As and when conditions improve relaxations in the existing restrictions will certainly be examined and implemented. But, as I have said, in the particular context in which we are at present, the responsibility of the Centre remains. I put a question to some of my friends who wanted the removal of the zonal restriction that if I remove all the zones whether the responsibility of the Central Government to supply foodgrains to the States would cease. They said "No, you will have to take that responsibility". Now, if I have to take the responsibility to some extent, I will have to see, the surplus States will have to see, under what conditions they can maximise procurement so that the available stock can be supplied in areas where it is required. Therefore I said that procurement has to be undertaken on a large scale and we have taken steps to procure through governmental agencies, through the Food Corporation and the agency of the State Governments.

The agriculturists will have to be ensured a reasonable price for their agricultural production. Much has been said about the Agricultural Prices Commission. That Commission has made some recommendations. I will not say that I am hundred per cent satisfied with the recommendations of the Commission, and that is why I revised them.

While fixing the price of any particular agricultural commodity our procedure is that we consult the State Governments. So far as the fixation of the prices of the kharif crops this year is concerned, I may inform the House that, by and large, we have accepted the recommendations of the State Governments. In the case of Madras we have accepted the recommendation of

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

the State Government. Some of the State Governments did not want to raise their prices, and rightly so, just like Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa was very reluctant to increase the procurement price over that of last year, and his reason was quite justifiable. He says that Orissa is a poor State, the purchasing capacity of the people in Orissa is low and if the procurement price is raised a large number of people in Orissa will have to purchase their foodgrains at a higher price which would put them to hardship. The same was the position in Madras. I am saying this because some Members have suggested that the prices, especially of paddy and rice, in those areas were on the low side. The Orissa Government approached us for some increase in their procurement rates and we agreed to that. Even so, they have not reached the point to which we have agreed. So, by and large, we go by the recommendations of the State Governments in fixing the procurement prices for the various agricultural commodities.

I am sure that the State Governments take into consideration the interest of the producers in their respective States. No government can afford to go against the interests of a very large section of the society, that section which is the mainstay of our economy. Therefore, I have a feeling that whatever procurement prices we fixed in the different States are quite reasonable incentive prices.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीचारी) :** तो जब स्टेट की प्राइस आप मानते हैं तो प्राइस कमीशन की यहाँ क्या जरूरत है ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I have explained it. The Agricultural Prices Commission has to take an overall view of the whole country. But each State thinks about it in the context of that State. That is why I said that we do not necessarily accept all the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission without any review or revision or amendment. But, somewhere, if one State Government demands some fantastically high price, we do come in

and say that we will not agree to it, because it will distort the price pattern, not only within the State itself but in the country also.

**SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) :** That is a wrong approach.

कन्ज्यूमर का हित देखकर अगर प्रोड्यूसर की प्राइस फिक्स करेंगे तो किसानों के हित की बात नहीं होगी ।

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** नहीं, यह बात हित की तो नहीं होगी,

But there is human nature. Please do not take it amiss, but if I have to sell a commodity I want a higher price; I do not look to the interest of the purchaser.

**SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA (Kokrajhar) :** At the time of procurement the price goes much higher than the price fixed by Government. Is it not a fact ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I am happy; but, at the same time it happens that even if the same person has again to purchase he wants to purchase at the lowest price. We should not forget this human psychology. If the farmer wants the moon, I have no quarrel with him but certainly I have to reconcile the interest of the producer and of the consumer.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :** बिला कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन जाने आप कैसे कर देंगे ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** He will be a very omniscient person who will claim to calculate the cost of production at present. We do not have the data. I would like to do that myself.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** तब तो बाजार के अन्दाज से मारते जाओ कभी कन्ज्यूमर के हक में कभी प्रोड्यूसर के हक में ।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I will give credit to the hon. Member that he is the only person who can think of the interest of the producers. But what I have said is that I have to reconcile

the interest of the producer and of consumer.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैंने यह नहीं कहा । प्रोड्यूसर कन्ज्यूमर दोनों का हित तभी देख सकते हैं जब मिलों की तरह से दोनों का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन देख कर करें । अन्दाज़ से बाज़ार में खड़े होकर करते जायेंगे उससे तो नहीं होगा ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं । वह तो कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मैंने यही कहा कि हमारे पास कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन (उत्पादन की लागत) का पूरा डाटा (ब्योरा) नहीं है ।

Unfortunately, we do not have the full data about the cost of production of all agricultural commodities.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्यों ? सरकारी फार्म चल रहे हैं वहां कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन उनका देख लें ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I wish it was as simple as the hon. Member presumes it to be. It is not so simple.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कोई मशीनरी तो फिक्स कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If the hon. House will remember, I have myself said that. My intention is to relate the fixation of prices of agricultural commodities taking into consideration the cost of production. But what I was saying was that as in the case of industries, in agriculture it is not as simple and it will take some time before we have reliable data so that we can say that it has accurately been taken into consideration. Roughly it is taken into consideration but I will not claim that any very accurate cost of production element is taken into account while calculating the prices of agricultural commodities. That is what I was saying. But, as I have said, I am quite sure that the prices that have been fixed are

quite reasonable and good prices. At the same time one has to reconcile the interest of the producer and of the consumer. While doing so you should not forget that a large percentage of the producers are themselves consumers. We always forget that aspect.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Cent per cent.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am talking only of the foodgrains. Majority of our producers of foodgrains have themselves to purchase because most of them are marginal producers. They do not produce for their requirement of the whole year and they have to purchase to meet their demand. But they have to sell their foodgrains even though their production may be for their six months', nine months' or ten months' requirement and have again to purchase.

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उनको ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीदना पड़ता है मार्केट से । आप फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर उनसे लेते हैं और किसान को मार्केट से फसल के बाद ज्यादा कीमत पर लेना पड़ता है । आप दोनों पर कंट्रोल नहीं करते । प्रोक्वोरमेंट पर कंट्रोल करते हैं कि इतने लेंगे और जब उसका खरीदने का टाइम आता है तो उसे ज्यादा कीमत पर लेना पड़ता है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां । ऐसा होता है ।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्यों ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाता है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not know whether the State Governments do not take the step. My hon. friend comes from Maharashtra, presumably. Perhaps, the Maharashtra Government has a large distribution system even in the rural areas.

श्री बसवंत (भिवंडी) : वह तो केन्द्र सरकार का नाम लेते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार इजाजत नहीं देती है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : किस बात के लिए ?

श्री बसवंत : किसान को उचित मूल्य देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार हमको इजाजत नहीं देती है, यह राज्य सरकार कहती है।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is what I have said. So far as Maharashtra Government is concerned, we have accepted all their recommendations. If the hon. Member has not followed.. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : Monopoly procurement.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That, the hon. Member can take up with his State Government. I have not asked the State Government to do anything. When he fails to make his presence felt there, he thinks that he can raise his voice here. He may take this up with the Maharashtra Government and may not raise it here. As I have said, what should be the method of procurement has been left to the State Governments. I will say that the Maharashtra Government has done fairly well in this matter and they have managed their food situation very efficiently. But even if the hon. Member has got any grievance on that point, this is not the forum; he should take it up with the Maharashtra Government.

One thing more that I have done is that the farmers should be ensured that even when there is large scale production, the prices will not be permitted to fall. Though we have fixed the procurement price and the support price, I have taken a decision that I will not permit the prices to fall below the procurement price, and I will purchase the entire quantity that may be offered at the procurement prices, so that the question of support price will not arise.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह हमेशा के लिये है या इसी साल के लिये है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I can say this for this season and even for the next season also.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : How are you going to implement your ideas ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We have set up an agency. I may inform the House that, long before the harvest, I wrote to all the Chief Ministers to locate the areas where due to transport difficulty and the other things, prices are likely to go down, and take necessary steps and make arrangements so that the prices are not allowed to fall down. Whenever one or two instances came from Madhya Pradesh, from Bastar and tribal areas, immediately the Food Corporation people were sent there to purchase at the procurement price. But in such a large country, I will not say that there may not be one distant place where for a few days the traders may do that. But as soon as it came to notice... (Interruptions).

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : पंजाब में 14 रु० मन मक्का बिक गई।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think that it has happened in Punjab.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : He does not know anything about Punjab.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think that it will happen in Punjab at least.

Wherever it is, I support the system which the State Government thinks that it is the most effective system of procurement in that State. That is what I have said. I am making this clear in order to assure the farmers of this country that I will not permit the prices to fall below the procurement prices.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : आप मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट को सपोर्ट करेंगे, न ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : पाटिल साहब यही कह रहे थे कि वहां मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट है।

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** इसके लिए जो प्राइस आपने फिक्स की है, वह प्राक्वोरमेन्ट प्राइस है।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** That is what I am saying.

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी :** लेकिन दूसरी जगह ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** मेरा खयाल है कि मिनिमम प्राइस, सपोर्ट, प्राइस प्राक्वोरमेन्ट प्राइस इनमें फर्क होना चाहिये।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** There is. We have the support price which is different. That is what I have said.. (Interruptions).

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) :** What is this dialogue going on? We would like to hear the Minister.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Let the hon. Minister conclude and then, if some clarification is necessary on certain points, they can be raised.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** The difficulty with my hon. friend is that, though he feels oppressed by the system of the Maharashtra Government, he has not got the courage to go and tell the Maharashtra Government.

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** वहां तो हम करते हैं, लेकिन वे आपका नाम लेते हैं। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है कि हमको सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट इजाजत नहीं देती, हम तो इस पक्ष में हैं कि प्राक्वोरमेन्ट प्राइस बढ़ा दें, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट नहीं मानती।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Again, the hon'ble Member is not telling the whole truth. Though there is monopoly procurement, certain quantities are still left with the farmers which they can sell, and they are doing that.

Then comes the question of distribution. On that point we have different systems in the various States, and when there was a difficult situation, rationing was introduced in certain areas. We

have large scale public distribution system even in the rural areas. But this year, I have no doubt, with this hopeful aspect of a good harvest, many of the fair price shops in the rural areas will not be necessary. Looking at the figures of offtake for the month of November and early December, I find that in many of the drought-affected areas, the offtake has gone down and that was bound to happen.

We have been supplying foodgrains to different areas, but not necessarily, the grain that is most required in that State. For example, take Bihar or Eastern U.P. Well, the Bihar people are rice-eaters, but in a year of drought, there was no choice and whatever food-grain was available was supplied. Some friend complained that milo was supplied in large quantities. It was, and it was purposely supplied in larger quantities because it was the cheapest grain. Sometimes we had difficulties in supplying milo, but we did that because we knew that large number of people who were engaged in hard manual work and who were earning a Rupee or Rs. 1.50 a day could subsist only if you provided them the cheapest foodgrain. With that intention, milo was provided in larger quantities.

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs take to milo.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Last year, and this year especially in the drought-affected areas the rice situation was very difficult. Friends from Kerala and Bengal had complained. That complaint is quite justified because it was not possible to supply the requisite quantity of rice. Some friend compared the figures of 1965, 1966 and 1967. Naturally in 1965 larger quantity of rice was supplied not only to Kerala and West Bengal but even to other areas where we supplied rice. But that went down progressively in 1966 and 1967 because the availability of rice in the country was very small, and even in the world market we could not get in time the quantity that we tried to purchase. But, wherever there was shortfall in the rice supply, that short-

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

age was made good by the supply of wheat. I have told this in the House more than once.

So far as Kerala was concerned, there was shortfall in the supply of rice and whatever shortfall was there in rice, adequate stock of wheat was maintained in Kerala so that the shortfall could be made good by the supply of wheat. This was done. I do not mean to say that people are not put to hardship when one has to change one's food habits, but when we are forced in such a situation and when that particular foodgrain is not available, well, we have to take the foodgrain that we have. That is why I have quoted the example of Bihar. The staple food of the people there is rice, but, during the last one or two years we have not supplied even one ounce of rice.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : In some places of Bengal, there was no wheat even when people had changed their food habits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now it is 1 O'clock. You may resume your speech after lunch.

I would like to announce that after the Food Minister's reply, the Prime Minister will make a statement regarding the Fourth Plan.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION RE : FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture may now resume his reply to the debate on the food situation.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I was telling about the rice difficulty last year and this year.

Figures had been quoted to indicate that there was some political discrimination. As you know, after the last general elections, in many of the States, the political complexion has changed and we have at present Congress Governments and also non-Congress Governments. I was perhaps the first Food Minister who had to deal with State Government of various complexions, both Congress and non-Congress. From my own experience, I would say that in the matter of foodgrains, at the Chief Ministers' conference or at any other stage politics had never been brought in. We have tried to tackle the food problem as a national problem and in the matter of supply also, no political consideration has ever been brought in, because it will be too mean a tactics to employ food for political purposes.

As I was saying, the rice situation was difficult and rice supplies went on decreasing as compared to 1965 and 1966. Some figures were given in respect of Kerala. I would like to give some figures. Though I have been trying to avoid quoting statistics in other matters, here I just want to show to the House that it was not only in respect of non-Congress Governments or Congress Governments, but the rice situation being difficult, the supply to all the State Governments to whom rice was supplied has gone down.

		(In' 000 tonnes)
Kerala :	1965	910
	1966	802
	1967(upto October)	465
Bihar :	1965	42
	1966	5.2
	1967	nil
Gujarat :	1965	199.8
	1966	52.4
	196	26.3

श्री जोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सन् 1967 में बिहार में कांग्रेस की सरकार बदल गयी इसके अलावा बिहार ने और कौन सा कसूर किया कि बिहार को सन् 67 में एक छटाक चावल भी नहीं दिया गया। अब यह राजनीतिक पक्षपात नहीं तो क्या है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसलिए नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि चावल नहीं था बाकी माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में तो सिर्फ एक ही बात रहेगी। फीगर देखिये। गुजरात में मैं तो सरकार नहीं बदल गई थी लेकिन वहाँ भी राइस की सप्लाई काफी कम हुई है।

(In '000 tonnes)

Maharashtra	1965	335.6
	1966	187.5
	1967	107.3
Mysore	1965	12.3
	1966	26.5
	1967	19
West Bengal	1965	206
	1966	191
	1967 (up to October)	136.9

I have given these figures only to show to the House that the rice situation being difficult, if shorter supplies have been made, they have been made to all State Governments without consideration of whether there was a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government in office in the State concerned.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : लेकिन एक भी छटांक चावल नहीं दिया गया है, उसमें सिर्फ बिहार है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद फ़ालों नहीं किया। मने खद बिहार के बारे में बतलाया है कि सन् 1965 में 42 हजार टन राइस दिया गया, सन् 1966 में 5.2 हजार टन सप्लाई किया गया जब कि वहाँ कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट थी और 1967 में कुछ नहीं दिया जा सका।

If even after this, friends are not convinced, I fail to convince them.

About Kerala, I said that whenever there was short supply of rice, wheat has been supplied in adequate quantities and the offtake of wheat has increased.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Because there is no other go. That is not a solution of the problem.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is not a solution. But whenever friends from Kerala say that the food supply has been less...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Rice supply.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I want to tell the House that when there is no rice...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We challenge that statement.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : ...we cannot supply rice.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Of course, we are not anxious to spend our foreign exchange in importing rice. But when Government gave a solemn promise to the State Government to supply rice, and that State is 50 per cent deficit, is it not a fact that several proposals were brought to the notice of the Central Government by the State Government wherein it was promised that rice could be supplied from the international market?

In the beginning Government used to say all these were bogus offers, but I myself received a letter from the hon. Minister about one particular proposal where it is said that there is rice, they can supply the rice, but the prices are high, so we cannot purchase that rice, we have other offers from the international market at lesser price. I should like to know why the Central Government did not take the Kerala Government into confidence, why did they not consult with the Kerala Government and ask them whether they are prepared to pay that higher price, because we are in the ditch, because we are in a corner, not because we can afford to pay, but the Kerala Government is prepared to pay a slightly higher price both in the internal and the international market, but the Central Government refused to have any such consultation, they did not take the Kerala Government into confidence, they always write giving some excuse or other, either that it is a bogus offer or that the prices are high or that they have other offers, but the rice is not given. In such a difficult situation, is it not proper on the part of the Central Government at least to purchase some rice from outside even at a higher rate, so that our people are given at least 6 oz. of rice ration?



**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I was myself coming to that. In respect of every offer that came to us whether from the Kerala Chief Minister Food Minister, or directly to us, we made enquiries, and I remember to have written in great detail to the Kerala Chief Minister and Food Minister about all the offers that were sent to us through them. In certain cases where the offers came and we made enquiries, the prices quoted were higher than the other offers we had at that time, and therefore we could not justify purchasing at a higher price. It was not a question of consulting the Kerala Government, but deciding, with our own finance, that when we had a lower offer, we had to go in for that. In the international market when they knew that India was in the world market for purchases, all sorts of speculative offers were made to us, and sometimes the rice was not there, and sometimes the prices were very exorbitant. I will admit that the action was not taken at the beginning of the season. When we have to go to the international market, it is advantageous to go in January or February. As a matter of fact, we started our enquiries, I remember, when I took over,—I got some foreign exchange sanctioned—in April. By that time there was world shortage of rice, the requisite quantities were not available. Sometimes we entered into an agreement with them, and the parties failed, and on the basis of those contracts we sometimes assured the Kerala Government that we would be supplying such and such quantities, and sometimes that did not materialise, sometimes the ships did not come in time, that difficulty has been there. But, as I was mentioning, there was no lack of effort on our part.

Another question is : why don't you permit the Kerala Government to purchase from the adjoining States? The Chief Minister has had experience, and that at times added to my difficulty. The Chief Minister of Kerala approaching the Chief Minister of Madras or the Chief Minister of Andhra and receiving a negative reply from them, and then coming to me...

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** They want a little more price.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** If you can get the rice, and if I am assured that you will get the rice, I have no objection. They have been saying, and you say, that it is a question of price. I say it is not a question of price. Whenever there is any question of price, we settle among ourselves, but the question is that it adds to my difficulty. Once a Chief Minister has said no to another Chief Minister, then if I approach him, it becomes very delicate and embarrassing for him, and that has been my experience on two occasions. Therefore I said, and I have written to all the Chief Ministers, that bilateral agreements will cause difficulties, because none of the State Government have been the complete picture of the whole country. But I have admitted that we have not been in a position to supply the requisite quantity of rice, and I do not mean to say that it has not caused difficulty to the people of Kerala. If they are accustomed to taking rice, quickly switching over to wheat is not possible, it takes some time. But the Kerala people have taken to wheat in an increasing measure as is proved by the off-take of rice that has taken place there.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Wheat.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** The off-take of wheat; and the supply we supplied has been 3.36 lakhs, larger. In 1965, we supplied 3.36 lakhs; in 1966, it was 3.2 lakhs and in 1967, because there was a shortage of rice there, up to October, the supply has been 4.09 lakh tonnes. From the very beginning I have been saying that nobody will claim that we have solved the food problem. We have a difficult situation yet and as the situation improves we try to increase the supply to the States. In this context, some hon. Member mentioned that again when the Government of West Bengal failed and another government was formed, we have increased the supply. We have not done that. As a matter of fact, I have not increased the quota of West Bengal. Whatever I increased, I increased when the previous government was there.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Now, you are giving it.

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** डा० पी० सी० घोष के आते ही सी प्राम चावल का राशन बढ़ गया। लेकिन केरल में अभी तक भी नहीं बढ़ा है।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** You will have a little patience; you want to try to project your own reflexes everywhere.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** We lost our government only because we were patient!

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** Whatever allocation was made, was made when the previous government was there. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee returned from his conference in Gwalior or Indore or Bhopal, he came and told me that rice was available in Madhya Pradesh and asked whether we will allot it. I had made that allocation, but because the milling was late the rice which was moving did not reach there when Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee was there; it reached there when that government had fallen, (*Inter-ruption*). You can have your own interpretation. I have no quarrel with that. It is an irony of fate; those people who bring politics in everything think that everybody acts in the same way I cannot help it; we cannot help it. I said we are in a difficult situation. Now the crops are hopeful and if people procure in a larger measure—I cannot say that during this season it will be completely solved. No. We have still shortages. After two years of this difficult situation, there will be a general tendency, and anybody who has some experience of our rural areas, of the farming community, knows that there will be a normal, natural, usual tendency on the part of the former to retain for himself something more than the normal. That is the usual practice. Therefore, the market availability as compared to production will be less. In the same way, the pipeline of the trade is completely dry. And therefore it was thought that, as I had said at the very beginning, we will have to build

a sizeable buffer-stock. For that purpose, a certain quantity of import becomes necessary. As the House is aware we thought of 7.5 million tonnes of import, and hon. Members have noticed the announcement, in the press, of the US Government. We have not officially received the communication yet. But I wanted to inform the House that they have agreed to give 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains for the first half of next year. The agreement has not yet been concluded. The intention is to divert a major portion of that to the buffer-stock and put at least one million tonnes from our own procurement during the kharif season in the buffer-stock so that by next year, the next kharif season, we can build up a buffer-stock of three million tonnes.

I do not want to speak much about the production side. But some hon. Members spoke about land reforms. I attach great importance to land reforms from the production aspect. But hon. Members are aware that according to our Constitution land is a State subject and whatever land reform has to be done, has to be by the State Governments. In the first Chief Ministers' conference, I myself raised this question and I have followed it up by examining the appraisal done by the Planning Commission about land reforms in various States and their implementation. I have written to all the Chief Ministers pointing out what further steps they should take in the matter of fresh legislation or implementation of legislation they have already passed. I request hon. Members to see that, wherever their parties are represented in the Governments, those Governments also expeditiously undertake land reform measures. I can assure the House that in any rational land reform measure, they will receive the fullest cooperation and support from the Centre. At least the minimum that should be done immediately is to ensure fixity of tenure to the cultivators.

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** बिहार सरकार यही तो कर रही है और उसी पर आप बिहार सरकार को पलटने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Let the Bihar Government go ahead. But their misfortune is, they will not have any impediment from the Centre, but they will have impediment from their own bed-fellows. That they are having there. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : During the 20 years of Congress rule, you did not do anything to give fixity of tenure to the cultivators.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Mr. Namboodiripad is there now.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Mr. Namboodiripad brought forward legislation in 1957. Your Government tried to sabotage it. (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The only remedy is to smile away such things and that is what I am trying to do. As I said, I have written to all the Chief Ministers to proceed with the implementation of their legislative programme they have undertaken and wherever shortcomings are noticed to understand further legislation. More than that I cannot do.

So far as nationalisation of the wholesale foodgrain trade is concerned, as I said on previous occasions, the Central Government have made a beginning by establishing the Food Corporation. It is for the State Governments...

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर सब कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने ही करना है, तो फिर केन्द्र किस लिए है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I can only give some information here. I cannot give the understanding of the Constitution to members who refuse to understand it. If the hon. member sees the Constitution, he will know that the Bihar Government can undertake the complete foodgrain trade in its own hand. They will receive the fullest cooperation from the Central Government. But again they will have difficulty, because they have their Jan Sangh partners there. (Interruptions). As I said, we have made a beginning. I

personally want the Food Corporation to explain its activities in all the States, so that at least the supply of foodgrains from one State to another is on government to government account. That is what we are doing at present.

About production aspect I have not much to say. I have said about land reform. So far as fertiliser and minor irrigation are concerned there is not much difference between that side or this side. As I have said, I want to circulate among the Members brochure giving details of what has been done and what is proposed to be done. I emphasise the importance of compost manure, sullage and everything.

AN HON. MEMBER : Minus water.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Whatever is possible for increasing that should be done and we have taken certain steps in this matter.

A revolution in our agriculture is forthcoming by the application of the achievements of science and technology and the readiness with which our farmers have taken to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Through the back door or the front door ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The general impression was that Indian farmers are conservative, they do not readily adopt new strategy and new methods. This idea has been belied by our farmers who have very enthusiastically and readily taken to these new methods. The new varieties of very high-yielding seeds, application of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides etc., have been very readily accepted by them. It is very encouraging. Uptil now our agriculture has been more or less on the subsistence level. With the new strategy, with the application of science and technology and the continuing research by our scientists agriculture can be and is becoming a paying proposition, and this is the method by which we will achieve self-sufficiency in our food requirements.

AN HON. MEMBER : In ten years.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** If all the friends cooperate certainly we can achieve it much earlier.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** What is the deadline fixed by the Government ?

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I think the hon. Member has gone through the brochure circulated.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) :** What is the final estimate ? Some people say it is 92 million tons, some others say it is 95 million tons.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I have already spoken about that.

At the same time we will have to take care of our cash crops also. Some of the cash crops are necessary for some of the very important industries like cotton, jute, sugar and groundnut. We have to take care that in all these sectors also our production is in adequate quantity. That is what we are doing. The result so far as cotton and jute is concerned has been very encouraging. This year the groundnut crop also has been very good.

This leads me to the question of sugarcane. The sugar industry has had a chequered career, so to say. Especially in North India the sugar industry has been in very bad array. The main reason for that is that adequate steps have not been taken for the development of sugarcane. Though sugarcane cess was imposed long ago, a sizable portion of revenue accruing from that was not spent for the purpose for which it was meant. It was not spent for the development of sugarcane with the result that in comparison to the yield per acre either in Maharashtra or in South India or even in the matter of sucrose content, North India is far behind Maharashtra or South India. So, a permanent solution to this problem will be to encourage the development of sugarcane. That is a long term plan. Unless that is done, the sugar industry, especially in north India will be faced with great difficulties. Last year we faced a special difficulty. The

production fell down very steeply. This year also the acreage under sugarcane cultivation went down substantially in Bihar and U.P. though in Maharashtra and South India it was better than what it was in north India. But a major portion of the production of sugar comes from the northern part of the country.

An apprehension was expressed that due to the fall in acreage and also the drought at the time when sugarcane was cultivated, if the present trend continues, the production of sugar may fall down further steeply. We have spent much time considering what to do. The choice was, either to continue the control as it was or completely de-control. An overwhelming opinion was in favour of complete de-control. Both these methods were full of risk and danger. I was very apprehensive of taking any step of complete de-control. With the continuation of control, it was apprehended, even if the prices of sugarcane were increased, the production may not go beyond 15 lakhs to 16 lakhs tons. The House could imagine what a situation we would have been faced with in that contingency. I was very much afraid of complete de-control. The reasons are obvious; I need not elaborate them. Therefore, it was thought better to have some method by which we can levy a certain portion of the sugar produced to sell it at a controlled rate, and leave the balance for free sale by the sugar factories, as we have been doing in the matter of foodgrains.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Now sugar is selling at Rs. 5.50 to 8 per kilo. By partial de-control you have only legalised the blackmarket rate.

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I have not finished yet and I am interrupted.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** But we are already finished by the high prices.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This sort of interruption is not going to help anybody. It will only take away the time of the House without getting any satisfactory reply.

**SHRI JAGJWAN RAM :** That is what I am saying. The question was whether we should fix a minimum price of Rs. 6 per maund for sugarcane. We thought that it was not desirable to fix such a price. We thought we will fix a minimum price of Rs. 2.75 so that we can take 60% as levy sugar at a price calculated on the basis of cane price of Rs. 2.75 and leave the balance 40 per cent with the mill owners so that it will enable the sugar factories to pay a higher price for the sugarcane. I am happy to say that nowhere in the country, except in Maharashtra where the co-operatives have entered into an agreement, or in Madras where the growers have entered into an agreement with the factory-owners, is sugarcane being supplied at a price which is less than Rs. 4 per maund and in many places it is Rs. 15 to 16 per quintal. It was one of the intentions of this step that the growers should get a higher price and the factories should be placed in a position where they can offer higher price than the minimum price. If they offer a higher price than the minimum price and we take away 60% of the sugar at the price calculated on the basis of the minimum price, unless they are enabled to sell 40 per cent at a higher price than the controlled price, they will not be in a position to offer higher prices to the sugarcane growers.

The expectation was that under this arrangement we will be in a position to produce at least as much as we did produce last year. I am a little apprehensive now. We did not think that there will be such a stiff competition from the gur industry. Now many of the factories, though they have started, have not received the adequate quantity of sugarcane. But this is one experiment we are trying. I will not say that this was an ideal solution. But we will have to give a reasonable time to it. As I said, I have still expectations that by the end of January or beginning of February the prices will fall down in the open market. But we will have to give it a trial. That is all what I have to say.

Again I will say that nobody can claim that we have solved the food prob-

lem, but we can say that we are on the road. The monsoon has been good, but that should not lead us to complacency. Efforts will have to be continued by the new strategy of high-yielding variety of seeds, by increasing irrigation facilities and by providing larger inputs and credit to the farmers. Here I want to inform the House that I have taken certain action to increase the credit availability of the land development banks and the co-operative societies so that greater credit may be available to the farmers for tubewells, inputs, fertilisers, high-yielding varieties of seeds and other things.

Again I will appeal to the House that food is a national problem. All of us will have to put our shoulders to it to solve it so that in the not too distant future we can stop all imports and become self-sufficient in the matter of food.

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी :** (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ।

**श्री शारदानन्द** (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव** (वाराणसी) : एक क्लेरिफिकेशन मैं चाहता हूँ।

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : (उज्जैन)  
श्री शारदानन्द के भाषण का उत्तर नहीं आया, इसलिए वह पूछना चाहते हैं।

**श्री शारदानन्द** : इसीलिए मैं भाषण के बीच में नहीं उठा था।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Please resume your seats. There were a lot of interruptions. Instead of taking recourse to interruption only one Member has written to me that he wants some clarification. I will permit him only and none else. Shri Joshi.

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय सहकार के भी मन्त्री हैं तो मेरी यह जानकारी है कि जो 40 प्रतिशत चीनी खुली रखी हुई है उस को बेचने का काम वह हमारे कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स हैं या सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें हैं या राशनग शाप्स हैं उन को नहीं दिया जाता है और बिलकुल ऐसे ही प्राइवेट सैक्टर को यह दिया है तो उसके बारे में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बतायेंगी ? जहां तक मेरी मालूमात हैं बम्बई में ऐसा है कि जो सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें हैं, कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स वगैरह हैं उन को यह 40 प्रतिशत चीनी बेचने का अधिकार नहीं है तो उन को क्यों बंचित किया गया है ?

और दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र में स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन बना हुआ है और स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन को अपना गन्ना चीनी कारखानों के जो मालिक हैं उन को बेचना पड़ता है, मजबूरन बेचना पड़ता है कानून के कारण। वह जो मालिक हैं वह स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन की तरफ से 80 या 87 रुपये टन पर लेना चाहते हैं जबकि बाजार में 140 से 130 में बिकता है। उस का कारण यह बताया जाता है कि सेंट्रल हुकूमत की तरफ से गन्ने के दाम जो फिक्स किए गए हैं उसी दाम पर हम को बेचना चाहिए। तो इस के बारे में स्टेट फार्मिंग कारपोरेशन को कुछ मदद दिलाने के लिए हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कोशिश करेगी ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** जहां तक कोआपरेटिव और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स की बात है वहां पर तो यही समझा गया कि दोनों तरह की चीनी रहेंगी तो कुछ गड़बड़ हो सकता है। इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा गया लेकिन उस मामले में यह नहीं है कि किसी कोआपरेटिव को न दिया जाय। ऐसी बात नहीं है। वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो दे सकती है।

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी :** वह बाकायदा हिसाब किताब रखेंगे।

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** जहां तक कोआपरेटिव का है वह तो गड़बड़ नहीं करेंगे लेकिन दूसरे फेयर प्राइस शाप वाले गड़बड़ कर सकते हैं। दोनों उन को देने पर उस में गड़बड़ हो सकती है। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को दे सकती है और मैं उन के सामने यह बात रखूंगा।

जहां तक स्टेट फार्मिंग की बात है वहां पर वह जो शुरू शुरू में एग्जिमेंट हुआ था वह वही था कि मिनिमम प्राइस जो फिक्स होगी उसी पर सप्लाय करना होगा। तो जैसे मैंने हाउस को बताया था कि मिनिमम प्राइस जो फिक्स किया वह तो नोमिनल था। इसलिए फैक्ट्री वालों का कहना कि इसी प्राइस पर स्टेट फार्म सप्लाय करे यह बिलकुल गलत था, नामुनासिब था और अनजस्ट था। लेकिन खुशी की बात है कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट में और फैक्ट्री वालों में सप्लाय के मामले पर एग्जिमेंट हो गया है।

**श्री शारदानन्द :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक स्पष्टीकरण मैं चाहता हूं।

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You have not written to me. If I allow you, there will be several others.

**श्री शारदानन्द :** केवल एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** All right; just one question.

**श्री शारदानन्द :** मैं मंत्री जी से यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि कल इधर बैठनेवाले तथा उधर बैठनेवाले लोगों ने यह शंका व्यक्त की थी कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने काश्तकारों के ऊपर एग्जिक्लुवर टैक्स लादने की बात कही है। उस के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया, इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण दीजिए।

(M.)

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** I missed that. I may inform the House that, even before the National Development Council met, there was a food debate in the other House. in Rajya Sabha, and there, this question was raised and I have categorically said that any proposal for income-tax levy on ordinary farmers will be impractical and unworkable.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,\*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This is not a question. This will not go on record. This has nothing to do with the food problem.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :** This must be expunged from record. It has no foundation; it is absolutely unfounded.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The opportunity provided to them is being misused. I have already said that nothing will go on record.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह रिकार्ड से एक्सपंज नहीं होगा, तो हम इन के खिलाफ प्रिवलेज का मोशन लायेंगे।

**SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM :** If it has not been recorded.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have already said that. It is not going on record. It has nothing to do with the food debate it is outside its purview.

**MR. BHOGENDRA JHA :** His question should be about the food problem; he should not raise any extraneous matter.

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने भाषण में इस बात पर जोर दिया था एक-खेतीहरों का खास तबका है, जो बेजमीन और बेघर है, पहले भी सरकार उन के लिए जैनरसली अनुदान दिया करती थी और अक्सर वह रुपया वापस आ जाता करता

\*Not recorded.

(M.)

था, लेकिन इस बार अनुदान में से वह रकम काट दी गई है; क्या सरकार उस रकम को और बढ़ा कर देने का विचार कर रही है ? इस समय बिहार में जो सरकार है, वह इस बात पर आमादा है कि एक भी पैसा हम वापस न जाने देंगे, वे पैसे को पूरा खर्च करने के लिये तैयार हैं। दूसरे-मुझे कल ही खाद्य मन्त्री की ओर से जवाब मिला है। सहयोगी समितियों के बारे में खेतीहर मजदूरों को जो सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं—उन समितियों को संख्या कितनी है और इन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है, जिन की तादाद देश भर में एक तिहाई से ज्यादा है। हमें उत्तर मिला है कि हम खबर इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं, बाद में उस को सदन के सामने रखेंगे। सरकार इन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। 10 साल हुए इस को शुद्घात हुई थी लेकिन अभी तक इन के पास पूरी खबर नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बेघर और बेजमीन खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ? . . . .

**श्री रणवीर सिंह :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पीच शुरू हो गई है।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** तीसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने श्री अजय मुखर्जी से जो फाजिल चावल भेजने के लिये वायदा किया था, वह वहां पी० सी० घोष के समय में पहुंचा, इस में विलम्ब किस कारण से हुआ, क्या इस को आप सदन के सामने रखेंगे, जिस से हम जान सकें कि इस में राजनीति नहीं थी ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** जो समझना चाहें वे तो अभी भी समझ गए होंगे, लेकिन जो न समझना चाहें, उन को मैं समझ नहीं दे सकता, जवाब ही दे सकता हूँ। मैंने यह बताया था—इस को सदन के सामने रखने का सवाल नहीं है, दो व्यक्तियों में बातें होती हैं तो उस की हर वक्त लिखा पढ़ा नहीं हो सकती है, बातें हुआ करती हैं, जिनको

विश्वास और भरोसा होता है, वे बातें करते हैं— इस को मैं सदन में क्या रखूंगा।

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** भेजने में विलम्ब क्यों हुआ ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** भेजने में विलम्ब बिलकुल नहीं हुआ। पहुंचने में जो विलम्ब होता है, वह उन के वक्त में भी होता था और इन के वक्त में भी होता है। जो नवम्बर में पहुंचना था, वह दिसम्बर में पहुंचा है— इस में राजनीति का सवाल कहां है? जहां तक कोआपरेटिव का सवाल है—वह प्रदेशों का करना है, उसकी पूरी जानकारी हम को इस वक्त नहीं है, बाद में बता सकेंगे—

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि इन्होंने बिहार को एक छटांक भी चावल नहीं दिया, लेकिन इन्होंने वायदा किया था कि 2 लाख 25 हजार टन गेहूं हर महीने बिहार को देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो वायदा किया था, यदि उतना गल्ला बिहार को नहीं दिया तो उस का क्या कारण है? दूसरे, जो बकाया गल्ला है, जो अभी तक बिहार को नहीं दिया है, क्या वे उस को अब आगे देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** सदस्य महोदय ने ऐसा प्रश्न उठाया है, जिसका जवाब सदन में कई बार दिया जा चुका है। मैं तो समझता था कि कोई नई बात उन के दिमाग में होगी। बात यह है कि बिहार में जो गल्ला हम ने सप्लाई किया है—पहले वह वह की स्टाक पोजीशन को देखें कि क्या है, तब वहां समझे कि सप्लाई करने की जरूरत है या नहीं है।

**श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय (पदरौना) :** पश्चिमी यू० पी० की चीनी मिलों में इस समय सब से ज्यादा प्राइस गन्ने की दी जा रही है, उस के बावजूद भी यह आशा है कि दिसम्बर के अन्त तक गन्ना न मिलने की वजह से फैंक्ट्रियां बन्द हो जाएंगी, ऐसी स्थिति में आप जनवरी में क्या विचार करेंगे ?

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** उस वक्त फिर देखा जायगा।

**SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV and SHRI SHEO NARAIN** rose.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Yesterday I could not accommodate Mr. Pandey and others. Therefore, I have permitted them to put a question each. Now you had participated, as also Shri Sheo Narain. So I cannot permit you.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** Mr. Bhogendra Jha has also participated. Why did you allow him ?

**SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV** rose.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I cannot allow you. There is no limit. If I permit you, I have to allow Mr. Sheo Narain also.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक इस तरफ के सदस्य को सवाल पूछने दीजिए और एक उस तरफ के सदस्य को पूछने दीजिए, आप उधर के लोगों को ही मौका दिये जा रहे हैं . . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, Mr. Prem Chand Verma, please resume your seat. In this matter if you are going to bring pressure, nothing will happen. Nobody will get opportunity.

**SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV** rose.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Jadhav, please resume your seat. I am now going to put the motion to vote.

I shall now put the substitute motion No. 1 of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav to vote.

*Substitute motion No. 1 was put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put substitute motion No. 6 by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.



[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

*Substitute motion No. 6 was put and negatived.*

SHRI DEORAO Patil : I would beg leave of the House to withdraw substitute motion No. 3.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Substitute motion No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put substitute motion No. 7 by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to the vote of the House.

*Substitute motion No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put substitute motion No. 8 by Shri B. S. Sharma to the vote of the House.

*Substitute motion No. 8 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put substitute motion No. 9 by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

*Substitute motion No. 9 was put and negatived.*

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I would seek leave of the House to withdraw substitute motion No. 13.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Substitute motion No. 13 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

14.51 HOURS

STATEMENT RE. FOURTH PLAN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I wanted to make a statement regarding the Fourth Plan and allied matters. Shall I read it out or shall I lay it on the Table of the House ? I am at the disposal of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it a long one ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is about 4 pages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To save time, she might lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : किस बारे में है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before adjourning the House at 1 p.m. I had already made an announcement that there would be a statement by the Prime Minister in the afternoon regarding the Fourth Five Year Plan and allied matters. Now, it may be laid on the Table of the House. Let hon. Members study it . . .

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आज की कार्यसूची में नहीं है। यह महत्वपूर्ण वक्तव्य है और इसे कार्यसूची में पहले आना चाहिए था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know the procedure.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I do not object to her laying it on the Table of the House. Since, however, it relates to the Plan, as you have said, and it is a matter of very great importance, the House should surely discuss the matter. The Prime

Minister makes statements in a major way, I am sure, and she is laying it on the Table only in order that she may not take the time of the House unnecessarily. But since we generally happen to have an opportunity of discussing the Plan or the Government's peregrinations in regard to Plan policy, we must have an assurance that this matter would be discussed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A senior Member like Shri H. N. Mukerjee knows the procedure. If the hon. Member were to approach in proper manner then it might be considered how to find time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : With great deference to you, the proper manner always is that when a statement is made, any demand in regard to a discussion of the statement is made at once. Since you have been good enough to say...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have no objection to a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case, it will be taken into consideration at the proper time and it will be placed before the House for discussion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I wish to get an assurance from the Leader of the House whether we would have a discussion or not.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have already said that.

श्री बेबराब पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कालग अटैशन नोटिस था। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि चूँकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्टेटमेंट है इसलिए इस पर इसी सत्र में बहस होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Prime Minister has already consented to a discussion.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : आप ने कहा था कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी स्टेटमेंट करेंगे लेकिन अब उसे टेबुल पर रक्खा जा रहा है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a very long statement and it will take a lot of time. To save time, I have permitted the Prime Minister to lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम प्रधान मन्त्री जी से उन का वह वक्तव्य सुनना चाहते हैं भले ही उस में एक घंटा लगे या दो घंटे लगें। उन का भाषण हम सुनना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने उस स्टेटमेंट को टेबुल पर ले करने के लिए कहा है ऐसी हालत में मैं माननीय सदस्य का कहना कैसे मान सकती हूँ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall have the statement circulated.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री जी आप सुनाइये हम सब आप से उसे सुनना चाहते हैं।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What can I do? The Chair has said that it may be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that the Prime Minister will lay it on the Table of the House and it will be circulated to Members.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the Fourth Five Year Plan and allied matters. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1879/67]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Plan is also laid on the Table of the House and it will not be implemented?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Third Five Year Plan is already over.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi on the 29th November, 1967, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and to continue the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964, for a further period be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 21 Members, namely Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Rup Nath Brahma, Shri C. K. Chakrapani, Shri J. K. Choudhury, Shri V. N. Jadhav, Shri Mushir Ahamad Khan, Shri D. K. Kunte, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri Jugal Mondal, Shri A. Nesamony, Shri Nihal Singh, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, Shri D. N. Patodia, Shri Bhola Raut, Shri N. K. Sanghi, Shri Sharda Nand, Shri Shashi Bhushan, Shri S. Supakar, Shri G. Viswanathan and Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, with instructions to report within a week."

Shri Lobo Prabhu may now resume his speech.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) :** I resume my objection to the Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill. This Bill—do people realise?—establishes the raj of licence and permit, the licence-permit raj? It means the concentration of power in the hands of Government to order every detail in the economic life of the people.

One thing is not clear to me. In this House, there is objection from my friends to the left to most things which Government does in its enterprises, to most things which it does in respect of licensing. I would like to know from them: when they spend half their time here condemning the institution of licenses by Government, why are they not objecting to a Bill like this which creates and perpetuates these very evils?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** It is going to a Select Committee.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** May be. If you are consistent in your objection to monopolies, you must object to licences to smaller people which this Bill envisages. That is a consistency which I demand from you. In my Party, we

object to licences and monopolies in the same way as you do, but it appears that you only object to licences to bigger people and monopolies of bigger people and not to the smaller people who are ground down, who have to compete in the same way as the bigger people do. Competition is as important for you as—it is for us. Inasmuch as this Bill contains provisions to this end, I would request you to oppose this amendment most strongly. You must oppose controls even as you care for the people. I want to tell you this. A great law-giver, Solon, has declared that law is a kind of web in which the poor get caught and the rich escape. Are you in favour of such a law...

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :** Let him address the Chair.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Yes. Also I may tell him that the Bill is going to Select Committee. At that stage, his representatives will have ample opportunity to discuss it.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I will take only five minutes. I would therefore suggest this to our friends. Even the Congress which is often critical of licences to rich men may consider why they should continue with this Bill which has outlined its utility. I would like to tell them that another great law-giver, Pacitus, has declared that the more the laws, the more corrupt the State. Are we seeing an end to these controls at all or is this country to have more and more controls, and more and more corruption and more and more distress? This is the simple question.

We have today an assurance that food is becoming abundant. Is this not an opportunity for us to relax controls instead of increasing them? We have today a serious problem of recession. Production is going down. Investment is declining. Where is the meaning of having controls on investment when there is none. This is the time when you must withdraw from a policy which has lost its meaning.

I would say : If the Congress Government persists in this policy, if it stands between the people and their opportunities, if it stands between the people and their right to fair competition, if it stands between the people and prosperity, it will fail more miserably than it has done before. Today much of the anger of the people is not on small things like language or borders; much of the anger of the people is with the economic policies of Government. I would therefore adjure the Congress to think carefully whether it could proceed with this Bill which intensifies controls which have lost the people their right to live in this country in happiness, in confidence and with a feeling that the Government is one with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri D. C. Sharma. Just five minutes. Time is very limited.

15.00 HOURS

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : In this country, whatever some parties may say, whatever some individuals may say, we have accepted the policy of control wherever it is necessary, and that policy has been adopted in order that there should be no maldistribution of commodities among the rich and the poor. I think the policy of controls that is prevalent in this country is more in the interests of those consumers who cannot hoard, who cannot pay blackmarket prices and who cannot submit to the rules of those persons who are habitually fond of profiteering. Therefore, controls have to be there till we have an economy of abundance. As long as there is an economy of scarcity or partial scarcity in this country, the economy of not having enough, I think controls are necessary. With these words, I support the Bill.

One of the good things that this Bill has done is this, that it has envisaged the summary trial of those offenders who try to violate the provisions of this law. I think some of the members sitting over there—they are my very good friends—have been saying that if

you want to put an end to all the malpractices that are there in the distribution of commodities, you must have a course to summary trials. These summary trials are essential so that the laws do not go on grinding the people slowly and slowly and in the end become ineffectual. I am sure this is going to be a very good provision of this Bill.

At the same time, I find that the offences under this Bill have been declared cognizable. Formerly they were not cognizable, therefore, the offenders got away with them. They could remove commodity from one place to another, from one city to another, from one locality to other, but now that it has been made cognizable, I think, the authorities of law and order will be able to pinpoint those places which are, I should say, the plague spots in our economy, and they will be able to deal with them effectively.

At the same time, my friend does not know, and if he knows he has forgotten it, that some of these businessmen keep three kinds of account books, one for the income-tax officers, one for their families and one for the consumption of the ordinary men in the street. It has been said that their account books can be seized, and I am glad that this offence will lead to the straightening out of the accounts that are kept by these businessmen.

There is also a provision for confiscation. It is very essential, because if you do not confiscate the commodity, and the fellow does not suffer anything, and therefore, the element of confiscation has been given in this Bill, and I think that it will lead to the effective implementation of this Bill.

Not only can you seize a thing in the shop, in the House, in the godown or some other place, you can also seize from vehicles, conveyance etc., because they are vehicles used for transportation of goods. I think this is very wholesome provision which will lead to at least the elimination of what is called

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

smuggling and other anti-social activities.

Then, the punishment has been enhanced. The maximum punishment which was imprisonment for three years till now has now been enhanced to imprisonment for five years. I am sure this will be a deterrent kind of punishment though I would ask that it should be seven years.

Only two sentences more and I will sit down; you are a very good friend of mine. A minimum punishment to habitual offenders has been prescribed in this Bill. I think that is also a very useful thing and it will lead to the cessation of some of these activities which go against the consumer.

Lastly, and I think this is the most important part of the Bill, persons who go on indulging in unlawful activities—they may be permit-holders, licence-holders and quota-holders—must be punished and they should be brought to book. This provision is something like saying to a man, “you cannot move your arms; you cannot move your legs; you cannot see with your eyes; you cannot hear with your ears.” It is something like that organic punishment and I think this Bill provides for that as well. I welcome this Bill and I welcome also the ringing of the bell.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** (Cuddalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though we generally welcome the scope of the Bill, yet, it is my duty to point out that some of the provisions in this Bill are unconstitutional and also *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I am drawing your kind attention to the partial control and procurement of “sixty per cent or such higher percentage, as may be necessary, of the sugar production of factories” and also allowing free sale of sugar. This provision in this particular Bill is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. I will read a portion of it. I am reading from clause 3, at page 3, from line 7 onwards :

“...there shall be paid to that producer an amount therefor which shall be calculated with reference to such price of sugar as the Central Government may, by order, determine, having regard to—

- (a) the minimum price; if any, fixed for sugarcane by the Central Government under this section;
- (b) the manufacturing cost of sugar;” and so on.

In this particular clause, the Government of India gives 40 per cent as free sale and the remaining 60 per cent of the production of sugar produced by the factories will be procured, the price to be fixed according to certain principles. I would like to point out that at present the factories producing sugar are selling above Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 a bag, whereas the Government have fixed the price of sugar at Rs. 175 a bag.

I am coming to the particular aspect of the Constitution which prohibits the State from making any provision with regard to the requisitioning of a commodity. As you know, if the Government wants to procure or requisition tyres manufactured by a company, it has to pay at the market value. If the tyre is being sold at Rs. 300 a piece, the Government cannot say, “I will pay only at Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per piece when I buy, but you sell at Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 in the open market.” So, clause 3 is unconstitutional and is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and it infringes the provisions of article 31(2) of the Constitution. I will now read article 31(2) :

“No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provides for compensation for the property so acquired or requisitioned and either fixes the amount of the compensation or specifies the principles—

I am drawing your attention to this portion—

“specifies the principles on which and the manner in which the compen-

sation is to be determined and given; and no such law can be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate."

As I illustrated, the Government cannot fix its own price on its own principles. When Government requisitions or compulsorily acquires property—tyre, sugar or any other commodity—it has to pay the market value.

In support of my contention, I would like to quote from the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case *Bela Banerjee versus the State of West Bengal* reported in 1954 SCR 558. Delivering the unanimous judgment, Justice Patanjali Sastri said as follows with regard to arriving at principles for fixing the price in the case of requisitioning or compulsory acquisition of properties :

"Such principles must ensure that what is determined as payable must be compensation, that is, a just equivalent of what the owner has been deprived of. Within the limits of this basic requirement of full indemnification of the expropriated owner, the Constitution allows free play to the legislative judgment as to what principles should guide the determination of the amount payable."

As the House knows, the price of sugar in the open market is above Rs. 300 per bag, but the Government is fixing under the ordinance a price of Rs. 175. If a company delivers a thousand bags of sugar to Government and sells another 400 bags in the free market, it is open for the company to sue the Government for the recovery of the balance amount on the ground that the fundamental right of the company have been violated by the provisions of this law. This provision can be annulled by the Supreme Court on that ground.

There is also a recent judgment about payment of compensation and jurisdiction of Parliament to enact law about acquisition or requisitioning of property from a private person or a company—the Supreme Court judgment delivered

in 1965 in the case *Vajravelu Mudaliar versus the State of Madras*, of which the Agriculture Minister is fully aware. We have to bear in mind that the Government fixes the price in accordance with certain principles. Whether the principles satisfy the owner of the property or whether it is a just equivalent or not has to be decided in accordance with the decisions given by the Supreme Court. In the *Vajravelu Mudaliar case*, Justice Subba Rao has said :

"If the Legislature, though *ex-facie* purports to provide for compensation or indicates the principles for ascertaining the same, but in effect and substance takes away a property without paying compensation for it, it will be exercising power which it does not possess. If the Legislature makes a law for acquiring a property by providing for an illusory compensation or by indicating the principles for ascertaining the compensation which do not relate to the property acquired or to the value of such property at or within a reasonable proximity of the date of acquisition the principles are so designed and so arbitrary that they do not provide for compensation at all, one can easily hold that the Legislature made the law in fraud of its powers."

Taking into consideration article 31(2) and the principles laid down in the above-mentioned two cases by the Supreme Court, I submit that clause 3 of this Bill which gives the Government of India the power to fix its own price is arbitrary. The Government is given the power. If the Government wants to fix the price it can fix for the entire thing, but if it gives power to the mill-owners to sell 40 per cent in free market and if it says that it will fix the price of sugar only for the remaining 60 per cent it is open to the millowners to sue the Government saying that they are entitled to recover compensation because they have sold sugar in the market at Rs. 350 a bag. It affects the provisions of the Constitution.

I am submitting, Sir, that this aspect may be gone into by the Select Committee. The Select Committee as well as

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthy]

the Government may ponder over this and modify it accordingly. The Government has got all the powers to fix the price, but it has to fix for the entire commodity and not only for 60 or 70 per cent of it and allow the millowners to sell the remaining 40 or 30 per cent at their own prices. That will be *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

With these words, Sir, I once again request that the Bill may be considered by the Select Committee in relation to the provisions of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As you have rightly said, it is for the Select Committee to see whether it contravenes any provision of the Constitution or not in which case it is likely to be struck down by the Supreme Court.

SHRI VIKRAMCHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the object of the Bill is to regulate the distribution and supply of commodities which are in short supply in the market. The present economy of the country is such that there are shortages of various essential commodities. Therefore, it is necessary that certain controls are put on the supply, production and also price. The businessmen cannot be left free to make excessive profits on the commodities which are in short supply. The Act has been enacted for that purpose, the purpose being to see that the people who cannot afford to pay higher prices get the commodities which are essential for their very existence at reasonable prices. The Act has been enacted to control the supply of such commodities.

The hon. Member has raised an objection that it infringes article 31(2) of the Constitution. My learned friend has forgotten another article of the Constitution which gives the right to Government to regulate the prices of commodities which are in short supply. That article is article 369 of the Constitution. Article 369 gives the power to the Government to regulate production and distribution of commodities.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Other articles cannot override the fundamental rights.

SHRI VIKRAMCHAND MAHAJAN : My hon. friend picks up an article from the Constitution and bases all his argument on that forgetting other articles of the Constitution which must be read in a harmonious manner with the fundamental rights. As I said, article 369 of the Constitution gives power to the Government to regulate supply, distribution and price of articles which are in short supply. Further, the article gives power to enact laws and also control the prices. If the article of the Constitution itself gives power, then how can an Act be held to be unconstitutional. You cannot strike down one article of the Constitution on the ground that it infringes another article of the Constitution. Both articles must be read in a harmonious way. Not only that, even article 31(2) is not infringed by this Bill, because clause 3 of the Bill says that a fair price has to be given for the sugar which is acquired by the government. The Bill itself fixes a fair price by saying that government should take into account the minimum price fixed for sugarcane, manufacturing cost, duty or tax and a return on the capital employed on the business or manufacture. Therefore, it cannot be said that government will acquire an essential commodity like sugar at a price which is much below the cost price because the section itself contemplates that all the costs which are incurred in the production of sugar, or any other essential commodity, should be taken into account while fixing the price.

Therefore, firstly, there is no unconstitutionality and the Bill is in consonance with the provisions of article 31(2) of the Constitution. I support the Bill and I submit that it should be sent to the Select Committee, because there are certain provisions which need a little amendment. There are certain minor details which should be looked into. It is wrong to say that the Bill is a handle in the hands of people who have licences and so forth. In

fact, the Bill controls the profits, which hits the business community or people who want to make excessive profits. Therefore, I support the Bill in its entirety.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill makes a reference to the decision of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July 1967. The Chief Ministers' Conference had suggested that the implementation of the Essential Commodities Act should be made more effective. This itself is a clear indication or manifestation or clear admission of the fact that up to this time the Essential Commodities Act has not been utilized in the proper way, that it has not been used against the real culprits. That is a clear admission on the part of the Chief Ministers.

Now the Government is trying to create an impression that it is going to make the Act more drastic and thereby take more drastic steps against black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers. I tried to find out from the annual reports of both the Home Ministry and Commerce Ministry how many traders, profiteers or blackmarketeers have been punished under this Act during the last one year. I could not get even a reference to this fact from these two reports. What does it show? It shows clearly that the government has thoroughly failed to deal with such people who are parasites in our social life, who are living upon the blood and sweat of the common people and thereby the government has thrown the lives of millions of our people at the mercy of a handful of black-marketeers and profiteers.

The amendment seeks to increase the maximum punishment from three years to five years. I submit to the government that if the punishment is increased even to life term imprisonment, if the Act is not implemented effectively and in the proper way, it will not create any impact upon the black-marketeers and profiteers. The question of the hour is whether the government is prepared to implement the Act as it is,

There is a reference in the Bill to 'habitual offenders'. Who are the habitual offenders? Under this clause, government often punish those people who are petty shopkeepers for selling a bottle of kerosene for 20 or 25 paise more. But, at the same time, the wholesalers as well as big millowners are escaping. The real target of attack of the government seems to be petty shopkeepers and retailers. The wholesalers as well as millowners often charge higher prices for their products while selling to the retailers. The retailers are forced to give a higher price but the target of attack of the Government is the retailers. That has often been the policy of Government. So, the question is whether the Government is going to apply this Act against the wholesalers as well as the millowners.

The Government has been claiming that they had tried their best to bring down the prices, but I can show by giving an example that the Government themselves have been increasing the prices. During the last two years they have increased the price of rice supplied to the deficit States considerably. For example, during the last two years the price of coarse rice supplied to Kerala has been increased by about 87 per cent by the Central Government itself. This clearly shows that the Government itself is responsible for the increase of prices of all the essential commodities.

The bogus nature of Government's claim that they are trying to bring down the prices is very clear from the partial decontrol of sugar. What was the fixed price of sugar before partial decontrol? It was Rs. 1/75 a kilo. What was the black-market price of sugar at that time? It was Rs. 2/50 a kilo. What is the open market price of sugar now? It is Rs. 5/- a kilo. Against the fixed price of sugar of Rs. 1/75 a kilo, which was Rs. 2/50 in the black-market, the price has gone up to about Rs. 5 a kilo. This is the result of the policy which has been adopted by the Government.



[Shri P. Gopalan]

So, the Government is itself responsible for increasing the prices of essential commodities. The question, therefore, is whether the Government is sincere, whether it is trying earnestly to implement the provisions of this Act against the wholesalers as well as the millowners. Then alone they can solve the problem.

In conclusion I would like to warn the Government that if they do not solve the problem and allow the lives of the millions of our people to be at the mercy of a handful of profiteers and black-marketeers, a revolution of the hungry people will take place in our country and you will have to face that revolution if you are not prepared to be earnest and sincere in solving the urgent problem of society.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee is a Member of the Select Committee. He will get enough opportunity there. Our practice usually is..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am the lone Member of my party and, therefore, I wish to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right; I will give you two minutes. Shri Sharma.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का आमूल विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि जिस अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिए यह विधेयक पेश किया जा रहा है यह वह अधिनियम है जिस की वजह से देश में त्राहि त्राहि मचो हुई है। यह वह अधिनियम है जिस की वजह से देश में भ्रष्टाचार, भ्रूसखोरी और अनाचार का बोलबाला हो रहा है। यह वह अधिनियम है जिसने अमीरो को और अमीर और गरीबों को और गरीब बना दिया है। यह वह अधिनियम है जिस ने रामराज्य के बदले देश में लाइसेंस और परमित राज्य स्थापित कर दिया है और यह वह अधिनियम है जिस के कारण जो कल 3 कौड़ी

के आदमी थे वह आज 3 करोड़ के नहीं, 30 करोड़ के नहीं सौ सौ करोड़ के आसामी हो हो रहे हैं। अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह वह अधिनियम है जिस की वजह से हमारे राम रतन गुप्ता का भूत भाई एस० एम० बनर्जी के सिर पर बराबर सवार रहता है और मधु लिमये जी पर अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल का। यदि इस अधिनियम को हम रद्द कर दें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे इस सदन में आये दिन राम रतन गुप्ता या अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल पर चर्चा कर सदन का अमूल्य समय नष्ट करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिद्धांत में यह अधिनियम और विधेयक बहुत अच्छे हैं। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि जो सिद्धांत अच्छे होते हैं यदि उन को कार्यरूप में कड़ाई के साथ परिणित नहीं किया जाता है तो उस से और भी अधिक अनाचार बढ़ने की सम्भावना रहती है। जिस समय 1955 में यह अधिनियम पेश किया गया था उस समय के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने 21-3-55 को इसी सदन में कहा था

"This Bill is not designed to regulate the industry; this Bill is not designed to regulate the economy of the country. This Bill is designed merely to regulate distribution and prices in a given emergency."

जो 28-3-55 को उन्हीं मन्त्री महाशय ने राज्य सभा में कहा था—

"This Bill is a reserve power in the armoury of the Government to be used in case of emergency and that too, only to regulate the supplies of such goods and such materials as are essential to the community."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने भाई रणधीर सिंह जी की हरियाणवी भाषा में कहूंगा—कि क्या तो सटक सुहागण या फटक रांड।

सरकार को चाहिए कि अगर वह कम्युनिस्टिक विचारों में विश्वास करती है तो हमारे भाई एस० एम० बनर्जी का साथ दें और सब

चौजों में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करे। फिर अगर वह उस में विश्वास नहीं करती तो हमारे प्रो० रंगा जी का साथ दें और सम्पूर्ण व्यापार को मुक्त करे। लेकिन इस तरह से न हम तीतर रहते हैं और न बटेर। कन्ट्रोलों के जरिये जो कुछ किया जाता है। उसमें न लोगों को कम्प्यूनिस्ट सिद्धांतों की परीक्षा करने का अवसर दिया जाता है और न रंगा जी के सिद्धान्तों का। इसलिए जैसा जोशी जी ने फरमाया—यह एक शंकर जाति जैसी चौज पैदा हो रही है और इसमें बुराई के सिवा अच्छाई नहीं हो सकती।

मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि मैं और मेरी पार्टी कन्ट्रोलों के विरुद्ध है। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आज सैंकड़ों तरह के कन्ट्रोलर हमारे देश में पैदा हो गए हैं। उन कन्ट्रोलरों की ताकत—मैं समझता हूँ किसी मुगल बादशाह से कम नहीं है। शुगर कन्ट्रोलर, टैक्सटाइल कन्ट्रोलर, सीमेंट कन्ट्रोलर, स्टील कन्ट्रोलर और न जाने कौन कौन कन्ट्रोलर उत्पन्न हो गए हैं। आज अगर इन कन्ट्रोलरों की कृपापूर्ण निगाह किसी पर पड़ जाय तो वह प्यादे से वजीर बन जाता है, भिखारी से करोड़पति बन जाता है। उसी तरह से यदि गरीब पर उनकी तीखी नजर पड़ती है तो उस गरीब को जो दुर्दशा हो रही है, वह वर्णन से बाहर है। इस एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारी हैं, उन के कन्ट्रोल आर्डर के अन्तर्गत कई प्रकार के बही-खाते रखने पड़ते हैं, कैशमीमो काटने पड़ते हैं और अगर उस में कुछ गड़बड़ी होती है तो उन को जेल को हवा खानी पड़ती है।

मैं अभी हाल में देवघर गया था। वहां के पेड़े बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं और वहां पेड़ों की बहुत सी छोटी छोटी दुकानें हैं। उन दुकानदारों को कहा गया था कि तुम को पेड़े बेचने के लिए एक-एक, दो-दो पेड़ों के भी कैशमीमो काटने होंगे। आप बताइये यह कहां तक सम्भव है, यह किस तरह से प्रैक्टिकल है।

इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Randhir Singh. He will take only a couple of minutes. I have to call the Minister.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : जब मेरा नम्बर आता है, तो कपल-आफ़-मिनिट्स हो जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not that question. He will not get more than two minutes.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं जनाब आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया। पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि मेरे दोस्त कृष्णमूर्ति साहब बड़े वकील हैं...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He may speak in English, so that I can follow.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I have a great respect for my hon. friend, Mr. Krishnamoorthi. He is a very able and seasoned lawyer, but he has misquoted the law. It is most unfortunate that he has talked about the law of acquisition and requisition on the floor of the House. The law of acquisition does not apply in this case because there is a special Act. Any commodity which is involved in the commission or which is in the abetment of an offence, cannot be safeguarded by the application of article 31 of the Constitution, whether the article—it may be a vehicle or package or drum or sugar—violates the provisions of this special Act is our concern. You are a lawyer, Sir, and as you know, in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, section 517 is there. There are the Indian Excise Act, the Indian Arms Act, the Indian Food Adulteration of Food Act, etc. So also there is the Essential Commodities Act, which is as old as 1946. I must submit that the rulings he has quoted have absolutely no bearing on this case and I would submit that whatever is given there under this Act is absolutely con-

[Shri Randhir Singh]

stitutional. The rulings of the Supreme Court he has cited are absolutely not to the point.

The second thing I would like to submit is : so far as the offence under this Act is cognizable, I agree with you. But, unfortunately, it is made bailable. It should be non-bailable.

My third suggestion is : the punishment awarded is only 6 months. I mean, an opportunity is given to the delinquent or the accused to show good character and furnishing of bond for 6 months is not necessary. I think the punishment is very small. The duration should be made at least 2 years just as we have got in another such Act.

My fourth point is about the summary procedure. They say that the summary procedure would be there only for 2 years. Sir, this Act which leads to the regulation and distribution of essential commodities is of national interest which warrants that the procedure ...

**SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) :** The punishment enunciated in the Act, the hon'ble Member has said, is six months.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** 6 months for good behaviour.

**SHRI S. XAVIER :** The punishment enunciated in the Bill is 5 years.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** You have not understood me. Let the hon'ble Member read this Bill. On page 7 kindly see clause (v).

**SHRI S. XAVIER :** The punishment has been attempted to be increased from 3 to 5 years.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** It is most unfortunate that the hon. Member has not followed me. The summary procedure, as contemplated, is for 2 years. It is very small. It should be at least 5 years.

I appreciate very much that the *mens rea*, motive, is a necessary ingredient of an offence and it is not made here. Unless and until that is done, there will be multiplicity in crimes, and I very much appreciate that the learned Minister has put this suggestion here.

With these few words, I conclude. Sir, I thank you very much for having given me time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Banerjee.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** I expected that he would differ from Shri Sheo Narain. He has proved that he is equal to Shri Sheo Narain.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khali-labad) :** You are proud of it. Sir, he must uphold the dignity of a member of his Party.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Shri Sheo Narain is also great; he is also great.

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने हम लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था, जब हमारा उनको महंगाई भत्ते के बारे में बात हो रही थी—कि वह कोशिश करेंगे कि जो चीजों के दाम बढ़ाते हैं चोरबाजारी करते हैं, जमाखोरी करते हैं, उन को सजा दी जाय। जहाँ तक इस विधेयक को इस भावना का सवाल है, मैं इस की ताइद करता हूँ, लेकिन जब सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने यह बिल जायगा तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आज इस चीज को भ्रम से तोड़ें कि यह कानून पहले भी था और इस के होते हुए क्या जिन्होंने चोर-बाजारी की, जखीरे-बाजी की, उन को सजा दी गई या नहीं दी गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर अजय मुखर्जी के बारे में और बंगाल सरकार के बारे में बहुत कुछ बातें हैं। उन का जो डिस्मिसल

हुआ है, वह सही हुआ या नहीं हुआ है, मैं इस की चर्चा में जाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह सही बात है कि उन्होंने कम से कम ऐसे जखीरेबाजों को प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में गिरफ्तार किया था.....

**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) :** Aggarwal was arrested but was released within a week.

**श्री रवि राय (पुरी) :** पी० सी० घोष ने उन को छोड़ा है, अजय मुखर्जी ने तो उन को बन्द किया था।

**श्री चपलाकांत भट्टाचार्य :** ऐसा मत बोलिए, दोनों का क्रेडिट अपनी पार्टी को दीजिए।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी चपला बाबू ने जैसा कहा—अग्रवाल साहब को पी० सी० घोष ने छोड़ा है और जब वह शपथ ग्रहण कर रहे थे, तब वह राजभवन में मौजूद थे, जब ऐसे जखीरेबाज लोग माला पहनायेंगे तो उसके बाद क्या होगा यही मैं चपला बाबू को कहना चाहता हूँ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You can speak without any reference to other controversial issues. You can place your points before the Select Committee. Please conclude now.

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** इस बिल को लागू करने से पहले या सिलेक्ट कमेटी से जब यह बिल आए तो एक चीज मैं सरकार से साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सजा दी जाए, वह इतनी ज्यादा दी जाए ताकि ऐसी चीज फिर न हो।

शुगर के बारे में, चीनी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। खाद्य मन्त्री ने कहा कि हम चीनी के दामों को घटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को सही कहता हूँ कि आज आप देश के किसी भी कोने में चले

जाइये शक्कर के दाम जो खुले मार्केट में हैं वह पहले राशन में मिलने के अलावा ब्लैकमार्केट में जो चीनी मिलती थी उस से भी वह ज्यादा हैं। पहले लोगों को चीनी स्टंचुटरी राशनिंग के तहत कन्ट्रोल्ड प्राइस पर मिलती थी और ब्लैक मार्केट में ऊंचे दामों पर चीनी लोग खरोदा करते थे। अब वह सारी ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकने वाली चीनी फ्री मार्केट में, ओपेन मार्केट में जनता को सुलभ है। उस चीनी के सारे ब्लैकमार्केट को अब फ्री मार्केट कर दिया है और फ्री मार्केट में चीनी मिल सकती है। आज मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि जेल कोन जाते हैं, प्रिजन इन्व ओन्ली फोर वी अनसर्सेसफुल क्रिमिनल्स, हकीकत यह है कि सक्ससफुल क्रिमिनल्स घूमते रहते हैं। और जो अनसक्ससफुल क्रिमिनल्स होते हैं वही लोग जेल में जाते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय यह जो अत्यावश्यक वस्तु (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक लाये हैं और मुजरिमों को सख्त सजा देने का जो इसका उद्देश्य है उस का हम समर्थन करते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय सदन को इस बात का विश्वास दिलायें कि सही ढंग से और कारगर ढंग से इस कानून को अमल में लाया जाएगा ताकि इस कानून को लाने का जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हो सके और वाकई मैं खतावारों को माकूल सजा दी जा सके। बस इतना ही मुझे इस पर इस समय कहना है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है इस की दो, तीन मंशा हैं। पहली मंशा तो यह है कि जो खाने पीने की चीजें हैं उन में होने वाली मिलावट को रोका जाय। अभी जो मौजूदा कानून है उस कानून के तहत सरकार को पूरे तौर से मिलावट को रोकने के लिये जरूरी अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है क्योंकि कुछ चीजें इस से छूटी हुई हैं और इसलिए उस दिशा में इस में प्रबन्ध किया जाय और आवश्यक प्राविजन किया जाय।

### [श्री रामसेवक यादव]

दूसरे अभी अगर कोई चाहे कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ कानूनी कार्यवाही करे तो उनको अधिकार नहीं है और इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि ऐसे जुर्मों को काबिले दस्तअंदाज़ी वाले जुर्म बनाया जाय और कुछ सजा भी ज्यादा बढ़ा दी जाय। इस के अलावा जिन लोगों को लगातार इस मिलावट के जुर्म के तहत पकड़ा जाय उन्हें उस काम से, घंघे से वंचित कर दिया जाय अर्थात् आगे को वह घंघा न कर पायें।

इस संशोधन विधेयक के पीछे जो भावना है सब उस का स्वागत करते हैं और वह एक अच्छी ब स्वागत योग्य भावना है, एक साधु भावना है और कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसी भावना रखने वाले विधेयक का विरोध नहीं करेगा। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारा ज़ाब्ला फौजदारी कानून है, ताजीरात हिन्द है और उस ताजीरात हिन्द और ज़ाब्ला फौजदारी कानून में जो जुर्म दिये हुए हैं उन के मुताबिक अगर कोई शब्स जुर्म करता है तो उसे कानून के मुताबिक सजा दी जाती है लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? देश में जुर्म बढ़ रहे हैं और उन पर कोई रोकथाम नहीं हो पा रही है। इसलिए जो मूल चीज़ है, बुनियादी बात है उस को पकड़ने की ज़रूरत है। अगर सिर्फ यही हो कि हम कुछ सजा बढ़ा दें, हम कुछ और चीज़ों को शामिल कर दें और अधिक अधिकार इस के लिए सरकार को दे दें और महज़ ऐसा करने से ही यह जुर्म रुक जायेंगे तो ऐसी बात नहीं होने वाली है।

मैं मिसाल के तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आवश्यक चीज़ों के बढ़े हुए और दिन प्रतिदिन और भी अधिक बढ़ते जा रहे दामों को आप ले लें। जब तक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के दाम सरकार निश्चित नहीं करती, कोई एक ठोस दाम नीति सरकार नहीं अपनाती तब तक इस तरीके का कानून बनाने से मिलावट खत्म नहीं होगी और यह सारा मामला बिगड़ता

ही चला जायगा। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार कोई एक निश्चित दाम नीति अपनाने से भागती रही है। इतना ही नहीं खुद भी वह लूटती है और ओरों को भी लूटने देती है। सरकार यहां तक लूटती है कि जैसे अभी चीनी का मामला उठता है तो क्या सरकार यह नहीं जानती कि जो 40 प्रतिशत चीनी ओपेन मार्केट के लिए छोड़ी गई है वह साढ़े चार सौ से साढ़े पांच सौ रुपये फ्री बोरे के भाव से बजार में बिक रही है? उस से कितना मुनाफ़ा होगा? क्या चीनी की पैदावार के हिसाब से मुनासिब कीमत किसानों को जा रही है? जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं उन को कितनी देनी पड़ेगी और चीनी के उपभोक्ताओं को कितनी चीनी की कीमत देनी पड़ रही है, इन सब तथ्यों का आपस में मुकाबला न करते हुए इस तरीके का एक कानून बनाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी मसाल में अफ़ीम के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ। अफ़ीम की खेती में क्या हो रहा है? उस में यह होता है कि किसानों को 30-35 रुपया फ्री क्लोथ्राम अफ़ीम के दाम मिलते हैं जबकि कालेबाज़ार में वही अफ़ीम 200, 300, 400 और 500 रुपये किलो तक बिकती है। सरकार कितने ही कानून इसके तस्करी व्यापार को रोकने के लिये क्यों न बनाये लेकिन जब दामों में इतना फर्क होगा, इतना जबरदस्त फर्क कायम रहेगा और यह लूट चलेगी तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस तस्करी को रोक नहीं पायेंगे लेकिन होगा यह कि जो उस की रोकथाम करते हैं और जो इस तरह का अफ़ीम का तस्करी व्यापार करते हैं उन में एक रिश्ता कायम हो जायगा भ्रष्टाचार का और यह चीज़ चलती जायगी और उधर आप इस तरह से अपने कानून बढ़ाते चले जायेंगे। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिदगी की ज़रूरी चीज़ों में जो मिलावट होती है उस को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाने से पहले यह भी कोशिश करे कि जीवनोप-

योगी वस्तुओं के निश्चित दाम क्या हों, फुटकर दाम क्या हों। कोई एक निश्चित नीति सामने लाये तब ही यह सम्भव होगा।

मैं एक चीज और कह कर खत्म कर रहा हूँ। यहां पर कुछ ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां लोग सलाह देते हैं कि कौन-कौन चीज में किस-किस की मिलावट खप सकेगी। ऐक्सपोर्ट्स ओपीनियन जिसको कहते हैं यह देना कुछ लोगों का पैसा कमाने का घंघा हो गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उसके बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है? इन सब चीजों पर मंत्री महोदय द्वारा अगर व्यापक तरीके से गौर किया जाकर कोई एक निश्चित नीति अपनायी जायगी तो कुछ हो पायेगा वरना नहीं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब यह संशोधन विधेयक प्रवर समिति के पास जाय तो वहां पर विस्तार में इन सभी मुद्दों पर विचार हो।

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA** (Kaliabor) : One point that has been lost sight of in the discussion is that this legislation authorises the Deputy Commissioners, and thereby the State Governments, in regard to enforcement. In that way, it is not that the Central Government take the responsibility for the enforcement of the Act. It has also been made clear that this was done in consultation with the Chief Ministers and that at the Chief Ministers' conference this suggestion was made and accepted. Therefore, it is a question of implementation not only here but by every State Government.

In this matter, I am very sorry to say that whatever allegations have been made about the Congress Party or this Government being responsible for the rise in prices, certain other factors are ignored. I have had some occasion to see in West Bengal what the situation in this respect has been. I do not want to go into all the aspects concerning West Bengal. But people there have come and asked me if six months was not a sufficient long period to deter hoarders from selling rice at Rs. 5 per kg. This did happen in West Bengal.

I am not saying this as a criticism of the State Government; I mention it only to bring home the real complexity of the problem. Recently we have seen that nearly half the State Governments in India are run by non-Congress parties. So in that way, it will be an oversimplification to say that the rise in prices and all these other things have been due to certain errors of omission and commission on the part of the Central Government alone. We should better say that now that we have many State Governments of different hues and colours, this phenomenon is due to certain basic failings in our way of life which we need to correct and where a lot of co-operation is necessary.

I do concede that some small people may get caught and big people escape. That requires implementation of the law at the strictest level with the maximum co-operation of this Government as well as the State Governments. The Bill, as it is, wants to give certain powers. They may be misused by the State Governments or district authorities. But there are certain lacunae which have to be filled in.

As regards making the offences cognisable, it is very proper to do so and if that has to be done, more powers would be required.

There is only one other essential point I would like to mention. It has to be borne in mind that a man who enters the foodgrains business is essentially taking on himself a big national responsibility. If he errs, the officers should be able to catch him; if he errs constantly, he should be prevented from doing the business not for six months but for such a pretty long time as to be a sufficiently deterrent punishment.

I support the Motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I would only confine myself to certain

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

observations made by Shri Krishnamoorthi. He raised certain technical objections and also challenged the legality of clause 3(c) of section 3. This clause 3(c) pertains to fixation of sugar price.

Though the hon. Member has raised a very fundamental point, may I say to him that if his contention is accepted, it will not be possible for the Government to acquire any commodity for meeting the requirements of the community as such. Take the case of levy of foodgrains.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI :

The Government is competent to acquire any amount, but it has no power to acquire only 60 per cent and leave 40 per cent to traders, so that there is difference in prices. You can fix the price for all the sugar produced not for only a part.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :

I was trying to meet the same point. Take the case of foodgrains. Unless there is the monopoly procurement system or the monopoly purchase system, part of the foodgrains are acquired through the levy system. If his contention is accepted that whatever foodgrain is to be acquired should be acquired at the market price, then I think it would be disastrous and Government will not be in a position to maintain the price line at all.

And, under section 3(b) of the Essential Commodities Act, the powers are inherent. In fact, such cases, even on previous occasions have gone to the Supreme Court. Especially, the sugar case also had gone to the Supreme Court once. In *Diwan Sugar and General Mills Private Limited and others vs. the Union of India*,...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What was the year of the case ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A.I.R. 59 Supreme Court, 626. The same point was challenged in the Sup-

reme Court whether the Government has a right to fix the price of sugar, and it was challenged that the price fixed by the Government was not reasonable. In that case the Supreme Court has given a very clear ruling that Government has such power, and that it does not contravene article 31 of the Constitution. In fact, article 31 of the Constitution itself clearly says that some principles have to be specified in order to fix the price. This section has been incorporated in this Act after examining this very objection which has been raised by the hon. Member. In fact, the present Act itself has the power to have a levy on any commodity, but when the partial decontrol system of sugar was introduced, the point was raised that unless there is some provision in regard to the fixation of sugar price, Government will not be competent to do that, and on that basis this clause has been incorporated in the Act. Therefore, I do not see any reasonable ground on which this clause can be objected to. I think the point raised by the hon. Member is not at all valid. It is upheld by the Supreme Court, and it is according to the law of the land.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: The hon. Minister says that during 1959 Government had the entire power to fix the price, but at present the Government fixes Rs. 175 per bag of sugar, whereas in the open market the sugar is being sold at Rs. 350 by the sugar factory. So, any law, whether it is under the Essential Commodities Act or any other Act, must strictly conform to article 31(2). Under article 31(2), when the producer sells at Rs. 400 and the Government requisitions the property at Rs. 175—if there is a rate contract between the Government and the factories, that is a different matter—the law will be nullified, and it is open to the factories to sue the Government for all the damages, saying that they have sold at such and such a price in the open market. So, the law is bad. The hon. Minister is right that during 1959 they had the power, but now they are leaving 40 per cent with the factories to sell at any price. Either the market price has to be paid by the Government,

or the Government has to fix the price for all the sugar produced, not for 60 per cent only.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Members have heard the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Food who was replying to the debate. I need hardly say that it was in July, 1967, when the Chief Ministers met that they wanted to see the working of the Essential Commodities Act and they suggested that we should see that the punishments provided in the Essential Commodities Act are in our hands and the working of this Act is made more effective. As hon. Members are aware, the country has passed through two severe droughts and now we are having a better prospect of a good crop. So, in the manner of distribution, it becomes all the more essential that we should see that all sections of the population are benefited. It is in order to see that a proper distribution of essential commodities is done in the country that we have brought this Bill before Parliament.

As regards the point raised by Shri Krishnamoorthi, my friend has already replied to him. But I wish he had taken some little pain to go to the principal Act also. There is a criterion laid down for the confiscation of the goods and the Act is very clear. It is not that arbitrarily the goods can be confiscated and which would cause unnecessary harassment to the person from whom the goods are confiscated. The Act provides that:

"no order confiscating any food-grains, edible oils . . .

grains, edible oils . . .

"shall be made under section 6A unless the owner of such articles or the person from whom they are seized is given a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to confiscate the articles, is given an opportunity of making representation in writing, within such reasonable

time as may be specified in the notice against the grounds of confiscation and is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter."

So, that amply shows that whenever the Government intends to confiscate any commodity, this procedure has to be followed and this procedure is in accordance with the law. That is the concept of property. Property which has been acquired by illegal means, property over which the person has no claim, is not property. No protection can be given by law to him. It is the property of the people and the Government has every right to confiscate the property for proper distribution among the people.

What have we done in this Act? We have changed the procedure that from now on, we shall follow the procedure of summary trial, because that has given us benefits. We have seen that when cases were sent to court for trial under the ordinary law, it took a longer time and a lesser number of persons were convicted, and in cases of summary procedure there were a greater number of convictions and lesser time was taken by the courts.

About the other point; for instance, Shri Lobo Prabhu called it as draconian law. We have in this law provided that the first offender will get a minimum punishment of one month. If a habitual offender goes on continuing to commit the offence against the very morals of society, does it not become the duty of the Government to see that this man is punished, if not in a big way, at least to see that he gets a deterrent punishment? So, what we have done is that if a person who has already been convicted under the Act is found guilty of committing the offence over again, then the law provides that he should be given a minimum punishment of one month, and the commodity in which he indulges in, blackmarketing, or profiteering or hoarding should be confiscated and he should be stopped from indulging in trading in that particular commodity. So, all these things will be taken up when the Bill goes to the Select Committee.



[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

Then, I would like to reply to my friend Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

हमने जान्ता फौजदारी और जो हमारे दूसरे जाबते हैं उनके तहत.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He follows English all right.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I am not translating anything which I have already stated. I am replying to those friends who have spoken in Hindi. It is my way of replying.

जहां तक जाबता फौजदारी का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1966 में 11,488 लोगों के खिलाफ केस चलाये गये और इनमें से 8,067 का कनविकशन हुआ समरी ट्रायल के मुताबिक। इसी असें मैं जान्ता फौजदारी के तहत और जो हमारा पीनल कोड है उसके तहत 65,299 केस अदालत में भेजे गये जिनमें से 28,000 के करीब केसिस में कनविकशन हुआ। आप देखगे कि समरी केसिस में कनविकशनज ज्यादा हुए हैं।

16.00 Hrs

श्री रामसेवक यादव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय मेरी बात को अच्छी तरह समझ नहीं पाए। मैंने यह सब कुछ नहीं कहा था। मैंने यह कहा था कि केवल सजा दे कर इन अपराधों को खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। ताजीराते हिन्द के अधीन हमें जुर्मों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का हक है। मुकदमे बढ़ते रहे हैं, लेकिन जरायम कम नहीं हुए हैं। इस लिए जरायम को केवल सजा से रोकने के बजाये उनकी बुनियाद में जा कर उनकी वजूहात का पता लगा कर उसको खत्म करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। लेकिन जहां तक सजा का ताल्लुक है, अगर सजा आम कायदे के तहत जल्दी से न मिले, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि वह तरीका

इस्तेमाल किया जाये, जो कानून हमें दिया गया है, जिससे मुजरिमों को जल्दी सजा दी जाये। कानून पर अमल करवाने का यह भी एक तरीका है। 1 जनवरी से सितम्बर के आखिर तक ऐसॅशल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत 10,072 केस हुए और समरी ट्रायल में 6,625 केसिज में कनविकशन हुआ। लेकिन इसी अरसे में आम कानून के तहत 57,702 मुकदमे चलाए गए, लेकिन उनमें कुल 20,978 आदमियों का कनविकशन हुआ। इससे जाहिर होता है कि हम जिस प्रोसीजर को एडाप्ट कर रहे हैं, उसका मकसद यह है कि इस कानून पर ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से अमल हो।

श्री शर्मा ने कहा है कि हम राम राज्य कायम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम कानून बनाते हैं परमिटदारों और लाइसेंसदारों के लिए। मैं उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून उन रावणों और कुम्भकरणों के लिए है, जो सोसायटी को ख्राए जा रहे हैं। वह इत्मीनान रखें कि इसमें अमीरी और गरीबी का कोई फ्रकं नहीं है। यह कानून बनाया गया है उन लोगों के लिए, जो समाज के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं, जो समाज के दुश्मन हैं। अगर वह समझते हैं कि यह कानून किसी खास तबके के लिए बनाया गया है, तो वह गलती पर हैं।

मुझे खुशी होती, अगर वह अपनी पालिसी पर गामज्जिन रह कर, यह भी कहते कि यह कानून काश्मीर पर भी लागू होना चाहिए। अभी यह कानून काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं है, लेकिन वह वहां पर लागू होगा। वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 370 को उड़ाने की बात तो करते हैं। लेकिन अगर वह आज यह भी कहते कि इस कानून को भी काश्मीर पर लागू किया जाये, तो मैं समझता कि वह सियासी तिकडमबाजी नहीं करते, बल्कि उनकी हमदर्दी हकीकी तौर पर हमारे साथ है। मैं उनकी तसल्ली के लिए कह दूँ कि यह कानून वहां पर भी लागू होगा।

श्री लोबो प्रभु कहते हैं कि यह कानून बहुत सख्त है और श्री बनर्जी कहते हैं कि इसमें रखी गई सजा बहुत कम है। लेकिन हमने न उनकी बात को माना है और न इनकी बात को तसलीम किया है, बल्कि हमने बीच का रास्ता अख्यार कर के, एक वाया-मीडिया निकाल कर, एक ऐसी सजा रखी है, जिस पर अमल किया जा सकता है। हमरा मकसद यह है कि जहां कानून के तहत सजा दी जाये, वहां कानून यह भी देखे कि जुर्म करने वालों का आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता समाजी तरीके से सुधार भी हो।

With these words, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and to continue the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964, for a further period be referred to a Select Committee consisting 21 members, namely :—

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Rup Nath Brahma, Shri C. K. Chakrapani, Shri J. K. Choudhury, Shri V. N. Jadhav, Shri Mushir Ahmad Khan, Shri D. K. Kunte, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri Jugal Mondal, Shri A. Nesamony, Shri Nihal Singh, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, Shri D. N. Patodia, Shri Bhola Raut, Shri N. K. Sanghi, Shri Sharda Nand, Shri Shashi Bhushan, Shri S. Supakar, Shri G. Viswanathan; and Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi

with instructions to report within a week."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.03 HRS.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMISSION AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON EDUCATION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discus-

sion on the motion regarding the Report of the Education Commission and the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on education. Shri Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that after all, education has come back after the lapse of many weeks.

AN HON. MEMBER : Speak in Hindi.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I would like to speak in English for the benefit of my friends who do not know Hindi.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : I had not concluded my speech on that day, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. She may continue her speech.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Sir, it was such a long time ago that you do not even remember that I was speaking. So, I may be forgiven if I forget what I said on that day and there is some repetition.

16.04 HRS.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA *in the Chair.*]

First of all, I would like to say that the purpose of education is not to quarrel over the language issue, but it is to give the child the knowledge of life—how life functions, what life is, the mysteries of life, the facts of life, etc. In that case, life-centric education is needed for the children. Basic education as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi has been given a sort of lipservice by our present educators. Actually speaking, I do not feel that basic education has been really studied by our educationists nowadays. It is not something which is static. It changes from time to time. It has to be re-interpreted, and the main thing is that it is a life-centric education. Unless education is

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

life-centric it is useless. The facts of life, the mysteries of life, how life functions, how life grows, all these things have to be made known to the children, and basic education as enunciated by Gandhiji can do that. There is no fetish about it. It has to be interpreted, it has to be adjusted from time to time and according to the places where it is to be taught. I would like to draw the pointed attention of the Minister-in-charge to this one point.

The second point is that the present system of education, I am glad to mention, has been criticised by the Education Commission. They have recommended neighbourhood schools and abolition of public schools. I agree with this idea and I welcome it. Public schools today, as they exist, are only for maintaining and perpetuating the social stratification which is at present prevalent in our country. That is what they aim at also. All the big people's children read in public schools. Whatever hon. Members may say here, most of the big officers, big politicians, ministers and big leaders of the country send their children to these public schools to perpetuate the present social stratification which is completely at variance with the idea of socialism as propounded by the ruling party. This is another aspect of education to which also I would like to draw special attention of the hon. Minister of Education and his Ministry.

These are the two things on which I feel very strongly. I have written about them, I have spoken about them and I am glad that I have been given this opportunity to speak on this subject in this august House also. This is a thing which must be remembered. The whole thing is not a materialistic one. The whole thing is not to be looked at like this, that the British masters forced it upon us. In this connection, I would like to mention that the Education Ministry circulated a very unworthy booklet called *Aaro Bhalo Seekha*. It is a mean little booklet. I hang down my head in shame for such a booklet.

In this booklet it is said that English language was introduced in our country with the sole object of creating clerks. Whoever wrote that book had forgotten that the father of modern India, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, really introduced English language in this country and that is why the country has progressed so much and it became one nation. Why call English a foreign language? The language that I speak is certainly not the Queen's English or Shakespeare's English or the language of the Bible. The language that I speak is Indian English. There are only two or three members in this House, perhaps, who can claim to speak in Queen's English, or Shakespeare English or the authorised version English of the Bible. Most of us, including myself, speak a language which is Indian English, and this English is not a foreign language. We have learnt it and we do not want ourselves to be bogged into this controversy, the language controversy of Hindi and English, specially when it is related to education. That is one of the things I would very much like to mention here.

Then, I would like to request the Education Minister, through you, Sir, to withdraw that unworthy booklet, that shameful booklet, which has been circulated in Bengali. I believe it has been circulated in other languages also. I know about the Bengali version because I hail from Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : May I know the name of that book?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : *Aaro bhalo seekha*. I hope the Education Minister knows Bengali.

AN HON. MEMBER : We also know a little of it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What is the English translation of that name?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : "Still better Education". I find that my English is not understood even by members. So, my English is Bengali English, which

is not a foreign language. In the end, I would appeal to the House not to get bogged into any controversy, at least so far as education is concerned.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, education is the most important constructive activity that the State has to undertake, because it is through education that we mould the mind of men, of those who ultimately make the nation and make its policies. Man is the most important factor in all human affairs, it is the ultimate factor, and that which makes man, that is the most important and most constructive activity, and that is the role of education.

Unfortunately, in this country, education has come to be treated as the most neglected subject and it is a stepson in this House. Nobody is giving any attention to it.

When the British were here, they gave us a system of education which was not suited to our needs at all. Those who are conversant with Lord Macaulay's Minute on Education know what was the objective of the educational system they gave. Their objective was not to educate the people of India not to develop India culturally, socially or economically; their aim was to create a class of Indians who will be Indians in blood and colour, in bone and flesh, but who will be English in mind. Their object was to create a *manasputras*, mental slaves of the British, and also to create clerks to run the administration. To that end, Lord Cornwallis announced in 1784 that only those who know English will be taken into the service of the East India Company, and that way a motivation was created through which English came to be imposed on the whole country. The aim was not to educate the common people. It was argued that education will infiltrate, will percolate, to the lower rungs; because they were not interested in educating the common people at all. Because they were not interested in educating the common people, so the language of the country had no place in it and English was imposed that way.

Now, during the last one hundred years of British rule this system of education continued. If we look at the Convocation Addresses delivered by eminent national leaders during that period, in every address this system of education and the retention of English as medium of instruction was condemned and it was stated that we should have education through our own languages. And if this educational system did not succeed completely in de-nationalising India, the credit does not go to this system of education, the credit does not go to the Britishers, but the credit goes to the great Indian culture, the great savants of India like Rishi Dayanand, Lok Manya Tilak, Hahadev Govind Ranade and Aurobindo Ghosh. While getting the best of the Western Education through this system, they maintained their roots in India's soil and her great cultural past.

It was this blend that they created which was able to give a new life to this country. But the British did succeed partially. They were able to create a new class also which was more English than Indian. Just as Lokmanya Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee represented the class which had the best of the West and at the same time maintained their roots, we had Pandit Nehru who was only English and nothing Indian at all. Therefore we had two classes.

Now, if any good has come out of it, it is not because of those Indians who were the products of Macaulay but because of those Indians who, in spite of Macaulay, remained Indians and continued to have their touch with Indian culture and life.

When the British were gone and India became free we thought that now at least a national system of education will be evolved. But, unfortunately, during the first 19 years of our freedom our education remained in the hands of people who were anything but Indians. I say it with full sense of responsibility. Maulana Azad might have been a great man but he did not know anything about Indian education; in that matter

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

he was more Arab than an Indian just as Pandit Nehru was more English than an Indian. In these people's hand, therefore, education could not make progress. Those very things which were condemned during the British rule came to be praised as something noble during these 19 years. I am happy that for the first time we have an Education Minister who is a real Indian and a real educationist. He knows India; he knows India's cultural heritage and he knows what is education. Therefore for the first time we are evolving a national policy on education.

The Kothari Commission Report is a big one. It was there before us for a long time but, I think, it was a very laudable decision to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament to go into it and make a considered report on it. That is what we call the national policy on education which we are discussing today.

I wish the same course is adopted in other matters also. In this country we do not have a national foreign policy or a national economic policy. Policies are evolved by a group of people who really do not represent the people. In fact they are cut off from Indian life, but because somehow they manage to have a majority in this House and pass it they think that what they decide is a national policy. Actually, these policies are not national at all. If national policies are evolved in the way in which an attempt has been made to evolve a national policy on education, I think, many of the ills in the economic and other fields also could be removed.

What does the statement on national policy on education that has been circulated to the Members of Parliament, say? It deals with all the aspects, of education and clearly defines its aims. One is that education should aim to build up the nation, to create in the new generation a spirit of nationalism and patriotism so imbibe in them moral values and prepare them to face the challenge of the modern times in the field of science and technology. It

must suit the new social conditions and economic needs of the country while maintaining the cultural and moral climate. It must preserve the genius for which India has been known all through the ages.

For that purpose four main recommendations have been made. One is that the status of the teacher should be improved. I do not think there can be any two opinions about that. In our country all through the ages the teacher has not been known for his riches. The brahmin, according to *Manu Smriti* may have anything but he should not be rich; a rich brahmin becomes worse than a *bania*. Therefore a teacher whose role has been that of a brahmin has never been a very rich man; he has never been given very high emoluments. But he enjoyed a status in the country. Everybody respected him. But during the last 20 years, because we have polluted our own moral values and have been talking too much about materialism, the teacher who is poorly paid has lost even that status. The result is that today the teacher has neither food nor status which could somewhat compensate for not having food. Therefore it is very important that the teacher must have enough to eat and he should enjoy a status in society. For that purpose a number of recommendations made in the report need to be carefully considered and implemented.

In this respect, I would lay stress particularly on one thing and that is housing. We have teachers who go to long distances for teaching; they do not have any place to live there and they have to come back 8 or 10 miles. This is not fair to them, considering their poor emoluments. Wherever a school or college is made, we must see that the living quarters for the teachers are also made, so that the teacher can devote his leisure to studies and his time is not wasted in walking long distances. This is a thing which is particularly very necessary in metropolitan towns.

The second recommendation that we have made is about the reform in the system of examinations. The examina-

tions that we have now are just a sort of machine, and the real worth of the student can be seldom judged through it. If a boy can use a key effectively or can cram effectively, he can always get through very well. Therefore, this system needs to be improved. In this Report we have suggested that some kind of internal assessment also should be taken into consideration and the results should be declared on the basis of internal and external assessments. This is a recommendation which should be given some fair trial and I think, through it, we will be able to improve our system of assessment of the boys.

The third recommendation that we have made in this Report is about neighbourhood schools. We have recommended in this Report that in the primary stage at least, all the boys coming from a particular neighbourhood or a particular area should go to the school of that area; whether they are rich or poor, whether one is the son of Shrimati Indira Gandhi or the other is the son of the peon of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, they should be able to go and read in one school, so that they can understand that Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her peon belong to the same country, though one was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and the other was born with an earthen spoon in his mouth. This is very important and this is also in keeping with the slogan that has been raised in this country so often but which has never been acted upon, the slogan of socialism. If we want to create a sense of unity in our younger people in the society, it has to be imbibed in their hearts first before, and this can be done only through education. But unfortunately some of the people who talk too much about democracy and Constitution have said that it will go against the Fundamental Rights. I wonder what they mean by Fundamental Rights. Here is the Constitution of India and in the very Preamble, we have said that we, the people of India, solemnly resolve to secure to all our citizens equality of status and opportunity. We want the equality of status and opportunity. But where can there be equality of status and opportunity

when the son of a rich man can go to a school where he gets a special treatment and the son of a peon, a poor man, cannot afford to go to a better school? No rich man will send his son, no Minister will send his son, no Secretary will send his son to an ordinary school and, therefore, the standard of these schools goes on falling further. They say that St. Columbus School gives good education. Why? It is because every parent pays handsomely; whenever they want donations and every pupil has to pay Rs. 100, or more as monthly tuition fee. If the rich people of a particular area give the same attention to their own Municipal School or Government School, give donations to it and meet its needs, then that school can also be improved. In the area in which I live, namely, Rajendra Nagar, I find that in the early morning hundreds of boys get ready to go to far-off schools. I ask them, when there are so many primary schools, why don't they send their children there? They pay high fees also. I often tell the parents that if they spend a fraction of the money that they spend on their wards reading in missionary and public schools, on the school of the locality we can improve that school. That is the only way of doing it. If that is not done and if some people say that it will infringe on the Fundamental Rights, then the rich will live in Heavens and the poor will live in the purgatory for all times, and this, the people of India are not going to tolerate. Therefore, the system of neighbourhood school is a very commendable thing and it must be implemented without any further delay or hesitation.

I am happy to say that the Administration of Delhi, which is in the hands of my Party, has already started acting upon this principle. We have some good schools to which boys used to come from all parts of the city and, therefore, only good boys could get into such schools and the boys who did not come from happy families or rich families in the neighbourhood could not get admission in those schools. Now we have laid down that the schools must give preference to the boys of neighbour-

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

hood and only when boys from the neighbourhood are not available, should they admit boys from distant areas. The result is that the boys of poor families with lesser marks can also go to better schools and improve their qualification. We have tried this system in Delhi and it can be tried in all the cities. This is a problem mainly of cities and I see no reason why this should not be tried in all other cities as well.

I can understand the opposition of men like Shri Anthony because for them it is a commercial proposition. They run schools in which rich boys come and pay high fees. If neighbourhood school system comes into being, their business will not run. It is none of our business to see that the business of some people is run properly, at the cost of the community as a whole and at the cost of the future of our younger generation. Therefore, I think we should not pay any attention to the argument that Shri Anthony put forth the other day.

Sir, the most important recommendation of this Commission has been that we should switch on to the regional languages as media of instruction. I say, Sir, it is the most unexceptionable thing that the world all over has adopted. I am a teacher of long standing and I know that we cannot educate our children through a foreign language, like English, which is perhaps the most ticklish of them. There was a time when we had a few students in the colleges and schools, we had teachers who had been foreign-trained and who could impart better instruction in English. Now, when we have mass education, the standard of teaching English is falling very very fast. You look at the results of any school or college in Delhi. You will find that most of our boys fail in English. Even though as many as 18 periods a week are provided for instruction in English and only 6 periods for Hindi. If these 18 periods are not imposed on them and they are distributed to the study of Hindi and other subjects I think, our boys will do much better.

Sir, I have gone all over the world and I have discussed the question of Indian students with the leading educationists in other countries and I find that Indian students are second to none in intelligence, rather, they are better. I was glad to see them doing very well. But why are they not able to make any original research? The simple reason is that no real genius can flower through a foreign language. If this imposition of English goes, then you will see that the Indian boys will make a mark in all fields. Look at the original papers that are published every year. The share of India is not even 1% of the original papers in the scientific subjects that are published. The reason is not that the Indian boys are less intelligent, but because they cannot do that original research in a foreign language. The moment you switch on to Indian languages, all these things will go.

My friends in the DMK and others are unhappy over this switch over and they want that English in any case should continue. My appeal to them would be that English is neither their language nor my language. It is a foreign language. English was imposed on this country by our colonial rulers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon'ble Member might conclude now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am concluding, Sir.

I know there are difficulties in the South. They cannot switch on to Hindi immediately, but they can switch on to Tamil and Telugu immediately.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are doing that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We do not want that Hindi should be imposed on any State.

AN HON. MEMBER : Thank you.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let people study in their own language and if they feel the motivation, let them read Hindi as well. I hope they will read Hindi. In any case I would make

an appeal to them : 'Don't impose English on others who are sick of it and are suffering for it'.

The Language Bill that will be coming before the Parliament soon seeks to impose English on others.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I would submit : let us adopt a rational and national approach. Let us impose neither Hindi nor English on anybody. Let us make provision for teaching of both Hindi and English and let there be no compulsion about the knowledge of Hindi and English for entry into Government service. Any one who wants to enter Government services should know either English or Hindi, preferably both. And if we do that, I think, in course of time, the Indian genius will automatically evolve a system in which all these difficulties which we find at the moment can be removed.

Some difficulties are bound to come up when we switch on to regional languages. To meet them we have suggested that there should be a common dictionary of technical terms and such technical terms should be drawn from all the Indian languages and whenever textbooks are prepared in Tamil, Kashmiri or Bengali or any other language the technical terms should be the same. Secondly, we have suggested that the Central Government should open Central Schools and Colleges in which education should be given through English and Hindi so that the people serving in the Armed forces and other Services who are transferable from one place to another, do not find any difficulty in educating their children. Thirdly, we have said that in the institutions of higher education like the Central Institute of Education or Central Institute of Medical Sciences here in Delhi or elsewhere, the medium should continue to be for some time Hindi and English. Fourthly, we have suggested that even in the matter of admission into public Services, we should have these languages as the media of examination so that no-

body suffers because of this change-over. If these precautionary measures are taken I do not think that switch over to Hindi or the regional languages will pose any danger to Indian unity. In fact, those who think that Indian unity has been there because of English are sadly mistaken. It is not English which unites India. It is geography that unites India. It is our great culture which unites India. India was one when there was no English. We always have had a *lingua franca*. That role was played first by Sanskrit and then by Pali and Prakrit for some time, and that role has been played for the last few hundred years by Hindi. Hindi is the *lingua franca* of our country. I am not saying so in a partisan spirit. In fact, my mother-tongue is not Hindi but Punjabi. In fact, I have as much complaint against the Hindi enthusiastic as my other friends. An important thing to note is that the *khadi boli* Hindi which we have adopted as the official language is not spoken in any part of the country except perhaps Delhi and the nearby areas. Therefore, those who think that the adoption of Hindi will give advantage to people of certain areas are mistaken; it would not give any advantage to me, nor would it give any advantage to any people from the other so-called Hindi States.

Therefore, in the matter of the change-over to the regional languages as the media of instruction, I think the recommendations of this commission must be accepted by all without any reservations or fears.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the UGC, whose report also we are considering. So far, it has played the role only of doling out grants-in-aid to different universities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That may be discussed when the UGC report is taken up for consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : That is part of this discussion. We are discussing the UGC report also.



MR. CHAIRMAN : He should try to conclude now because there are many others very anxious to speak.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want to give just a few suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are others who are more anxious to give their suggestions and they have also got to be accommodated.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I have not exhausted the time allotted to me yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has exhausted it already.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I shall just give my suggestions. Firstly, we should cut down expenses on buildings. We are spending too much on buildings now, and we can have simpler buildings instead.

Secondly, we should scrap the system of preceptorials. The preceptorial system which has been introduced in some universities and colleges is just a waste of time and money. That money could be diverted for opening more colleges.

My third suggestion is that we should not go on multiplying autonomous institutions. For example, in Delhi we have the School of International Studies which has the status of a university; then, we have the Jamia Milia which has again the status of a university; then, we have the Institute of Humanities at Simla which enjoys an autonomous status. Why should we have so many autonomous bodies? We are going to open the Nehru University in Delhi. All these institutions should become part of the Nehru University, and that way not only money can be saved but proper co-ordination of their activities can also be ensured.

Then, new universities should be opened only in those areas where there are special situations which warrant

such a step. For example, in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh and U.P. we need a separate university. Then, there is a suggestion for the opening of Dayanand University at Ajmer. Ajmer is a very big educational centre which has been neglected all these years by the Rajasthan Government. So, we should have a university at Ajmer.

Lastly, I would suggest that Government should cut down the expenditure on and intake of engineering colleges so long as they cannot provide employment to the engineers coming out of the existing colleges and institutions.

In conclusion, I would say that we should set up a permanent committee of Members of Parliament who will supervise the working and implementation of this national policy on education. It should not be a policy which will lie only in the archives, but it should be a policy which will be worked, and, therefore, I suggest that for supervising its proper implementation, a permanent committee of Members of Parliament should be set up.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta, North East) : We have procrastinated a long time over the Education Commission's report, and the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament in regard to educational policy has also been buffeted about, and our friend the Minister, for the crime which he is supposed to have committed of trying at long last to introduce some absolutely essential changes in our educational system, has particularly been buffeted about. He has had to appear rather apologetic to fellow academicians for no fault of his own except that he was trying to do something very important and so long neglected in the realm of education. It all shows how in the government family, education is still the Cinderella. But as in the fable Cinderella turns out to be a queen, I do hope that some sense dawns on people in authority, and the importance of education, underlined by my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, is really recognised.

It is a pity we are having this discussion in dribblets and the integrated atmosphere in which only such questions can be discussed is not there. It is a pity also that dark clouds seem to be in the atmosphere over the Official Languages Bill which we are going to discuss tomorrow, and the reflections of that darkness might be coming also in so far as this particular discussion is concerned. But it is about time that we put first things first and here Government is committed through the mouth of the Education in regard to an education policy, and particularly in regard to the question of the medium of instruction at every stage of our educational structure.

Even though it might rather look like flattering ourselves, I would take the liberty of saying that the Committee of Members of Parliament, assisted very notably by the Minister himself and his staff, have produced a document which has not received the attention which it deserved from the country, and certain suggestions which were put forward have been clouded over by all kinds of irrelevant arguments put out in certain quarters. I am afraid we cannot rectify the position which exists in our country today, but I do hope that some at least of the recommendations of the Education Commission and of the Committee of Members of Parliament in regard thereto would be salvaged, and at least in regard to some basic matters like the medium of instruction Government would go forward without any delay.

Shri Madhok has referred to the question of the neighbourhood schools, which almost all of us supported in the Committee of MPs. I have heard it said—and one of the notes of dissents points out—that sometimes in the hope of something better what is already good is destroyed and the promised better does not ultimately materialise. None of us claims that the very special schools which are run by very special people are not good institutions as far as they go. But we know at the same time that they are not part of our country. There is no getting

away from it that these very special schools have created a hierarchy in our society which has got to be broken. We have got to realise that these special schools have many points which surely are admirable, which should be followed in other similar institutions. But to go on with these special schools functioning in a privileged atmosphere is something which will bring no good to the country. And when we are told that the very fine system of education which prevails in these wonderful English medium schools is something which we should all adopt, I would like to apply a simple criterion. Who and what are the people and the achievements about which we are proud in this country? Our writers, our artists, our thinkers, our philosophers, our scientists—how many of them have yet been produced by these English medium schools? Rabindranath Tagore never went to any school whatever. Did Jagdish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray and Chandrasekhar Venkataraman ever go to these English medium schools? They never did. Did Sarat Chandra Chatterjee go to an English medium school? Did Subramanya Bharati in Tamilnad go to an English medium school? Did Shri Sri in Andhra go to an English medium school? Did Vallathol in Kerala go to an English medium school? Did Amarendranath Tagore, Nandal Bose, Jamini Roy, Abdur Rehman Chughtai, Venkatappa and so many other artists go to English medium schools? Who are the people we are proud of? Did Ram Mohan Roy go to an English medium school? He learnt English when he was over 30 years of age. Who are we proud of? Our people, the real people who matter, went to ordinary, common schools. It was only the elect who sent their children to English medium schools.

I know it is sometimes said that most of the people who talk against English medium schools themselves went to English medium schools. I do not want to talk about myself, but just in order to put the matter straight, I went to a Bengali school, the Taltola School. The very name sounds absolutely disrepu-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

table to many aristocratic ears. My children, all my brothers and sisters have gone to that kind of school.

It is not true to claim that these English medium schools have contributed to the greatness of our country. They may have produced a few people, eminent in certain spheres, no doubt about it. Today, when things are becoming somewhat cosmopolitan, when technological education can perhaps be imparted in a cosmopolitan atmosphere, may be they would be producing some good alumni but, as a matter of fact, these English medium schools have made hardly any contribution as far as our country is concerned.

Lok Manya Tilak, Swami Dayanand, Mahadev Govinda Ranade, name anybody you like, they never went to that kind of school. Arobindo Ghosh was educated in English, but he went over to another kind of existence altogether. Those are the people of whom we are proud.

Why do we talk about these wonderful institutions which we must cherish like the apple of our eye? Because without them we cannot go ahead in today's world. That is not true. Why do we keep up this hierarchy? Why should it be possible for rich people to send their children to schools which have equipment which can be acquired at a lot of expense? Why do you deny the other schools this advantage which these very special schools are getting? Therefore, it is time we make turn. I do not say abolish those institutions altogether. I say make the facilities available in those institutions accessible to the generality of our people and make a beginning. That is why I say, do not abolish them, and the committee does not say abolish them, but utilise them, and, keeping in mind the rights of minorities, whether it is the Anglo-Indian minority, or the Muslim minority operating somewhere with Urdu as its own language, keeping in mind the rights of minorities in regard especially to their own kind of schools, let us have all over the country neighbourhood

schools open to everybody in the land, whether, as Mr. Madhok pointed, it is the child of the Prime Minister or the child of a peon who works in the office of the Prime Minister—a very important thing which we have got to do.

We have referred also to teachers and pupils and their problems. I have no time to refer to them now. They are more or less known. We are always talking about them.

Then there is the important matter of the medium of instruction. When at long last, shall we try to make our education a part of our life? How is it that even today the Minister has to go to the Vice-Chancellors' Conference and plead with them: for God's sake let us have our own languages as the medium of instruction. Is it not our desire to unite our language with our thought, and our education with our life? And if that is so, we can only do it on the basis of our own languages.

The Education Commission reported quite some time ago, and the Education Panel of the Planning Commission met under the chairmanship of my good friend Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao more than a year ago. At that point of time, the academicians of our country were agreeable to the idea of a switch-over, the medium of instruction being our own languages. But then, when they found that the going was not too tough for them, they came out of their lair and they began shouting for English, against our own Indian languages. Why should this kind of thing happen?

And if these people want the views of foreigners, here is an article contributed to the *Statesman*, a very sensible article, by Dr. V. V. John, on the 11th September, where he has quoted Sir Michael Sadler and a more recent person, Sir Eric Ashby, who have commented on the price we have paid in self-confidence and the quality of our life by learning everything through a language that is not our own, that we have at best used English for receiving

knowledge, it has not served us as a tool for thinking and for generating knowledge.

So, it shames us to find out, and we realise it in every bone of our being, that we have become a secondary, a derivative and unoriginal people, because through the medium of a foreign language, because so much of our spiritual energies are expended in the acquisition of a foreign language which is alien in every sense of the term. I know I am twitted sometimes because I can talk English somewhat quickly but I know English well enough to know that we cannot learn English well enough, and I know it also, and that this is the realisation of everybody—that howsoever well we might learn the foreign language, we cannot express our deepest thoughts, our deepest imaginings and our deepest aspirations and our most creative ideas in that foreign language. Why should we continue to have this incubus? It is not a sentimental matter; this is a matter which goes right to the root of one's being. Why should we have this incubus of a foreign language? Is it because there are difficulties? Which matter in the world is free of difficulties? Was freedom free of difficulties? How did we get our freedom? We were told in the British days that for India to be free is to be bristling with difficulties, as far as this country was concerned. Difficulties are there to be surmounted. Of course, there would be difficulties. That is why we have said in the Committee of Members of Parliament that we want five years. Five years is the time-limit. If you want to extend the time-limit you can do it on the basis of the experience to be gained, but plunge into the water because we have got to learn to swim. Therefore, let us try to swim.

In the meantime, there are problems of course there are problems. According to our recommendation, when a student passes the graduation stage, he is bound to be a trilingual person. There is no doubt about it. In a multilingual country like India, every student who goes in for higher education

is bound to be at least a trilingual person. Therefore, in the interim period, there might be a continuation of English and Hindi or other Indian languages.

16.47 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I envisage a time when in the universities, lectures would be delivered in different languages and in English certainly because historically speaking, English has got a certain position in our country and we can have exchange of professors and other people from one university to another to advise us; the students would be in a position to understand the lecture; the students would be in a position to read all such books and understand the content of those books. And, as the Committee has suggested, and as the Education Commission has repeatedly emphasised, we want that all our students should be well-up not only in a foreign language like English but also in many other languages.

I have quoted already from the article by Dr. V. V. John. I will quote another small extract where he puts this matter in a nutshell. He says :

"These difficulties are not unknown even today. In a multilingual nation like ours, one need not expect easy and tidy solutions for such difficulties. In every State, there will be a minority of students whose mother tongue is not the regional language. To some extent, the three-language formula will eventually solve the difficulties of such students. It is also to be expected that in the larger cities there will be colleges or sections in the same college that use different media to suit the multi-lingual composition of the urban population. Since all students will be expected to know English, teachers who can teach only through English (who may include distinguished foreign scholars) should be free to use English as the medium.

[Shri H. N. Kukherjee]

What is now contemplated is hopefully not an inflexible system."

We are not having an inflexible system; it could be adjusted to the circumstances. But we have got to begin our job; we have got to plunge into the water. Otherwise, we shall never learn to swim.

I know that cheap ridicule has been sought to be poured upon us by certain people, who say, "Your Indian languages are no good." My friend Shri Frank Anthony is not here. He said in a very sneering, superior language, that our Indian languages are not good enough and for any conceivable period we shall never be able to produce the kind of literature that we need for our education.

Well, I can understand this : my hon. friend Mr Anbazhagan is not here. Tamil is a language with a wonderful past. I can understand why they are so devoted to this language. And who says that a language like Tamil or Marathi or Bengali for that matter even though it is my own language, is not well-fitted even at this stage for the dissemination of knowledge? And who says that we shall depend only upon a multitudinous list of translations? Why can't we go ahead to write our own books straightway, at least to begin the job of doing so? We do not need to translate everything, in the library, books in English and in other languages which should be accessible to our students because there are trilingual students at the graduate and post-graduate stage. Therefore, all this cheap sneer about our Indian languages which are condemned for all eternity to be second class or third class languages in the comity of nations has got to be forgotten.

I know this matter has been discussed at great length perhaps earlier when I was not here, but this matter has hung fire for so long that some definite decisions have got to be taken. I ask Government to remember that they had made a commitment before the House

that on the 15th August—a very memorable day—they were going to announce a national policy in regard to education. This Government has made a commitment in this House which they cannot wriggle out of, namely, in regard to the problem of medium of instruction, at every stage our own languages would be introduced, in the quickest possible time. Let this Government come forward now, supported by the generality of Members of Parliament and the generality of the people of the country, with a national policy on education in regard to the medium of instruction and in regard to such questions as the neighbourhood school, the position of teachers and the problems of students and other matters which have been discussed in the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament.

Sir, I know the time of the House is very limited and therefore I would conclude by saying that the manner in which the Education Minister began his job, the manner in which he showed that he was serious about this business, the manner which provoked many people of different shades to put him in jeopardy and put him in a very embarrassing situation, that manner makes me rather apprehensive in regard to the future. But I do hope that the Government comes forward categorically to say that at least in regard to the commitments made in Parliament, those commitments would never be disregarded.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we should conclude the debate today.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : We will be guided by your opinion and we will agree to conclude the debate today.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent a considerable time on this. The DMK has got 20 minutes left. Other parties have spoken but the Congress Party has some time left.

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai):** We have not spoken at all.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Minister needs at least half an hour for reply. If the Congress Party agree to forego its time, I will call one or two more members from the opposition and then the minister will reply at 5.30.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** What about the half-hour discussion?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That will be taken up at 6 and concluded at 6.30.

I am just suggesting this for the sake of convenience. We have been discussing this for 12 hours.

**MR. RAMAMURTI:** He may conclude in 10 minutes.

**SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:** In that case, I will forego this opportunity provided you give me a little more than our scheduled time on the other Bill which is coming up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right. The same subject is coming up in the shape of a Bill. Hon. members will have another chance.

**SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur):** Sir, during the past 70 or 80 years, a number of committees and commissions were appointed to suggest means of improving the educational system. After independence, there was a commission under the chairmanship of our ex-President, Dr Radhakrishnan to study university education. After that, there was one commission under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to study the subject of secondary education. Now we have the report of the Education Commission headed by Prof. D. S. Kothari and of the Committee of the Members of Parliament on Education. Thus we had Commission after Commission on education; we received report after report on education. These reports were full of good ideas and suggestions. In spite of the expert suggestions,

nothing happened to change the educational system to make it suitable for Indian economic and social conditions. This is because there was no enthusiasm and effort on the part of the leaders, administrators and educationists to implement the suggestions. In this connection, I am sorry to say that even if we appoint hundreds of commissions, publish hundreds of reports and spend crores of public money to study the educational problem we shall not be able to achieve a suitable educational system unless we have enthusiasm and sustained effort to implement the good ideas.

Mr. Speaker, now let me draw your attention to some of the drawbacks of the Education Commission's Report. I submit for a careful consideration of the House that we are expanding the educational facilities, particularly at college and university level, without taking care to assess the impact of education on the economy and society. It is my firm belief that the resources are misallocated and as a consequence we are facing a crisis in education, namely, mass-scale educated unemployment, threat to law and order and potential threat to the peace of the society. This is not only uneconomical from the society's point of view but also misery from the individual's point of view.

Let me try to substantiate the hypothesis that the resources are misallocated. I shall do so from three different angles: (1) by analysing the costs and benefits of education at different levels, (2) by analysing the estimates of manpower required for the economy's further pattern of development, and (3) by comparing our educational achievement and effort with other countries.

We can estimate the costs and benefits of education from two different angles. First we can look at these costs and benefits from the point of view of the society and second from the point of view of the individuals. I am concerned with them from the society's point of view. From the point of view of the society, the expenditure data provided in the official publication are under-estimates. They do not include the costs of all the resources that are

[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

employed in the educational sectors in a year. If we include all the resources—namely, books, stationery, travel etc., rent and depreciations of the physical assets like building, equipment etc., and the income foregone by the mature students—the costs of education may be more than doubled. The measurement of social benefits of education is still crude and, of course, it should be used with care. The excess of earnings of educated persons over the earnings of uneducated persons are treated as the benefits of education. By comparing the costs and resultant benefits, namely the excess of earnings, we can calculate the rates of returns to investment in education. One of such studies in India indicates that the rates of return to education are not quite profitable when compared with rates of return to physical capital. The rates of return to investment in different levels of education are as follows: primary education 17 per cent, middle school education 12 per cent, high school education 10 per cent, bachelor degree education 7 per cent and engineering education 10 per cent. The estimates of rate of return to physical capital worked out varies from 11 per cent to 19 per cent. Except elementary education, the rates of return to education are lower than those to physical capital. Economic rationality suggests that we should attach more importance to physical capital formation, and within the educational sector to primary education.

17 Hrs.

The Report of the Commission rightly suggests that education after elementary stage should be linked with manpower needs of the future economic development. The pattern of education should be determined primarily by the manpower requirements of the economy. In this qualitative sense it is a success and let me congratulate the Members of the Commission, for this. But how far has the Commission succeeded in implementing the recommendations? I am afraid that it has failed miserably here. The method it adopted to work out the future manpower needs is extremely crude and the assumptions

are quite unrealistic. The starting point of the project work is 1961 Census analysis of labour force and National Sample Survey Reports. Implicitly it assumes that in 1961 the educated labour force is fully employed and that their education and training are optionally used for the social and economic development of the nation. This is far from the reality. We see around us that M.A.s and M.Sc.s are employed as lower division clerks and assistants, for which education upto matriculation or intermediate is enough. Many of the engineers are doing the routine work which can easily be done by diploma-holders. There is under-employment to a great extent. I said that M.A.s are employed as lower division clerks. What is it due to? Is it because we are producing graduates in excess of the demands? Is it because the quality of graduate and post-graduate education has gone down that the education imparted to them is just enough to make them lower division clerks? I would prefer to attribute this present sorry and wasteful state of affairs to over supply and lack of demand. Even doctors and engineers are reported to be in live register of the employment exchanges. Doctors and engineers are trained for particular professions. The fact that we are producing more educated persons of all types than what the economy could absorb.

One can argue that people demand more of higher education and in a democracy the government should provide the facilities to fulfil the people's demand. I do not deny that the people's demand should not be denied. But I should like to emphasise that those who want to have more education should pay for it. At the same time, we should see that the poor and intelligent students should not be denied chance of higher education on account of financial difficulties.

More attention should be given to expand and improve the education at elementary stage. The Constitution directs that free and compulsory education should be provided to all children up to the age of 14. The aim should have been achieved within ten

years after the Constitution came into force. But I am sorry to say that even 20 years after independence we are far behind the objective. This, I think, is mainly due to the neglect of elementary education and too much emphasis on higher education.

The Parliamentary Committee Report states that "India has a special responsibility for the promotion of Sanskrit". It has not given any reason why Sanskrit study should be promoted. Probably, they might have assumed that Sanskrit is a source language for understanding India's ancient culture and civilization. If this is the reason, Tamil has more powerful claims for special study because Tamil is an equally, if not more, ancient language. In addition to that, Tamil is a living language whereas Sanskrit is a dead language. Tamil is a source language for understanding ancient and present culture and civilization. So, the Central Government should give special attention for promoting Tamil.

According to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee :

"However, it is desirable that a pupil should, before he completes his school education, acquire some knowledge of three languages—regional language/mother tongue, Hindi, and English or any other language."

According to the statement, the student from Hindi region will learn only two languages—one mother tongue, that is, Hindi and the other English—but in the case of the non-Hindi students, they will have to learn three languages. This is discrimination against the non-Hindi students. When there is such discrimination, how can we expect national integration? On the other hand, it will lead to national disintegration.

There is one State in our country which is law abiding and peace loving. It is the State of Tamil Nad. It cannot be denied. But in 1965 the entire State was boiling with emotion. There was violence also. It was condemned by all,

But all of us were able to sympathise with the anti-Hindi agitation of 1965.

It is not as if we are against Hindi as a language. But I am proud to say that we are against Hindi being made the sole official language. My Party, the DMK, reflected the views of the people, when it decided to stage a black flag demonstration when Nehru visited Madras in 1960. Everyone of the DMK is an admirer of Nehru for his scholarship and democratic outlook. It was because of that, we, the DMK, decided to wave the black flag in front of him, so that he would know the feelings of the people of Tamil Nad over the language issue. When it did not produce the desired effect, the DMK Party organised anti-Hindi Conference at Kodambakkam, Madras and decided on waving black flag demonstration in front of President of the Union.

Realising how strong the people of Tamil Nad felt over the language issue, the late Prime Minister Nehru gave an assurance that Hindi will not be the sole official language and English will also continue to be the official language until the non-Hindi people desired a change. But, unfortunately, the next Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri did not care to carry out the assurance of Pandit Nehru. Unfortunately, January 26, 1965 was declared as the day on which Hindi was to have become the sole official language. The DMK and the student community of non-Hindi States warned the Centre of its negligence in carrying out the assurance.

The students of Tamil Nad formed an Action Council and began demonstrating to the distant Delhi that they shall not be satisfied until the assurances were given in the form of a constitutional amendment. The DMK also announced that it would mourn the day when Hindi would be made the sole official language. The leaders were all arrested. The peace-loving and law-abiding people were prepared to sacrifice. Many committed self-immolation. Delhi sensed the danger and sent Shrimati Indira Gandhi to Madras. She



[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

went to Madras and came back to Delhi and said that the language policy needs re-thinking.

Sir, I conclude my speech with a quotation from the speech of our proud Chief Minister, Shri C. N. Annadurai, on the floor of the Assembly on the 29th of the last month. He stressed three aspects of the language issue and said :—

"In a multi-lingual country like India it was not possible to make any one language the link language for the whole nation. Secondly, it would be unjust and unfair to non-Hindi speaking people to elevate Hindi to the status of the sole link language. Thirdly, they were already having a common language, English, which did not exclusively belong to any one section of the people and was eminently suited to become a link language."

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to ask Mr. Amiyath Bose whether he would like to speak for five or ten minutes now on this Motion or on the other Bill which is coming up tomorrow. On both the occasions, he may not get a chance. The other Bill is coming up tomorrow. I would suggest that it will be useful for him to take a chance tomorrow because that is a more purposeful and a regular Bill. Therefore, I would suggest to him that it will be in the interest of his own convenience and usefulness to take a chance tomorrow when the other Bill is coming up.

SHRI AMIYATH BOSE (Arambagh) : I am entirely in your hands, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He can take his chance tomorrow.

SHRI AMIYATH BOSE : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Education Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I am grateful to the hon. members who have participated in the present discussion on the Reports of the Education Commis-

sion and of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education. I can assure all of them that the Government will earnestly examine their support as well as their criticisms of the recommendations of the Reports. This will be of immense use for us in arriving at a final decision. One of the major recommendations of the Commission is :

"The Government of India should issue a statement on the national policy on education which should provide guidance to the State Governments and local authorities in preparing and implementing educational plans in their areas."

The State Governments were all in favour of this recommendation and the Government of India decided to give the widest possible opportunity to all concerned to express their views and opinions and after examining them critically, to issue a comprehensive statement on the national policy on education.

Ever since the submission of the Report of the Education Commission to the Government, in June 1966, its recommendations have raised a sustained, nation-wide debate on all important problems of educational reconstruction. The Report has been discussed in the Press, public platforms, universities and teachers' organisations. It was discussed with the State Governments in a Conference of State Education Ministers in April last. The Committee of Members of Parliament representing all important political parties in the country discussed it and submitted its Report thereon in July, 1967. The Central Advisory Board of Education discussed it in August; the Vice-Chancellors discussed it in September, the Rajya Sabha discussed it in its last session and we have just concluded the discussion in the Lok Sabha.

It is true that some of these discussions have been heated and controversial, but I welcome the churning of ideas to which it has led. It will enable us, the Government, to start a fresh and vigorous programme of educational reconstruction, more closely oriented to

the realities of the situation and the needs and aspiration of the people.

I must deal with two specific issues that have been raised in this context. The first is the point raised by Mr. Masani and Mr. Anthony that the Report of the Commission should not have been referred to a Committee of Members of Parliament. I am afraid, I cannot share this view. In a modern developing society, indeed in any society, developed or developing, the proper conduct and organisation of education is impossible today without political decisions of one kind or another on fundamental educational issues. If I referred the report of the Commission to the Committee of M.Ps., Sir, it is because I believe in democracy and because I wanted the full support of Parliament in implementing the recommendations of the Commission. In any case, if this is the advice they had in view, they should have tendered it at the time when this Committee was being set up. After having sent their representatives to work on the Committee, Sir, it is grossly unfair to raise the issue at this late stage. Sir, I wonder if they would have adopted the same attitude if the report had been more to their liking.

Sir, regarding the second point raised by Mr. Masani and Mr. Viswanathan who objected to the present discussions in Parliament and to the issuing of a statement on National Policy on Education on the ground that Education is a State subject, I humbly beg to differ from them on this point also. The Constitution vests certain important responsibilities such as Central Universities, Institutions of national importance, co-ordination and maintenance of standards of higher education in the Central Government. It must also perform the essential federal functions of clearing house, co-ordination, provision of stimulating but non-co-ercive leadership and financial assistance. Education is thus a working-partnership between the Centre and the States. This is the reason why we entertain questions, resolutions and discussions on educational matters in the Parliament. This is the reason

why this House has been consistently devoting a great deal of its time to educational matters. Sir, in fact, the one justification for the sustained interest of this House in education is that education is a national concern. This will be more so when we begin to use it effectively for the purposes of national development. I have, therefore, no regrets for bringing the report of the Education Commission before Parliament, nor do I offer any apology for our decision to issue a Statement on the National Policy on Education. Such statement would guide the State Governments, local authorities and by educating public opinion on right lines, Sir, I believe, will assist in the effective implementation of educational plans. It can, to my mind, also form the basis of a Central aid for education and, Sir, as I have said earlier, the State Governments who have always to be kept in the very centre of picture, enthusiastically welcomed it the mere.

Sir, I will not take the the time of the House in discussing basic issues in education or the main recommendations of the Education Commission. As I have said earlier, there has been general agreement, as mentioned by Prof. Mukerjee and Prof. Madhok, on most of these problems and it is probably for this reason that the House has preferred not to discuss them. I shall, therefore, deal in some detail with the language problem which has figured as prominently in our debate.

Sir, it is so unfortunate that this problem has become a hump in our educational progress. But the only way to get over it, to my mind, is to put this controversy behind us, by taking clear and unequivocal decisions and by implementing them in a firm and sustained manner.

A Bill to amend the Official Languages Act has already been introduced in this House and will become law some time. I am sure the apprehensions of some of our friends that Hindi is sought to be imposed on them would thus be put at rest. This will also enable the

[DR. TRIGUNA SEN]

country to consider the proposal of adopting the regional languages as media of education at the University stage on merits. Let me state it categorically that we support the proposal purely on merits and that no one has any intention to use it to impose Hindi by back-door or for any other ulterior purpose.

My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani raised an issue that Parliament had no right to interfere with or legislate in regard to the medium of instruction in universities. I humbly beg to differ from him. In the famous Gujarat University case to which he had referred, this issue was discussed in detail, and the Supreme Court held that Parliament and Parliament alone had the authority to legislate on the subject of the medium of education. It said :

"It is true that medium of instruction is not an item in the legislative list. It falls within item No. 11 of the State List as a necessary incident of the power to legislate on education. It also falls within items Nos. 63 to 66 of the Central List. In so far as it is a necessary incident of the powers under item No. 66 of the Central List, it must be deemed to be included in that item and therefore excluded from item No. 11 of the State List. If there be Union legislation in respect of co-ordination and determination of standards, that would have paramountly over State law by virtue of the first part of article 256 (1). Even if that power be not exercised by the Union Parliament, the relevant legislative entries being in an exclusive list, a State law trenching upon the Union field would still be invalid."

The second point raised by Shri M. R. Masani was that Parliament should not discuss the problem of medium of education because it fell strictly within the autonomy of the universities. I am myself a great believer in university autonomy and will yield to none in my support to that principle. But I cannot share the absolutist view of uni-

versity autonomy which is implied in Shri M. R. Masani's observations. The universities can no longer live in an ivory tower of isolation. They have to provide leadership in social, economic, political and cultural spheres and the more they try to do so, the more would they be required to interpret their autonomy in the larger context of their obligation and responsibilities to the nation.

The Education Commission has observed :

The universities have to share their decisions with lay agencies or authorities outside the system just as they have to share them with one another or with organisations within the university system itself. It is particularly in such problem that issues of university autonomy have to be handled with great skill and imagination and it becomes necessary to develop attitudes and conventions which will do justice to university autonomy as well as to the valid claims of society.

I submit that language is a very important issue whose implications go far beyond education and the decisions on this problem will have to be the decisions of the nation as a whole of which university system only forms a part. In other words, universities will have to respect and rise to the aspirations of the people, about their languages just as the nation will have to respect the experience and wisdom of universities in organising teaching and research. In the recommendations of the Education Commission, this delicate balance between the imperatives of a national policy and the fundamentals of university autonomy has been fully maintained.

I now come to a discussion of the merits of the proposal. I have clarified my stand on this subject on several occasions in the past. Moreover, I find that the proposal has received overwhelming support from all sections of the house. Even Shri Masani does not object to the adoption of regional languages as media of instruction, his main

point being that the issue should be decided by universities and not by Government. Shri Anthony also does not object to the proposal, his only major point being that English should also continue as associate medium of education. I therefore do not think it necessary to renease the view of Government in any great detail once again. I shall make only a few general observations.

The proposal to adopt regional languages as media of education is based on irrefutable grounds. I am fully convinced that this is a change in the right direction and has to be welcomed. There are well-known academically irrefutable grounds for the adoption of regional languages as the media of education. It has also the support of all great national leaders like Tagore, Gandhiji and Rajaji. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting from Rajaji's address, perhaps for the benefit of my hon. friends of the Swatantra Party. Addressing the Convocation of Osmania University, Rajaji said :

"Osmania University is unique in all India in that the imparting of the highest scientific education as well as the teaching of the humanities is done here through an Indian language, the rich joint product of Muslim and Hindu contact. It is unique because every other University throughout India uses the English language and from what one can see, has no intention of using any other medium within a measureable distance of time . . . I am one of those whose confirmed opinion is that the student's mother tongue is the best and most fruitful medium of instruction . . ."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : On a point of clarification. I want to know from the hon. Minister if this is the opinion of Rajaji now? He is raisquoting.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

L92LSS/67—11

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Delivering the Convocation Address of Calcutta University on 3 October 1947, Rajaji gave expression to similar views. He said :

"I now come to the question of the medium of instruction. Friends, we have been told that the die was cast in favour of Bengali 27 years ago. This decision, though taken 27 years ago, has not yet fully been acted upon and English still continues to be the medium of instruction in the University. The English language sits on our thoughts even as this academic robe sits upon me. This robe may be beautiful and may sometimes protect one against the weather, but it is on the whole an inconvenience. Just so, the English language may be beautiful, but it sits heavily on our thoughts and does not let them grow or move about freely".

In his own home State, delivering the Convocation Address of Madras University on 24 August 1948, Rajaji said: among other things—I would quote this for the benefit of my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I did not like to interrupt the hon. Minister . . . Is he yielding?

MR. SPEAKER : If he is yielding, will he yield also to Shri Lobo Prabhu?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : "As for language, it is no good trying to impose a medium of instruction on young people which is not their mother tongue. In the past, parents preferred their children to undergo the disadvantages of the English medium because, against the drawbacks of a foreign medium, the advantages in life of superficially anglicised culture were great. They deliberately allowed their children to learn language through subjects, rather than subjects through language, because facility in the use of English language

[DR. TRIGUNA SEN]

The Minister of Education, Maulana Azad said in Parliament, and I quote :

helped one very largely and covered many defects. These advantages must now soon disappear, and the drawbacks in using the foreign medium will be more and more obvious as we go on. Nothing is gained by depriving young boys and girls of the advantage of the mother tongue or some language near to it."

"We have accepted the recommendations of the University Commission (the Radhakrishnan Commission) that higher education be imparted through the instrumentality of the regional language as the medium of instruction for some subjects or for all subjects.

I hope these quotations from Rajaji have not unduly embarrassed my Swatantra friends.

"We would like the medium of instruction to be the regional language in course of time.

Pandit Jawaharlal Lal Nehru in a note to the AICC in 1940, said :

"Eventually regional languages would become media of university education."

"The policy governing State education should be that education is to be given in the language of the student. In each linguistic area, education from the primary to the university stage will be given in the language of the province . . .

Dr. K. L. Shrimali, the Minister of Education, said in Rajya Sabha in April, 1960 :

"The medium of instruction for university education will be the language of the linguistic area."

"As for as the medium of instruction is concerned, it has been the policy of the Government, which I would only like to reiterate, that the regional languages should be the media of instruction. There can be no two opinions about this matter."

A committee was appointed, as mentioned by Prof. Mukerjee, on the medium of instruction at the university stage in 1948. The Members of the Committee included Dr. Tara Chand, Sir C. R. Reddy, Shri M. Ruthnaswamy, Dr. D. S. Kothari, Acharya Narendra Deo, Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. Zakir Hussain and others. After discussion, it was resolved by the Committee—I quote :

Lastly, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Minister of State said in the Lok Sabha in December, 1964, when Mr. Frank Anthony was present :

"(1) English as the medium of instruction at the university stage should be replaced during the next five years by Indian languages.

"I have been accused of having changed Government policy. Whatever policy I have been enunciating has been the policy of Government and continued to be the policy of Government.

"(2) Universities should within this period adopt the language of the State or Province or Region as the medium of instruction and examination. After the period of five years (from 1948) English will cease to be the medium of instruction and examination."

"Let me enunciate what is the policy about the medium of instruction. The Government has agreed that ultimately the medium of instruction in the universities will be the regional languages. That must be the logical evolution of our policy. Once we introduce the mother tongue in the secondary schools, it must follow that the best system of education should be to impart to them education in universities in their own mother tongue."

*on Education (Ms.)*

And I do not recollect Mr. Frank-Anthony having protested against it.

Sir, Shri Frank Anthony referred to the report of the Emotional Integration Committee and in doing so, the correct picture was not presented. He is a very able member of the Bar, but I am afraid the Bar is unfortunately full of dust and it is the custom to throw dust on the jurors; and they tried to do the same thing in this House. He did not give a correct picture of its view-point. May I with your permission quote it fully? It said :

"The importance of having Indian languages as media of instruction from the lowest to the highest stage of education is a matter of profound importance for national integration. There is urgent need to remove the gulf that has existed between the masses of the people and the intellectual elite. For centuries, Indian intellectuals had to work in some common language, first Sanskrit, then Persian and recently, English. The gulf between them and the masses of the people has, therefore, persisted. Only the adoption of regional languages as media of instruction right up to the university level will help to remove the gulf. . . . We are not unaware of the practical difficulties involved in the switch-over to regional languages at the university level. Safeguards have to be devised to prevent the lowering of standards. The change-over must be preceded by preparation of text-books and arrangements for translation from English and wherever possible, other modern world languages. In order to maintain inter-university and inter-State communication, special attention must be paid to the teaching of the link languages English and Hindi—when the change-over to regional languages is accomplished. We

would, however, like to point out that, in the name of safeguards, the switch-over should not be delayed indefinitely. It is unfortunate that even after fifteen years of Independence, the country has not progressed for in this direction. The time is overdue for breaking down the barriers that have existed for long between the intellectuals and the masses."

I would also like to point out and emphasize that the change-over to the regional languages as media of education has already started. As of today, 36 universities in the country allow a regional language as a medium of examination. In nearly 15 universities, the proportion of students opting for regional languages as the media for this level is 90 percent or more. In 17 universities, the regional languages can be used as media of education at the post-graduate stage also. The process of change-over is being quickened by several factors such as the keenness of the State Governments to effect it as early as possible, the adoption of regional languages for administrative purposes in the States, and the virtual breakdown of English as a medium of education in many places. This process, you will understand, is irreversible.

The only unfortunate part of this process is that this change is being brought about in an *ad-hoc* and casual manner. There is no plan behind it; no sizeable attempts to produce the necessary literature; no programme to strengthen simultaneously the teaching of English to enable the student to have direct access to the growing knowledge in the world; no interest in orienting and re-equipping the teachers for the new responsibilities and so on.

The question before us is not whether we shall have the regional languages as the media or not. That question has already been settled. The only choice before us, to my mind, is, shall we drift into the change-over under the pressure of unacademic forces, without a plan, without adequate preparation and with-

[DR. TRIGUNA SEN]

out the essential safeguards? Or, shall we take the trouble of carefully planning the change. The choice, of course, is obvious. We must bring about a planned change with a view to raising the standards of our education. This is precisely what the Government is trying to do.

Of the various criticisms of this proposal, I shall try to reply to only one which I consider significant. It has been often said that the adoption of regional languages as media of education at the university stage will disintegrate the country. I stated in the Central Advisory Board of Education that if this policy were to pose even the slightest threat to the unity of the country, I shall be the first one to oppose it. Regional language or no regional language, the unity of a nation is of paramount importance. But I cannot share these fears of some of my colleagues. Before independence many were the gloomy prophets who said that this country will never be able to hold together once it becomes free. But we have held together. When the country was reorganised on a linguistic basis, again we heard similar forebodings. In fact, prophecies of doom have not died down completely as yet. But the manner in which the entire country stood up as one man against the Chinese aggression in 1962 and again in the conflict with Pakistan in 1965, has clearly given the lie to such fears. I have no doubt whatsoever that our unity is strong enough to survive the change-over to regional languages as media at the university stage. In fact, I am convinced that our unity will be stronger for this change.

Still the big gulf between 90 per cent of the masses and the 2 or 2.5 per cent of the English-oriented intellectuals exists. The regional language, I am sure, will immediately bridge the gulf and unity in the real sense of the term will pervade in our national life. I realise the need for a common language or languages for communication between different parts of the country. I also feel seriously concerned about the

fissiparous tendencies that are coming to the surface in our country at present. But with all humility, I submit it is an over-simplification of the problem to believe that a single medium of education at the university stage is the answer to all these evils.

AN HON MEMBER : It is one of the answers.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : A common language of communication does help national unity I believe, but it is not necessarily a guarantee against disunity and dissensions. A language can be used for quarrels also. If it is a powerful language like English, it leads to powerful quarrels. My own approach to the problem is to emphasise the content of education rather than its medium for purposes of national unity. I fully share the view of my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, who said that the major objective of the educational system should be to promote national consciousness and a sense of national responsibility. If this were to be done and if we elders can set a good example to the younger generation by our own behaviour, the unity and progress of this country will be far stronger and greater even in the midst of multiple media of education at the university stage. On the other hand, if we fail to see these essential points and adopt appropriate measures, we shall be deemed to disintegration in spite of the continuance of English as the sole medium of education at the university stage.

I have been designated as a great reformer as also a disruptor of national unity, as an idealist educator and also as the destroyer of good education, as a bold enunciator of a new educational policy and also as an innocent abroad who has been taken for a ride by the politicians. Sir, may I humbly submit that I seek no credit for the praise and I am equally undisturbed by the adverse comments? All my life, Sir, I have tried humbly to follow two principles. The first is that my decisions should be guided by my loyalty to my country, to education which is a powerful instrument for its development and to the students and the younger generations

whom I love. The second is that I should practise what I am convinced about or I believe. In this matter also the same two principles have guided me.

I believe the adoption of regional languages as media of education at the university stage is a programme which will help this country greatly in expediting its development, and as one entrusted with the responsibility of guiding educational policies I shall try to implement this decision.

Another issue which has received some attention and on which differences have arisen is that of neighbourhood schools—mentioned by Shri Masani and others. Here also there is agreement on the objective that the social segregation which now takes place in our educational system is to be avoided and that common school system of public education which will promote social cohesion and national integration has to be brought as early as possible. I fully support this objective. I believe that the social revolution we need can be brought about most quickly through a programme of this type. In fact, I call it the cornerstone of an educational system intended to promote socialism. But differences however arise with regard to the manner in which the objective is to be attained. My hon. friend of the Swatantra Party, in particular, opposed the idea of compulsion put forward by the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education and he would prefer to reach the objective by improving standards of common schools and a large-scale programme of scholarships. What I would emphasise in this context is a unanimous agreement on the objective. After giving necessary goodwill and the democratic spirit of give and take, I am quite sure some satisfactory method for reaching this objective can be devised, and it can be ensured that the transition to the new system is so planned that in the process of change-over existing good schools are not only conserved but multiplied. A variety of approaches have been suggested. I take note of them and I can assure the hon. Members

that we will do whatever is possible keeping these safeguards in view.

Sir, I thank once again the hon. Members of this House who have given me the benefit of their views by participating in the present debate. Unfortunately, most of our time was taken by language problems although there was a little discussion about problems like economic and social status of teachers, student unrest, improvement of textbooks and a few other things. I wish it had been possible for the House to consider these other important recommendations. However, I assure this House that the suggestions made by hon. Members will receive careful consideration while forming the statement. I thank the hon. Members once again for their co-operation.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two separate motions. Each motion has got one amendment. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here but I will have to put his amendment to the vote of the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I want to seek one clarification. The hon. Minister has been quoting from various statements. May I enquire from him whether it would not have been more expedient to rely on his own deductive processes instead of on statements torn from their context? With reference to Rajaji, I would like to ask the Minister one simple question. May I know whether in honesty he will say that Rajaji holds that regional languages should be enforced in the universities? He has, I hope, been reading what Rajaji has said. If not, I shall be very glad to furnish him with a copy. The second thing I would like to ask.

MR. SPEAKER : Not so many.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have a right to get a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No right. He wanted to ask a question and I permitted him.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Is the hon. Minister aware that Rajaji has changed his view just because of the fact that



[SHRI LOBO PRABHU]

the very university to which he was referring to, Osmania University, had failed in its experiment and given up teaching in Urdu medium? Another point of clarification is, he has been very easily assuming that Shri Masani has agreed with him about the introduction of regional languages in the universities. I wish he would see the script. The point he made was, and I want the Minister to answer it, that there should be no term fixed. The third question is, if the Minister is willing to accept the independence and integrity of the universities, will he affirm in this House that the universities will take the decision and not the Government. I want a reply to all these questions.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now take up the amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, this is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered all the questions.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He has not answered all the questions. Sir, you must respect the rights of the opposition parties.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will only repeat what he has already said.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have asked three specific questions and I hope and expect that he will answer them. Let him say "Yes" or "No". Sir, I would like you to have some consideration for the views of the opposition.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered those questions.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He has not answered. These are specific questions.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, it is left to the Minister. He feels that he has clarified all those points.

Now, I will take up the amendment of Shri Yashpal Singh. Though he is not present here, I have still to put it to the vote of the House, because it has been moved. So, I now put the

amendment of Shri Yashpal Singh to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Education Commission 1964-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th August, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up the second motion. There is an amendment moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu. I will put that amendment to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education (1967) —National Policy on Education, laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1967."

*The motion was adopted.*

17-55 hrs.

#### \*MAHAJAN COMMISSION REPORT

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House would take up the half-an-hour discussion but before beginning it may I point out the procedure? Every day I am getting into some difficulty because a number of Members want to put a question or make a speech. The Rules are very clear. Those who would like to put a question should give notice before 11 O'clock and if there are more than five Members who have given such notice and who want to participate in the discussion, lots will be drawn and the five names selected; otherwise the half-an-hour debate would become a one-hour or two-hour debate.

\*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

A number of Members have sent chits now. There are already five names with me which have been sent to me by the office. If I allow all of them who have sent chits here, it will not be a half-an-hour debate but it will be a one-hour or two-hour debate. Therefore I would say, "Please do not put the Chair in an embarrassing position." Everyone of the hon. Members should get the privilege but we should also follow the Rules instead of embarrassing the Speaker after coming here.

Some friends are also leaving chits in my office room. When I am not there they leave these chits and go away and it is difficult for me to make a note of all these. With due respect to all the hon. Members, may I request all the Members to follow the Rules in future, if not today at least from tomorrow, so that the Chair is not put in a very very difficult position.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Sir, I gave it long ago.

MR. SPEAKER : But I cannot help it in the lots some names do not get in.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : He is interested in the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : But how can I help it? Those interested alone will give their names but when there are 20 or 25 names, all of them are put in the ballot and some of them may not get through the ballot. It is not in my hands to ignore somebody and put in somebody else's name. I know, Shri Imam came to me even yesterday and I have noted it. I requested him to give his name to the office and he has given it to the office.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : You are very sympathetic today.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, it is a pity that a subject which should have been allotted a full day is to be discussed within half an hour. You have been good enough to explain your difficulties. This is a matter

which was awaited with bated breath by the whole country, this report of the Mahajan Commission, and we had thought that since the matter concerned not one State but three States and in a larger context the whole country the House would be provided an adequate opportunity by the Government taking the initiative in providing this opportunity. Unfortunately, the Government has tried to suppress a discussion of this subject in this House by refusing to place the report on the Table of the House and it is because of the refusal and the strange, inexplicable attitude of the Government of India that we had to take resort to this hardly satisfactory method of raising an important issue through a half-an-hour discussion.

I would here like to draw your attention to what a condition we are reduced to. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra when confronted by his Legislature told them that it is for Parliament to discuss and decide the issue, but his colleague and political mentor, the Home Minister of India, refused even to give us an opportunity by withholding the report. I must say, it is very significant. May be, the Government thought that perhaps it was better to avoid a discussion in the open so that there could be some counsel and we could reach an agreed solution. But I do not find any evidence of any effort being initiated by the Government to bring the leaders of the Opposition together so that an agreed solution could be found.

A dispute like the one which we have in mind is an unfortunate one. It should never have arisen. Why did it arise? I do not think there is anything wrong with the people of the three States concerned. They are as good as any nation can boast citizens to have. That is true of the people of Kerala, of Mysore and of Maharashtra. This kind of dispute arose because of lack of courageous, imaginative leadership. One often gets an impression, though it may sound a little harsh, that the Government of India has often shown a tendency which drives one to draw the inference that it may have some kind

[SHRI NATH PAI]

of interest in having disputes like that pending, so that it can arbitrate and sit in judgement if the disputes are prolonged. It sounds hard but the way this unhappy dispute between Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra has been kept pending so long drives one to draw this conclusion. There is circumstantial evidence which corroborates this suspicion. The choice of the commission and the absence of the terms of reference is corroborative evidence that the Government is perhaps interested in prolonging the issue rather than finding an immediate solution in solving this issue.

Why do I say it? I have all the respect one should show to an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. And whatever my disappointment, as is the disappointment for all of us, with the findings of the Commission, this will not detract from showing the respect due to the ex-Chief Justice of India.

18 Hrs.

Having said that, I must say that the choice was eminently wrong. The Commission was required to delimit the boundaries between the linguistic States of India. Now, the hon. gentleman who was chosen for this job was known to be opposed to the very conception, Mr. Speaker, of linguistic redistribution. Is it fair to the issue? Is it fair to the people concerned? Is it fair to the individual chosen? Is it not corroborative of the evidence that the Government perhaps did not want a solution?

Secondly, the total absence of any terms of reference to the Commission saw to it that the Commission would not be able to do its job. The Government of India, after all the tribulations, trials and sufferings of the people in the affected areas in all three States, very unwillingly agreed to appoint a Commission. The Government of India could have done this long back, but it took more than all these years since 1956 to persuade it to do what is the simplest course of action, *i.e.*, to resolve

speedily the disputes which vitiate relations between States.

Mr. Speaker, we are passing through a very critical stage of the nation and the Government of India owes it to the people of this country that nothing that vitiates relations between the people of India is allowed to remain pending. These are pestering wounds which need to be healed expeditiously. What is the Government of India doing? We are seeing dangerous tendencies in the country, we are hearing an alarming kind of murmurings in the country, and I do not think that the Government of India is seriously concerned. I think, this generation of Indians can do one thing, if not anything else, and that is, to preserve the unity of this country. Anything that endangers that unity, anything that comes in the way of strengthening that unity, anything that jeopardises that unity, needs to be attend to immediately and it is in this broader perspective that I want to make my submission and I hope that the others also will bring, while talking about this subject, this wider national interest, whatever may be our own feelings on account of our happening, accidentally, to be born in this State or that State. Let it be remembered by all of us that the unity is being put on a test and we should not, however deeply we may be feeling, do anything which may put a further strain on the delicate fabric of the unity of this country.

I would, therefore, like to ask the Government of India this: Was it fair to the Commission, knowing the background of the unhappy, unfortunate dispute, not to give it any kind of terms of reference and leave it to the Commission to decide all such problems knowing how complicated and delicate the issue was? Mr. Speaker, you are a very dependable witness about the harm such a dispute can do to the relations between the people. You also know, Sir, how the issue can be resolved. You are also a witness—and it is known to many—to how such a dispute was resolved; there was the unhappy dispute between Tamilnad and Andhra Pradesh. Luckily for us, and good for the coun-

try, the issue was eventually resolved by a simple thing; there was no magic wand; the remedy was, the principle adumbrated, was linguistic homogeneity, village contiguity and relative majority. This is something which appeals to logic, this is something which is fair, this is something which has eradicated the problem, this is something which brought these two quarrelling States together and the bitterness which was left behind was eradicated.

Now the Mahajan Commission was not given any terms of reference. These two facts, *i.e.*, the absence of any terms of reference and the choice of the Commission, sustained a suspicion that the Government of India was not seriously interested in resolving issues which divide the people of India. Having said this, may I now make my submission?

I am sorry, it is a still-born report and nobody should try to revive it by claiming that it has been written by the ex-Chief Justice of India. In the first place, this was not an award. The terms of reference make it very clear that it is a recommendation. I am not speaking here for this or for that; I am going to make a plea and all should endorse it—when they hear dispassionately what I have to say, I think, they will be prepared to endorse. Let us try to end these disputes which divide one State from another.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : That was tried many times.

SHRI NATH PAI : If this is the spirit, let us calmly and coolly proceed with the argument.

I want to make this submission, Sir. In the first place, let us remember that this is not an award.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who says?

SHRI NATH PAI : I say it and the Commission says. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not an award.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Virtually it is an award.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, I will read out from the Commission's finding. The Commission says, the Government of India resolution appointing the Commission says that the Commission shall make its recommendations, not give an award. Then the Commission in its report again says : 'My recommendations on the matters entrusted to me'. The Commission says 'These are my recommendations'. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw Mr. Lobo Prabhu's attention to this thing that the Supreme Court in a matter which was raised and which was agitated before the Court on this issue, has said that 'The Commission is to inquire and make a report and embody therein its recommendation. The Commission is not entitled to make an award'.

Mr. Speaker, I would like now to come to the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai, this is only an half-an-hour debate.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, the right of the man who gives the notice...

MR. SPEAKER : It is only 10 minutes.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I have just begun.

MR. SPEAKER : You must conclude now.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, the right of the hon. Member who initiates the debate is to adumbrate the issue and since I am giving you the proper perspective, I need your collaboration and help in this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Yes.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, I would like, in the first place, to point out that it was a still-born report. Not because I am dissatisfied with it. That can be a subjective statement. Why is it so? Because, (a) it is only a

[SHRI NATH PAI]

recommendation, (b) The Commission, I am sorry to say, Sir, has ignored all principles of natural justice, has ignored all the facts, has ignored all the experts, has ignored all the evidence given by experts saying—I quote the Commission—“What do these experts count for?” It is an extraordinary thing. But the Commission at one page of its report says that it has not found out any formula. I am going to make a plea that the discovery of a formula is not so difficult as if it is like discovery of the United States by Columbus. It is a simple thing; provided we are determined, we can find out a solution.

Mr. Speaker, in the first place, I was asked by friends like Mr. Lobo Prabhu : how can you disregard the findings of the Commission. The Commission by its inconsistency and refusal to adhere to any consistent principle has destroyed the report itself. One does not have to read it. I will tell you. Now I would like to read to you just only one thing. Why do I reject it? Not because it is against Maharashtra. That is not the material factor. How and when can a Commission's report be accepted? Only when a Commission will act as a Commission, when a Commission will show consistency, when a Commission will show relentless adherence to some principles. Now I would like to read only one thing. I was not going into the merits of the case to-day because mine will be a general debate.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you should conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, you will have to bear with me a little. The Commission says that 62% majority...

AN HON. MEMBER : How can be quote the report, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Anybody can quote if he has a copy of the report and if it has been already laid on the Table of the House. Even secret CBI reports have been laid on the Table by Members.

SHRI NATH PAI : I just want to make a small point in this connection. Mr. Speaker, I was saying that it is really without any consistency, lack of principle, disregard for facts, the Commission—I would like the hon. House to make its own mind—says that 62% is a slight and unstable majority. I accept it. (*Interruptions*). Another point is : the same Commission says that 41% is an overwhelming majority. 63% is slight but 41% is a convincing majority! Sir, the Commission then points out the responsibility of this House. What is the responsibility? It will ultimately be for the Parliament to decide whether it will re-demarcate the borders between the States. The Commission says that it is unable to resolve it. I will quote what it says. “The ultimate decision of making adjustment between the two States rests with the Parliament and it is not bound to decide this matter in accordance with the agreements of the States if it finds that it is not in the well-being of the population concerned.” You seem to have been rather very much in a hurry to proceed with the debate, but I would like to make a plea here that we have for the last twelve years seen that dispute. A report can be shelved, but the dispute is not shelved; the dispute remains with us and the dispute cannot be put under the carpet; the dispute has got to be resolved. We cannot allow such disputes to go on vitiating and embittering the relations between the people.

I would make a concrete proposal. I find that the Opposition parties can agree on principles, the principles which are well known and which were first adumbrated, as you would recall, Mr. Speaker, by Mahatma Gandhi in 1922, namely village, contiguity, relative majority and language as the basis.

I do not know why this report has not been placed on the Table. I do not know why Government did not provide the House with a sufficient opportunity so that the House may, irrespective of parties and States, dispassionately try to find a solution to this problem. Even now, my plea to Government and to the Prime Minister is this.

[SHRI NATH PAI]

I have already written to the Prime Minister and I have pleaded with her personally and I have the impression that she is agreeable. Will Government as a whole, therefore, make up their mind in trying to acknowledge that this is a festering wound which needs to be healed and that this dispute should not be allowed to continue like this, and that it is too risky a game to play with the lives and sentiments of our people and in the light of that, will the Prime Minister take the initiative or will the Government as a whole take the initiative in calling a round table conference of the party leaders of the national parties so that we can sit together and evolve certain agreeable principles and formulate a basis on which we can proceed? If Government are honest in preserving the unity of our country and in seeing that the wishes of our people will ultimately prevail and thus we can continue our basic heritage of unity, then let them make an effort at calling such a conference. I feel convinced that the Opposition will submit to Government unanimous agreeable formula and it will be up to Government to take that initiative. They should not go on pointing to Mysore and Maharashtra. The whole responsibility of Government is now very clear. If the Central Government feel that fissiparous tendencies have got to be checked then it is time that they showed courage. I, therefore, hope that the Government of India will no longer sit pretty on this issue but courageously come forth and accept my suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : I find that even now Members are sending me chits. This is only a half-an-hour discussion. But it looks as if it would become a two-hour discussion. I am not able to understand how we can conduct the proceedings, if Members go on sending chits even now. For instance, Shri Tulsidas Jadhav has sent a chit just now and some others also are going on sending chits to me. After all there is some rule in regard to this matter. I should not be put in a very embarrassing position every time when I am sit-

ting in the Chair. I shall call only those whose names have been sent to me by the office after drawing lots. Let not hon. Members misunderstand me. I cannot help it. If they go on sending chits it is of no use. It is not proper because we do not have much time I think we have to follow some rules in this regard and there are some rules in this regard and we should follow those rules.

Now, Shri George Fernanades. He should only put a question and not make a speech.

श्री जार्ज फरेनन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तो जो आप ने कहा ठीक है लेकिन परिस्थिति को रख कर ही मैं अपना सवाल पूछने की इजाजत चाहूंगा। 1966 के मई महीने में जब बम्बई में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का अधिवेशन हो रहा था उस वक्त इस प्रश्न को एक नया मोड़ देने का काम हुआ था। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की ओर से एक आश्वासन उस वक्त देने में आया था कि एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया जायगा और जनमत को आधार रख कर उस कमिशन का फैसला दिया जायगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त मैसूर सूबे में मराठी आशिक लोगों में से 7 लोग इस प्रश्न को लेकर वहां चुन कर गये हैं कि हमें महाराष्ट्र का ही हिस्सा कर के रहना है, मैसूर विधान सभा में नहीं रहना है तो यह जनमत है। इसलिए मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन उस वक्त कुछ लोगों को दिया था और अगर दिया हो तो जब कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई तो उन के सामने यह प्रश्न क्यों नहीं रखने में आया? चूंकि आज यह रपट थी, तीन सूबों के बीच का यह झगड़ा है, केरल, मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र, उन में से दो सूबे के लोगों को बिलकुल ही नामंजूर है तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या रुख अपनाने जा रही है?

चूंकि प्रश्न तो फिर भी हमारे सामने रहेगा इसलिए उस को हल करने के लिए सरकार क्या मार्ग स्वीकार करेगी?

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) :** Government will decide nothing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why does Shri Krishnamoorthi want to get involved in this? He could yield to a Member from Mysore.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) :** When both parties interested are fighting, there won't be an end at all.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** I did not speak for a State; I spoke for the nation.

**MR. SPEAKER :** They too will speak only for the nation—I am sure of it.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI :** When the Commission was appointed, the Mysore people had some misgivings about it. But on the understanding, on the promise that the report of the Commission would be accepted and implemented, they accepted it. The Commission has given a categorical award. Whether it is in favour of Maharashtra or Mysore, it is not fair to go into the merits. My suggestion to Government is this : There is a report, an award by the Commission. Before any decision is taken, keeping the status quo, will Government entrust the Election Commission with conducting an opinion poll in the disputed areas as has been done in the case of Goa, to ascertain their preference for joining Maharashtra or Mysore? This is the only way to solve this dispute.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) :** I want to ask the Home Minister whether on the question of demarcation of boundaries, the main principles which have been accepted were language, contiguity and village as the unit. If so, why is it that as far as Kasergode and the areas claimed by Maharashtra are concerned, these principles have not been observed by the Commission in its report?

When the question of reorganisation of provinces on a linguistic basis was taken up by this House, I as a Member moved an amendment to the effect that

where there are disputes of this character, a boundary commission should be appointed to go into the question with these principles as the guideline so that those disputes may be solved and reduced. Unfortunately, it was rejected.

As far as Kasergode is concerned, the Commission has said that 58 per cent of the people are Malayalam-speaking, but that the Malayalam they speak is entirely from the Malayalam spoken in Trivandrum. When this is the recommendation, that the Malayalam in one part of Kerala is different from that in another, what is the difficulty in Government telling the Commission.....

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peera-made) :** Shri Mahajan does not know Malayalam.

**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** What is the difficulty in Government telling the Commission: 'we mean no disrespect to you. But you have abandoned all the principles of linguistic basis'?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** How is Delhi interested in this?

**MR. SPEAKER :** What am I to do? Lots have been taken and these names have come.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी पार्टी का इस मामले में नेशनलिस्ट एप्रोच है। बेलगांव महाराष्ट्र में रहे या मैसूर में रहे जब तक वह भारत में है हमारी पार्टी को उस बात से कोई चिंता नहीं है। लेकिन इसके टर्म्स आफ रैफ़ेस के अन्दर जो महाजन कमिशन के बनाये थे उस में आप ने कोई गार्डिंग लाइंस नहीं दी कि कौन सी यूनिट आया गांव की यूनिट बनेगी या तहसील की बनेगी या थाने की बनेगी अभी कुछ नहीं बताया गया कि आया जो फंसला होगा रपट जो दी जायगी वह भाषा के आधार पर दी जाएगी या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्वीनियंस के हिसाब से दी जाएगी या कुछ सोशल एकोनामिक

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

प्राबलम के ऊपर दी जाएगी ? नतीजा यह हुआ कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने उसे रिजैक्ट कर दिया और कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज एजीटेशन भी कर रही हैं। इसी तरह से और भी दूसरे झगड़े हैं, जैसे पानी के हैं या बिजली के हैं या बाउंडरीज के हैं। कई जगह तो आपने कमिशन बनाये उनकी रिपोर्ट को माना नहीं। जैसे हरियाणा और पंजाब का बनाया लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट को आपने माना नहीं। यह जो कंट्री का डिस्ट्रिक्टेशन हो रहा है, चारों तरफ एजीटेशन हो रहे हैं, इन को ले कर मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी इन झगड़ों के बारे में फाइनलेटी होगी या नहीं और अगर होगी तो किस आधार पर होगी ? क्या आप निर्णय करेंगे कि सारे जितने झगड़े हैं ये पंच फैसले के आधार पर तय कर दिये जायें ताकि आगे एजीटेशन का स्कोप न रहे ? इन सब चीजों को खत्म करने के लिए आप क्या रास्ता सुझाते हैं ?

SHRI J. MOHAMAD IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mysore never wanted this dispute to be reopened, and they were against the appointment of any commission. It was on the insistence and the persistence and some of the subversive activities of my Maharashtra friends that this commission was appointed, and when the commission was appointed, they healed it, they welcomed it, they never said anything against it, not did they say anything about the terms of reference, because the only terms of reference in this case was to resolve the dispute between the two States.

Further, it is an award, firstly because there was an understanding and an agreement between the Chief Minister of Mysore and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, that whatever may be the recommendation, it must be accepted by both the States. If I am correct, the Home Minister also has categorically assured us at that time that in order to put an end to this dispute, whatever recommendation is made by the commis-

sion will be accepted by the Government.

I think this report has created some stir and consternation in the mind of my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai who seems to have lost all sense of natural justice and equity, because he has gone on to accuse Justice Mahajan, who is neither connected with Maharashtra nor Mysore, he lives 2,000 miles away from Mysore.

SHRI NATH PAI : And 10,000 miles from reality.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : He has lost all sense of natural justice and equity and he accuses Justice Mahajan because he wants to get out the tangle into which he himself has got.

What is an award ? Just as the recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission, appointed by the President of India, were accepted, it is the bounden duty of this Government that this Commission's report must be treated as an award, and that award must be accepted.

I regret very much that the Government has delayed so much. In fact, so many speculations have been raised. Though I have got every confidence in the justice of the Home Minister, I agree with Mr. Nath Pai that he ought not to have allowed such a long time to elapse. He should have taken such an important matter into consideration at once.

Though Mysore also stands to lose, it does not gain all its points, still in the interests of the country, in the interests of the unity of the country, it is much better that all such border disputes are put an end to, and unless we are disciplined and unless we accept the Commission's report, there will be trouble.

Is it because the report is not to their liking—first of all, they expected it would be to their liking—that they want to run away ?

MR. SPEAKER : Question



**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :** So, this hesitation or indecision in such matters is always fatal to the interests of the country. So, may I know whether the Chief Minister of both the States did not come to an agreement and an understanding that they would accept implicitly the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister.

**श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) :** मैं नियमों के अनुसार काम करता हूँ। मैंने सब से पहले नोटिस दिया था। किसी का नहीं आया था, मेरा आया था। मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने की आप इजाजत दें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं नियम पढ़ कर आप को बताता हूँ।

**श्री देवराव पाटिल :** मेरा नोटिस पहले आया था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं रूल पढ़ रहा हूँ।

**श्री तुलसीदास आषव (बारामती) :** महाराष्ट्र के एक आदमी को तो प्रश्न पूछने आप दें।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. I will tell the hon. Members what the rules are. Suppose 20 Members give notice in the office, they put lots and then, out of these 20, they pick up five names. This is what the office has done. Suppose, there are 120 names in the office what happens? (*Interruption*). I am not interested one way or the other. Please hear me.

**SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV :** One Member from Maharashtra may be allowed. One Member from Mysore has already asked a question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I cannot help it. If I make one exception, how can I refuse the opportunity to another? It is just a half-hour debate. I have stated it already. I request the Minister to reply.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** *rose*—

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down. I will adjourn the House if hon. Members continue to rise and speak. If you do not want to hear the hon. Minister, I will have to adjourn the House.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** One question only.

**MR. SPEAKER :** How can I allow one question to one Member and not allow the same to others? I want to know the hon. Member's mind. How can I give to one and not to the others?

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :** *rose*—

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have called the Home Minister. (*Interruption*) If you do not want to hear, I will adjourn the House.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Kindly adjourn the House and let it be taken up tomorrow.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No. It should be finished today.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that this dispute between the States was rather a long-standing dispute. (*Interruption*) And, therefore, naturally, only with a view to finding a solution to this problem that the Commission was appointed, as an aid to Government to come to a final decision. It would be wrong to say that there is no intention of the Government of India to settle this dispute. The idea is to find a solution.

As we all know, these border disputes are apt to create emotions anger, and feelings, and therefore, I entirely agree with Shri Nath Pai that we have to take a national attitude in this matter. It is only a national attitude that can help us to find out a solution to this problem. Even in this case, I want to make an appeal to all concerned that under no circumstances can we depart from our national attitude to find a solution to this problem, whatever happens, because the people of Mysore, the people of Kerala and the people of Maharashtra are ultimately the people of India. Whatever happens. (*Interruption*) we

[SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN]

must not say or do anything that will weaken the bonds of unity between these people. That is the final criterion which we must accept.

The point was raised as to why this report was not laid on the Table of the House. We were keen to have this whole question first of all examined properly. It is no use rushing into things. We are thinking, not in the formal sense as Shri Nath Pai has said, —about calling a Round Table Conference—but the Government proposes to call the leaders of political parties in Parliament and try to find out if we can evolve some sort of national consensus also in this matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : When the decision of the Commission has been given—when the award has been given—why should there be a second thought to it? Is it because he is coming from Maharashtra? (Interruption)

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Simoga) : Where was the common sense before

appointing the Commission? (Interruption)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Parliament will have to take a decision in this matter. Parliament alone is the master of this problem. Government will certainly consider this question on merits and decide this matter. Ultimately these questions will have to be very carefully considered from the national point of view. After that, Government will apply its mind and certainly Government will have to come to certain conclusions. But Parliament ultimately is the master of the decision. Therefore, I would make an appeal to hon. members not to allow their emotions to be roused, but try to look at the problem objectively. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.31 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 7, 1967/Agrahayana 16, 1889 (Saka).*