

Fourth Series, No.57

Friday, May 9, 1969
Vaisakha 19, 1891(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 9, 1969/Vaiśakha 19, 1891
(Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

A. R. C.'s Recommendations on Personnel Administration

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*1591. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report on personnel administration ; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Commission and the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library. The report was received by Government on 18th April 1969 and is under examination.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : When a suggestion was made to reduce the retirement age from 58 to 55 years, the Government came forward with a plea that it could not afford to lose experienced persons. While another suggestion was made to give incentive to the deserving departmental candidates by way of promotions without being overlooked by direct recruits, the Government came forward with a different plea that it could not afford to lose the young men

with upto date academic knowledge. I would like to know from the Government in which way they want to encourage. Will the Government, by way of perpetuating the bureaucratic rule, continue to adopt a policy which will help them in retaining the aged persons and also encourage in recruiting their own kith and kin without even a regular competitive examination, as was done in CPWD. This is the reason why Government have failed in the public sector.

In view of the fact that large scale direct recruitments based on purely academic knowledge with utter disregard for personal human qualities had adversely affected the quality and cadre management in all services, will the Ministry of Home Affairs issue urgently a general directive to restrict direct recruitment to the minimum thus ensuring quality which, the ARC feels, has degenerated ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As I have said in my main reply, the report about this matter has been received from the Administrative Reforms Commission only about three weeks back and it is under examination. I hope, the ARC has covered the aspect which the hon. Member has in mind. We will surely examine all these matters.

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : I would like to know the time by which the Government will implement the personnel policies recommended by the A.R.C. without any modification.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This kind of an assurance cannot be given.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I know whether he has gone through the recommendations made in the report ? One of the recommendations there is that the Government should set up an all-party Parliamentary Committee to see to the expeditious implementation of the recommenda-

tions. Has the Minister given thought to it and will he do so ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This recommendation has been received by the Government, and it is being processed. No decision has so far been taken on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In one of their recent reports, the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended to Government that the government employees should not have the right to strike.

Sir, I expected a better report from the Administrative Reforms Commission but I am sorry that they did not do so. The Administrative Reforms Commission has not given a hearing even to the leaders of the Central Government Employees and without giving a hearing they have made a sweeping recommendation that violent demonstration etc. should not be allowed. I would only thank Mr. Kamath who has given a dissenting note to that. I would like to know whether the Government will implement the recommendations or consider those recommendations finally without consulting the Employees' organizations or they will have the viewpoints of the employees' organizations before accepting that recommendation. My submission is that they have to be rejected *in toto*.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : While the Government processes the report or considers the report they will certainly have all the points of view before them. After their deep consideration only the recommendation would either be accepted or rejected, but it is not possible at this stage to indicate which recommendation will be accepted or will not be accepted.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Only on a matter of clarification. Mr. Banerjee said that the Commission has not heard any Government servants' organization. I may bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that the Commission heard and took evidence at least from a dozen associations of Government employees including the members of the Joint Consultative Council.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I represent one of the biggest organizations. (*Interruption*.) Kindly hear me for a minute. When I was told by Mr. Kamath that this problem was to be discussed in the Adminis-

trative Reforms Commission, I asked my friend, Shri Peter Alvares, Joint Secretary of the Joint Council of Action to submit a memorandum which he did. We were expecting that some of the leaders would be given a patient hearing before the report was submitted. I have no grouse against Mr. Hanumanthaiya. I wish him Chairmanship of another Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not yet over. How can it be another Commission ?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : In view of the fact that undue delay is there in processing the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission and especially after having been processed by the Cabinet, they are to be implemented as early as possible. But for the last three years it seems that about 10-11 reports have come and only 3-4 reports have been processed and whether the suggestion that a Cabinet Sub-Committee should be formed in order to go through these reports and in order to make up their mind how it is to be implemented or what are the methods of implementation of such ARC reports and whether such a Sub-Committee is to be formed by the Government or not, I would like to know. Further in view of the fact that when these things are implemented, it has to be vigilantly supervised and also watched and whether that suggestion of nominating a Parliamentary Committee consisting of all the Party leaders will be acceptable to the Government or not. Further the report is not supplied to the Parliament Members. It is priced and it is not directly supplied. Because of the necessity that such reports are to be studied by all the members, will the Minister consider supplying such copies freely to the Members ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have been regularly keeping the reports of the Commission received by us in the library of the Parliament so that the hon. Members can have the occasion of going through them and offering their valuable suggestions to the Government.

As far as the question of processing is concerned, I have already indicated in reply to an earlier question that specific recommendations have been made by the ARC regarding the way they want their reports should be processed. I said that their recom-

mendations are under consideration, but no decision has so far been taken on that.

महानगरों में परिवहन का विकास

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- * 1592. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री वृजभूषण लाल :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महानगरों में परिवहन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल के अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन में तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में महानगरों में परिवहन के विकास के बारे में उसके ज्ञापन में क्या क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement received from the Planning Commission giving the main recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Study Team on Metropolitan Transport with the decisions taken thereon as well as the schemes recommended in its memorandum on transport development programmes for Metropolitan Cities in the Fourth Five Year Plan is placed on Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1059/69].

श्री रणजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में यातायात की जितनी मुश्किलें हैं, सब को मालूम हैं। आप भी देखते होंगे कि शाम को 5 बजे और सुबह साढ़े नौ बजे चार-चार सौ गज लम्बी चार-चार पाँच-पाँच लाइनें लग जाती हैं। 1967 के इलैक्शन के बाद दिल्ली की पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट ने, पियुपुल्ज गवर्नमेंट ने इस सिलसिले में कुछ कदम उठाये और उससे काफी राहत लोगों को मिल गई थी। यातायात की इन राहतों को देने का बहुत कुछ अधिकार डी०

टी० यू० के चेयरमैन को होता है लेकिन इधर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चेयरमैन को बदल दिया है, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जिस प्रकार की राहत हम देना चाहते थे, वह सब खत्म हो गया। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्य प्रांतों की भांति दिल्ली में भी डी० टी० यू० को यहाँ की पौपुलर इलैक्ट्रेड गवर्नमेंट को देने को तैयार हैं या नहीं, ? जिससे कि यातायात की कुछ राहतें लोगों को मिल सकें ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब गर्मी से तो और भी बुरी हालत होगी, कहीं कहीं पर तो शोध भी नहीं है, एक-एक फ्लाँग लम्बी ब्यू लगती हैं - इनको राहत देने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, यह सारी स्टडी इसी लिये की गई थी कि दिल्ली और तीन जो दूसरे बड़े शहर हैं—बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास—इन के यातायात के साधनों के बारे में सोचा जा सके और भ्राने वाले 10-20 सालों में जो हालत होगी, उन के बारे में भी अभी से विचार किया जा सके। उसी के मुताबिक दिल्ली की सरकार को भी कहा गया और उन्होंने कुछ कदम उठाये भी हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट का सवाल है, वह क्या करती है - पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट लोगों के लिये बनती है और लोगों की भलाई के जो भी काम हैं, वे उन को करने चाहिये।

जहाँ तक डी० टी० यू० का सवाल है — डी० टी० यू० के लिये पिछले साल 1 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपये के करीब का कर्जा बजट में रखा गया था, 60 लाख रुपये उनको दिये गये। इस साल भी 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया रखा गया है। अगर वे अपने घर को ठीक करेंगे, अपने साधनों को ठीक करेंगे तो हम कर्जा देने के लिये हर वक्त तैयार हैं। डी० टी० यू० का घाटा दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है - अब यह उन का काम है जो डी० टी० यू० को चलाते हैं कि वे इस में इम्प्रूवमेंट करें।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बम्बई और कलकत्ता जैसी मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज में यातायात बुलीकेटेड, ट्रिप्लीकेटेड है, लोकल ट्रन्ज भी चलती हैं, जबकि दिल्ली में केवल एक ही साधन है। सरकार ने यहां पर रिग रेलवे की योजना बनाई थी, मालगाड़ी चालू भी हुई है, ग्रण्डर प्राउण्ड रेलवे की योजना भी थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब योजनाओं का क्या हुआ या अन्य योजनाओं की भांति खटाई में पड़ गई हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को कब तक कर्मान्वित किया जायगा ?

दूसरे इस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर सरकार कब तक फैसला करेगी, कब तक उस का अध्ययन पूरा हो जायगा। आप काम चाहे थोड़ा कीजिये, लेकिन लोक सभा में उत्तर तेजी से दीजिये, ताकि कुछ सुनाई पड़े।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दिल्ली में किस किस का ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम हो— इस बारे में इण्डियन रोड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट स्टडी कर रहा है—यहाँ पर मास-ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम हो या रिग रेलवे हो या ग्रण्डर प्राउण्ड रेलवे हो—यह देखना होगा कि किस किस का साधन दिल्ली के यातायात के मसले को हल कर सकता है। जून तक यह स्टडी खत्म हो जायगी, उस के बाद हम देखेंगे कि आने वाले 10-15-20 सालों के लिये दिल्ली में यातायात के मसले को हल करने के लिये किस किस का सिस्टम होना चाहिये.....

श्री रणजीत सिंह : साल भर के लिये क्या करेंगे, आगे के लिये तो हम देखेंगे ही ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : मैं उसकी बाबत भी अभी अज्ञ करता हूँ। जहाँ तक दिल्ली की सकुलर रेलवे का ताल्लुक है वह बढ़ रही है। इस साल भी रेलवे के बजट में 1 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। धीरे धीरे इस को बढ़ाते जायेंगे।

श्री बृज भूषण खाल : स्टडी टीम ने जो अपनी इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दी है और जो मैमोरेण्डम

पेश किया है उसमें कहा गया है दिल्ली डबलप-मेंट अथारिटी ने ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिये जो स्कीम तैयार की है, उस का इम्पलीमेंटेशन शीघ्र से शीघ्र कर देना चाहिये। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—इस इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?—दूसरे बच्चों को ट्रेफिक की एजुकेशन स्कूल स्टेज पर दी जाय, ट्रेफिक के रूलज एण्ड रेगुलेशन उन को बताये जाय ताकि जो एक्सिडेन्स दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वे कम हो सकें—इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? तीसरे—ट्रेफिक ट्रेनिंग के लिये पाक्स बनाये जाय जहाँ लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाय—इसके बारे में आप क्या कार्रवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इन तीनों के बारे में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कहा गया है कि वे इन को शीघ्र लागू करें।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि 1 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपये की जो राशि दिल्ली नगर निगम को देने के लिये रखी गई थी उसमें से 60 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं, अगर वे अपने घाटे को कम करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उन को और ज्यादा राशि दी जा सकती है। वास्तव में केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से उन पर यह दबाव डाला जाता है कि वे अपनी ग्रामवनी बढ़ाने के लिये किराये बढ़ायें, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि जहाँ पर यूटिलिटी सर्विसिज के नाते बसेज चलाई जाती हैं या रेल चलाई जाती हैं, वहाँ पर नो-प्रोफिट-नो-लास के बेसिज पर चलाना पड़ता है। इस लिये उन पर दबाव डालने के बजाय उनकी सहायता की जानी चाहिए थी। उन की स्थिति आजकल काफी सुधर गई है और यदि 1 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये की रकम उन को मिल जाय तो काम और भी ज्यादा ठीक तरह से चल सकेगा। प्रायः मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज में जो भी यातायात के साधन चलते हैं, वे कहीं पर भी नफे पर नहीं चलते हैं और यह केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी

होती है कि उनको जितनी राशि चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध करे। प्राज वहां की हालत काफी अच्छी है इसलिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी पैसा उनको देने के लिये आपने स्वीकार किया था, वह उनको दे दें।

दूसरा छोटा सा सवाल यह है—बम्बई भी एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है, जितनी मात्रा में बम्बई की ओर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है, उतनी मात्रा में ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। वहां पर रेल की लोकल सर्विस भी चलती है, लेकिन वहां किसी भी फैंसिलिटी की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है—ऐसी असंतोष की भावना मुझे वहां पर दिखाई दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस की ओर ध्यान दिया जायगा ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक डी० टी० यू० का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था, हम उन को मदद देना चाहते थे। पिछले साल के बजट में जो राशि रखी गई थी उसमें से 60 लाख रुपया उन को दिया गया। मैं आपकी यह बात मानता हूँ कि उन को बगैर नफे और घाटे के चलना चाहिये लेकिन 1965-66 में उन को 83 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ, पिछले साल 1 करोड़ 82 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ और इस साल 1969-70 में अगर इसी ढंग से चलता रहा तो यह घाटा 2 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर जायगा—यह घाटा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो रुपया उनको दिया जाना है, उसकी बाबत उन से कहा गया था कि वह अपनी कुछ चीजों को मीटिंगेज करें। हमें यह भी देखना होता है कि जो रुपया हमें उन को देना है, वह वापस भी आ सके।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Delhi is a very low density area. There should be some scientific understanding of the economics of the transport system. The economist is sitting next to him, the distinguished gentleman, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. Delhi is having low density. Between the low density and the economics of transport I would like him to explain,

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You are a professor. You can explain better.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Having regard to the standard of fares for trams, buses and trains prevalent in our country, have the economics of underground transportation been calculated with a view to seeing that such underground transportation is economical ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : Regarding the report of the study group, in a city where the population is more than 5 million, the surface transport cannot take the total load and it has to decide whether they want underground or overground mono rail or underground rail and all that. And for that intensive study is being done in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please allow me to give in brief, the factual position regarding transportation system in Calcutta. After partition the population of Calcutta has doubled and it is going to be doubled again by 1976. This city deals with 81 crores of transit passengers annually and two lakhs of suburban passengers daily and over 35 lakhs of internal pedestrians daily. Yet, most of the feeder streets of this city are as narrow as 25 ft. The number of registered goods vehicles increased by 52 per cent between 1956 and 1964; the number of passenger vehicles increased by 46 per cent and street accidents increased by 20 per cent between 1962 and 1965, that is from 15,000 to nearly 18,000. The average capacity of a tram is 80, but it carries nearly 200. This city, this great city, controls the biggest complexes of industries, trade, business and also the defence structure and also 43 per cent of the export-import of our country. This dying city which has been described by many people as a city of crises is crying hoarse for Central help, but to no avail. I want to know from the Government, whether the problems of Greater Calcutta which is the greatest city of India will be considered by the Government as a special national problem and whether the funds, as have been demanded by the Government of West Bengal for the last several years, namely, Rs. 80 crores, will be advanced for the metropolitan development of Calcutta ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : Regarding the figures which the Honourable Professor has

given, some of them are given in the report also and some of them are correct also. All these things have been studied in depth by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation. All point such as how traffic originates, etc. have been studied in depth. We are having a study as to what type of transport system should be there in Calcutta to solve these problems. That is being done by the Railways and other authorities. Their conclusion will be of help to Calcutta. A second bridge on the river Hooghly has also been given. That is one of the major problems of Calcutta and a loan has been advanced for that purpose.

DR. RANEN SEN : The position of the city of Calcutta is the worst among all the metropolitan cities in India, thanks to fortysix years of Congress control over the Calcutta Corporation and twentytwo years of Congress rule in West Bengal. As Shri Guha said, the problems of Calcutta should be tackled by the Central Government and the State Government jointly. Here, in this statement I find that some proposals are made by the Transport Development Board or Transport Organisation or something like that. In regard to the development of Calcutta area, a programme has been suggested by that Transport Board and I find that Rs. 71,53,00,000,- will be needed. I want to know from the Government, firstly, whether these schemes have been accepted by the Planning Commission and the Government of India, and secondly, if they have accepted are the Government of India going to help the State Government by contributing this sum of Rs. 71,53,00,000,- for the immediate development of Calcutta as suggested by this Board ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):** The hon. Member was good enough to recall and to remind us of the long period of tenure of the Congress Government in West Bengal. I am glad that he did so, because it will be noticed from the answers laid on the Table of the House that most of the recommendations of the study team have been accepted, and they were accepted by the Congress Government of West Bengal. I hope my hon. friend will use his influence to see that the successor Government will follow suit.

DR. RANEN SEN : I seek your protection, Sir. He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I give protection ? The hon. Member has blamed the Congress and the hon. Minister is blaming the successor Government. How can I give protection to anyone ?

DR. RANEN SEN : My question was whether the Government of India had accepted this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is because of the sins committed by the Congress that Calcutta is in this position now. They should not look at the problem in this partisan way...

DR. RANEN SEN : Let him answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour should be used for eliciting information. If one party throws mud against the other, the other would naturally try to retaliate. Therefore, how can the speaker give protection to one party or the other ? I am here only to regulate the business. If hon. Members would avoid blaming the ruling party, then the ruling party would also avoid blaming the Opposition parties. The hon. Member's question was whether Rs. 71.5 crores has been recommended, and if so, whether Government has accepted the same or not.

DR. RANEN SEN : Whether the Central Government had accepted the same or not.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the question portion, after deleting the reference to the Congress etc. Rs. 71.5 crores had been recommended by the committee. The hon. Member wants to know whether the Central Government had accepted this and was going to held them. This question may be answered.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: These recommendations of the study team fall within the responsibility of the State Government and not the Central Government. I have here a note which gives me the figures...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Let him clarify the position about Delhi, because Delhi is the responsibility of the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question about Calcutta is being answered.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Development Planning Department of the West Bengal Government had drawn up schemes relating to traffic and transportation for the Fourth Plan, costing about Rs. 47 crores. They were considered by the study team in detail. However, due to the limited resources available, priorities were worked out, and with reference to road development, programmes costing Rs. 23 crores were drawn up.

DR. RANEN SEN : My question remains unanswered. Do I understand that they are going to pay this sum to the Government of West Bengal or not ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I am principally concerned with the city bus transport system operated by the State Governments in various cities. Regarding DTU, the hon. Minister has given some figures in regard to the rising losses. But Delhi is no exception. In each and every city and in each and every State without exception, these State transport undertakings are running at a loss, whereas each and every private operator is earning a profit. Now, it does not end with losses alone. There are two positive nuisance values, in the cities created by the State transport. One is that 90 per cent of the diesel buses are emitting very bad smoke, polluting the atmosphere and creating health hazards. Secondly, these buses are never cleaned properly early in the morning and they are cleaned and by the clothes of the passengers. In view of these conditions prevailing, may I know what action Government propose to take with regard to setting the operation of these State Transport undertakings right, and if they are not able to do it, may I know whether they will be prepared to denationalise the whole thing and hand over the system to the private operators ?

SHRI RANGA : And thereby save public money.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : The hon. Member is giving his opinion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is a fact and not an opinion. One hundred out of one hundred Members will approve of what I said.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : The hon. Member is giving his own opinion...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is a fact and not an opinion. So, how can he say that it is an opinion ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : DTU is only a small fraction of the whole transport system of Delhi. We are considering the whole transport system of Delhi not for today but for 25 years ahead. That was the review made by the study team.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has not answered my question.

केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा अधिकारियों के
विरुद्ध जांच
+

*1593. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

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

(क) संयुक्त सचिव स्तर के तथा उससे ऊंचे स्तर के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने गत तीन वर्षों में जांच की थी; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या शिकायतें थीं तथा उनके बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the three year period ending on 31st March 1969, inquiries were conducted by the C. B. I. in respect of 12 officers of this category.

The inquiries related to allegations of abuse of official position, undue pecuniary gain and possession of assets disproportionate

to known sources of income; besides cases of administrative lapses.

Some cases are still under inquiry or examination and therefore it will not be desirable to divulge the names and other details.

श्री शारदा नन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि जो 12 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच चल रही है और उनके नाम बताना अभी ठीक नहीं होगा, तो मैं जानना चाहना हूँ कि इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध जांच कराने की दिशा में उन का ध्यान कब हुआ और उसके कितने समय के बाद जांच प्रारम्भ की गई ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is difficult to indicate the time required for starting inquiry in each case. But as far as I can see about cases of individual officers, they were started within reasonable time, and some of them had been completed within reasonable time.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मेरा सवाल यह था कि इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कब सरकार को ज्ञान हुआ कि इनके विरुद्ध हम को जांच करानी है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He said they were started at different times and they took different times. He could not say about each case.

श्री शारदा नन्द : दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि जो जांच चल रही है, इसका कार्य जो है वह कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा क्या इस बारे में कुछ बता सकते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes, I can certainly give some more detailed information. The position about the 12 cases is as follows :

Inquiries completed and cases dropped after consulting the CVC	5
Inquiries completed but cases <i>sub judice</i>	1
Pending inquiry	2

Inquiry completed and suitable action recommended by CBI	1
Allegations not substantiated but CVC's opinion awaited	1
Advice of CVC awaited	2

SHRI P. G. SEN : Of the person whose cases are being examined by the CBI, what percentage of officers are addicted to drinking ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Allegations of drinking are not being inquired into by the CBI.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is common to all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन अफसरों के खिलाफ जांच हो रही है उसमें आप ने आरोप बताये कि किसी ने अपने पद का दुरुपयोग किया, किसी ने पैसा इकट्ठा किया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कभी इस बात का विचार करेंगे कि और भी इस प्रकार के अफसर हैं कि जिन के खिलाफ सरकार को लगातार सूचना मिलती रही है क्या उनके बारे में आप कोई जांच करेंगे कि उन्होंने कितना पैसा इकट्ठा किया है, पद का दुरुपयोग किया है ? क्या आपको ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं ? यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतें अब तक आप के पास आ चुकी हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He is asking a general question. If any specific allegations are made and a *prima facie* case made out, certainly investigations would be made.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is not a fact that there are serious allegations of corruption against the Adviser to the Governor of Assam for NEFA Affairs, corruption perpetrated in co-operation with the Assam Marketing Society and the CBI was engaged in inquiring, into this affairs ? Is it not also a fact that the CBI has taken an inordinately long time in inquiring; thereby helping the officer concerned to tamper with documents in evidence ? If this is true may I know why is it that Government have not considered it desirable to suspend the officer concerned against whom there are serious allegations of corruption pending inquiry ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has asked a question concerning allegations against an individual officers. I have no complaints against him with me ; neither have I any information about what he has asked. If he has got any information and if it is made available to me, I will certainly find out.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that I tabled a question on this about a month ago. The question has not yet come. But I know the papers are in his office lying in cold storage because he wants to protect that officer in Shillong.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No. No such Paper is lying in my office. He will accept my word for it.

SHRI MOHSIN : Is it a fact that there is unreasonable delay in these cases because these reports are being sent to the Central Vigilance Commission. Where the matters are already delayed, they have been inquired into by the CBI what is the need for sending them again to the CVC ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is exactly the purpose of the Central Vigilance Commission ; they have to be consulted in such matters of enquiry.

SHRI MOHSIN : Has it come to their notice that these matters are unduly delayed in the CVC ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Possibly there may be because of delay ; I cannot guarantee. But I am not sure if there was delay in this particular case.

श्री राम चरण : सी० बी० आई० को जो सूचना दी जाती है वह दो प्रकार की होती है, या तो आफिशियली डिपार्टमेंट इन्फार्म करता है या व्यक्तिगत आदमी कमप्लेन्ट करता है। व्यक्तिगत कमप्लेन्ट को साटं आउट करते हैं कि कौन सी जैनुइन है, तो चूँकि वर्तमान स्ट्रेंथ सी० बी० आई० की थोड़ी है इसलिए वह सब को कवर नहीं कर पा रहा है। वर्क बढ़ रहा है और साथ-साथ करप्शन भी बढ़ रहा है। तो क्या सी० बी० आई० को परमानेंट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन करके उसकी स्ट्रेंथ और बढ़ायेंगे

जिससे इनवेस्टीगेशन अच्छी तरह से हो सके। ऐसा प्राप विचार करेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह तो परमानेंट ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है अतः परमानेंट करने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता। काम उनका बढ़ता जा रहा है तो जैसे-जैसे काम बढ़ता जायगा वैसे-वैसे लोग भी बढ़ते जायेंगे।

Public Fund Utilised for Security and other Facilities to Central Ministers in Connection with Poll Campaigns

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*1594. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Opposition parties of India have lodged a protest with the Government of India that large amounts from public funds are being spent on providing security and other facilities to the Central Ministers, including the Prime Minister, during the Poll campaign in the country ;

(b) if so, the amounts which have been spent on the security and other facilities of such Ministers and the Prime Minister during the last two years ; and

(c) the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There have been some allegations of this nature.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1060/69.*] Information from the States of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is awaited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना रुपया बायदा देने में खर्च हुआ ? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और जगजीवन राम जी ने लाखों जगह यह बायदा किया कि किसान का गन्ना 10 रु० क्विन्टल से कम नहीं खरीदा जायेगा और पूरी कीमत मिलेगी। जब कि आज साढ़े सात रु० क्विन्टल के हिसाब से मिल मालिक गन्ना खरीद रहे हैं और काश्तकार के

ऊपर खुले ग्राम कूल्हाड़ा चल रहा है। तो यह वायदा करने में कितना रु० खर्च हुआ था ? और आज यह वायदा सरकार की तरफ से तोड़ा जा रहा है इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस प्रश्न का तो मूल प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, कोई मतलब नहीं है।

जहां तक वायदों का सवाल है मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति चुनाव के दौरों के वक्त किसी तरह के कोई वायदे करता है। और जो माननीय सदस्य बात कह रहे हैं मैं नहीं समझता कि उसमें कोई तथ्य है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत जैसे देश, जिस में अभी तक 11 फीसदी ऐन्क्वेशन है। इस लोगों में मंत्री लोग और प्रधान मंत्री इतनी शान शौकत के साथ जाते हैं, पीम्प एण्ड शो के साथ जाते हैं जिस पर लाखों रु० खर्च होता है, क्या इसका इलेक्शन के ऊपर असर नहीं पड़ता ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : दोनों बातें जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहीं गलत हैं। हमारी जनता भोली भाली नहीं इतनी जिसके ऊपर तड़क भड़क का असर पड़े। तड़क भड़क का तो उल्टा असर पड़ता है। जो तड़क भड़क से जाते हैं, घोड़े पर सवार होकर जाते हैं, उनको वोट कम मिलते हैं।

और जहां तक खर्च का सवाल है मैंने बताया कि इसके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार सुरक्षा का इंतजाम विभिन्न मंत्रियों के लिए करती है। और कोई तड़क-भड़क का इंतजाम या दूसरा इंतजाम नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री लोग अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जाते हैं तो अकेले ही जाते हैं लेकिन जब वोट माँगने जाते हैं तो भीड़ के साथ जाते हैं।

SHRI RANGA : We know that the Government have not accepted our demand that this Ministry should resign three or six months before the elections take place. Whether the State Governments incur the expenditure or the Union Government incurs the expenditure, it does not matter so far as the people are concerned, as my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh has said. Would they at least consider the advisability of avoiding visits to constituencies other than their own to canvass for their candidates and thus save the people from this expenditure, in view of the fact that the Prime Minister has already set a very good example in not going to the Nagercoil elections and in spite of it, enjoying a success there ? Why should they not at least follow that example ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is an obvious fact that the Ministers belong to certain political parties ; at least the top or senior Ministers are senior leaders of their own party. So, in the case of the mid-term poll or in the general elections, the senior leaders of the party will have to campaign for their own party, whether they are Ministers or not. For this reason, I do not think there is any possibility of Ministers not going to the various parts of the country apart from their own constituencies, for such purposes. But we do take due care to see that no Government expenditure is incurred and no influence of any kind which is at the command of the Ministers because of their position as Ministers is brought to bear upon the electorate. This is the care we take.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Government see to it that when Ministers go on election tour, excepting security arrangements that are made, no local official directly connected with the local affairs of the constituencies accompanies the Ministers giving promises of doing development work, etc ? I want to point out that in the recent Kashmir election, when the Chief Minister was going on election tour, the Chief Electoral Officer of the State was also accompanying him. So, while the appointment of Electoral Officers are made, they should not be executive officers but they should be recruited from the Secretariat or something like that. Will the Government see that none of the officers of this type accompanies the Ministers when they go on election tour ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : What the hon. Member points out might be desirable, and I do not think any Minister that goes stipulates to the State Government which officer should go with him. But if the State Government, in their discretion, ask any particular officer to accompany a Minister, we have no control over it. But as far as Ministers are concerned, and as far as I am aware of the situation, I do not think any Ministers ever asked the State Governments to send such and such officers with them for such purposes as election tour. But this discretion has to be exercised by the State Governments and I am sure they will keep the viewpoint that the hon. Member has expressed.

MR. SPEAKER : He specifically mentioned the Chief Electoral Officer.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not aware of that.

MR. SPEAKER : Please enquire.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यक्तव्य रखा गया है इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में उस में बताया है कि केवल हरयाना में 10 हजार कुछ रुपया खर्च हुआ। और पंजाब में 28 हजार कुछ रुपया खर्च हुआ। और प्रान्तों के बारे में कहा गया है कि खर्च हुआ ही नहीं या इन-फार्मेशन इकट्ठी की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में इस सेशन में कितने ही सवाल पूछे गये हैं और हर बार यही कहा जाता है कि इनफार्मेशन इकट्ठी की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी इतनी खत्म हो चुकी है कि इतनी सी जानकारी इकट्ठी नहीं कर पाते ?

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सैक्योरिटी के लिए आप प्रबन्ध कीजिये चाहे प्रधान मंत्री जायं या कोई भी जाय, पर अभी यशपाल सिंह जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया कि तड़क भड़क नहीं होती है, मैंने आंखों से देखा है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव में गई थीं उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उसके एक एक हफ्ता पहले और दस दस मील तक ए०आर०पी० के लोग और पुलिस के लोग सड़क के किनारे दोनों ओर खड़े कर दिये

और दोनों ओर डंडे लगा दिये गये, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या कोई दुश्मन की फौज जाने वाली होती है जो सुरक्षा के लिए इतना प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ? हाँ, वह जायं, उनके साथ दो चार सैक्योरिटी के आदमी हों, प्लेन क्लोडज़ में हों, दूसरे हों पर यह जो हजारों खड़े कर दिये जाते हैं, बड़ी दूर-दूर से हजारों आदमी इकट्ठा करके आये लाते हो, उनको टी० ए० देते हो, डेली एलाबंस देते हो, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं और लीडर्स हैं, आर वे पापुलर लीडर्स आर पापुलर एनीमीज ? इतनी सैक्योरिटी की आवश्यकता इन के लिए क्यों पड़ती है ? तो क्या आगे के लिये यह करेंगे कि दो चार आदमी सैक्योरिटी के लिए रहें, यह इतनी बड़ी फौज खड़ी न की जाय ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो दृष्टांत दिया है वह कोई तड़क भड़क के दृष्टांत नहीं हैं। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी कहीं भाषण देने के लिए जाती हैं और यदि वहाँ लाखों व्यक्तियों की भीड़ इकट्ठी होती है तो स्थानीय अधिकारियों का कर्तव्य है कि वहाँ पर इंतजाम ठीक तरह से करें जिससे कि कोई भागदौड़ न हो, किसी की जान का खतरा न हो, स्टैम्पीड न हो। यदि प्रधान मंत्री न भी जाएं और लाखों आदमियों की भीड़ किसी तरह भी, धार्मिक मेले के कारण से हो या और किसी कारण हो तो तब भी इस प्रकार इन्तजाम करने पड़ते हैं। यदि लाखों आदमी जाते हैं तो तीन चार आदमियों से काम नहीं चलता है। और प्रधान मंत्री जी या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में कोई इंतजाम नहीं करती है। यह तो वहाँ की जो स्थानीय राज्य सरकारें हैं उनका डिस्क्रिशन है। और यह नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी पिछले चुनावों में केवल ऐसी जगहों में गई हों जहाँ कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन था जो कि उनकी पार्टी है, बल्कि ऐसी जगह भी गई जहाँ कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन नहीं था। मैं यह पिछले जनरल एलेक्शन की बात कर रहा हूँ, मध्यावधि चुनाव जब हुए तब तो

वहां प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल था। पिछले जनरल एलेक्शन में भी कई जगह जाने का मौका उन को पड़ा है जहां कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन न हो, पर वहां पर भी यह इंतजाम किया..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री राम चरण : अकेले बुलन्दशहर में दस हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया। एक एक जिले के अन्दर एक एक दिन के लिए दस दस हजार रुपये खर्च हुए।(व्यवधान).....

श्री बलराज मधोक : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने कहा था कि कई दिन पहले वह जाते हैं और लाखों आदमी उनके लिये ही इकट्ठे नहीं होते हैं, हमारे लिए भी इकट्ठे होते हैं, हमारे लिये तो ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं होता।

MR. SPEAKER : This question has been answered two or three times on the floor of this House. They have their views and you have your views. I do not think during question time, you can make them agree or they will be able to convince you. At the cost of other questions, you are repeating the same. Shall I take up the next question ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पिछले मध्यावधि चुनाव के समय बिहार में हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री गई थीं और यहां पर बैठे हुए कई मिनिस्टर्स हमारे यहां गए। ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि केवल प्रधान मंत्री के दूर में जिसमें 80 चुनाव क्षेत्रों में वह गई, 7 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। और भी बहुत सारा रुपया खर्च हुआ सेक्योरिटी वर्गरह के सिलसिले में। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल खर्चा कितना हुआ था बिहार के अन्दर तमाम कांग्रेसी नेताओं के ऊपर जो यहाँ मंत्री भी हैं। और वह रुपया क्या प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी से बसूल किया गया या नहीं? अगर नहीं किया गया तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री विश्वाचरण शुक्ल : मूल वक्तव्य मैंने जो सभा पटल पर रखा है उसे माननीय सदस्य

ने पढ़ा होता तो उसमें मैंने साफ लिखा है कि इसके बारे में हमने सूचना राज्य सरकार से मंगाई है, जैसे ही प्रायेगी मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा और फिर माननीय सदस्य स्वयं देख सकेंगे।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में एक रिवाज हो गया है कि नेताओं के दर्शन करने के लिये दस-दस लाख आदमी इकट्ठे होते हैं। विदेशों में यह संभव नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटना में और उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ लाखों की तादाद में सड़कों के किनारे प्रधान मंत्री को देखने के लिए लोग खड़े हुए उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिये जो कि भीड़ इकट्ठी होती है और औरतें और बच्चे आते हैं उनके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पुलिस का इंतजाम क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल नेताओं की सेक्योरिटी के प्रबन्ध की बात नहीं है। जो मतदाता हैं, उनकी सेक्योरिटी के लिये भी जब वह इतनी तादाद में इकट्ठे हों तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये।

दूसरे, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कितने प्रदेश हैं जिनके चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने यह कहा है कि हमने आज से अपनी सेक्योरिटी त्याग दी है चाहे वह केरल के हों, चाहे वह बंगाल के हों, चाहे वह पहले के मध्य प्रदेश के हों, किसी ने आपको इस बात के लिये लिखा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री विश्वाचरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैंने पहले कहा हम लोग भ्रमर्य इस बात का इन्तजाम करते हैं कि न केवल जो नेतागण जाते हैं उन की सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम किया जाय बल्कि जो उन का भाषण सुनने के लिये जाते हैं उन की सुरक्षा का भी पूरा-पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाय।

उसके साथ-साथ जहाँ तक कि दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है यह बात ठीक है कि चाहे वह केन्द्र के नेता हों या विभिन्न प्रान्तों के नेतागण

हों जो दूसरी पार्टियों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, उनके लिये भी सेक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम उसी तरह से किया जाता है जैसे और नेताओं के लिये किया जाता है।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN : Government and the opposition parties do not see eye to eye on this issue because the Central Ministers are going for propaganda at the time of mid-term election or some other election. That is why the question is often raised about security arrangements which cost so much to the State Governments which are not ruled by the same party which rules at the Centre. The Central Government is not able to decide on removing the security arrangements. I do not think Central Ministers are now-a-days so popular as not to require such security arrangements. I have no objection to security arrangements being made when they go for official purposes. But when they go on party work or election work, will the Central Government come forward to bear the expenses of the security and other arrangements? Whatever may be the expenditure incurred by the State in making security arrangements, in the case of State Ministers let the State bear the whole thing and in the case of Central Ministers, when they go for any political purpose, let the Central Government bear the expenses. Will the Government consider this?

MR. SPEAKER : Whether the State bears it or the Centre bears it, it is public money.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This matter relates to the entry 'public order'. It is the concern of the State Government and it is at the discretion of the State Government to make the security arrangements. It is not as if it is requested by the Central Ministers that such and such arrangements should be made for them. They make these arrangements at their own discretion and if they make such arrangements they have to bear the expenses.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : देश में अब चुनाव हर पांच वर्ष के बाद तो नहीं होते हैं और काफी पैसा व्यय होता है जैसे अभी हाल में मध्याह्निक चुनाव हुए तो उन चुनावों में जो व्यय हुआ और उनमें जो फिजूलखर्ची हुई

तो उसमें आप कहां से कुछ पैसा बचा सकते हैं? यह विचार किया है अथवा करेंगे यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो भी इसमें विचार करना है वह तो राज्य सरकारों को करना है क्योंकि यह तो राज्य सरकारों को देखना है कि सुरक्षा पर कितना व्यय करना है या कितना व्यय नहीं करना है। यह उनके डिस्क्रिशन पर निर्भर करता है चाहे वह कम करें या ज्यादा करें।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने देखा कि अमरीका में राबर्ट कॅनेडी मारे गये, कॅनेडी मारे गये और उड़ीसा में गत वर्षों में क्या हुआ वह उड़ीसा के मेम्बर्स जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह जानते हैं It is the prime duty of the Government of India and the States to protect the Prime Minister.

यह इन्दिरा गांधी का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि सवाल है प्रधान मंत्री का तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ। Is it not your prime duty to protect the Prime Minister wherever she goes?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no dispute about it.

श्री शिव नारायण : मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलवाया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने कहा वह उन्होंने एक्सेप्ट कर लिया।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, this is a very important question. The Home Ministry or the Home Minister has the right to provide guide lines on this matter. We have inherited a situation from the British times in which the philosophy of British imperialism was to show the flag in order to discharge the whiteman's burden. Modern notions of security are, plain clothes people will be used and something will be achieved effectively, not great pomp and show in order to show some external authority is to be imposed. Sir, the problem is so import-

ant that I would like you to permit me to say by way of background that in Giridih which is a mica mining ground in Bihar when the Prime Minister went there a landing strip was created, three aeroplanes landed there, there was a rehearsal for police line-up on the road one day before, the whole fire brigade was called for with all the fire brigade personnel and a water pipe line was raised. The people thought that a new mica mine had been discovered there. May I ask the hon. Home Minister why should they not—because we want to protect the Prime Minister, but it is effective protection, and effective protection is silence; silence achieves many things as Ramana Maharshi proved in his life—make an expert study of the problem and provide guide-lines on this question so that security is provided and, at the same time, the British practice is not imitated?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, security is always provided by plain-clothes men. There is no doubt about it. But for crowd control some police arrangements have to be made and the arrangements have to be made in a manner that there is no mishap of any kind. If there is any deficiency in the arrangements, if some lives are lost, then again there would be a lot of criticism. To avoid all that these arrangements are made by the State Government and we have no control over it.

श्री सताफल झली झा : जनाब स्पीकर, मुझे इसकी लैंग्वेज पर एतराज है। इसकी लैंग्वेज ऐसी है कि इससे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बेइज्जती हो रही है ...

[بناپ سپرکھجھ اسکی بیگنوج پرا اعتراض ہے۔ اسکی لیگنوج ایسی ہے کہ اس سے ہر کیڑوں اور آدمیوں کی عزت کی ہوری ہے]

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any point of order during the Question Hour. If he so desires, I will give him an opportunity to ask a question. But I do not know how he can raise a question about the language of the question.

आदिवासी और हरिजनों को ईसाई बनाना

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●1595. श्री कंबर साल गुप्त:

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईसाई पादरी भोले और निर्दोष आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को बड़ी संख्या में ईसाई बना रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि ईसाई पादरी जनता के भोलेपन और निर्धनता का लाभ न उठा सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाने के समाचार हैं।

(ख) विषय का सम्बन्ध प्रारम्भिक रूप से सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था से है जो भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत राज्य विधान के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। धर्म परिवर्तन के लिये बल प्रयोग से, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत निपटा जा सकता है।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हर एक धर्म को खुला प्रचार करने की आज्ञा होनी चाहिए और जैसी कि है भी लेकिन अभी जो हो रहा है वह यह है कि गरीब और जो बैंकवर्द्ध ऐरिया है और खास तौर से जो सेंसिटिव ऐरियाज हैं वहाँ पर कुछ विदेशी पादरी उन लोगों को लालच देकर गरीब लोगों का धर्म-परिवर्तन करते हैं। आज से दस वर्ष पहले केवल 10 करोड़ रुपया बाहर से आता था आज 66 करोड़ रुपया कैश और करीब 34 करोड़ रुपये का सामान आ रहा है अर्थात् कोई 100 करोड़ रुपया नकदी और सामान की सूरत में विदेशों से इन विदेशी पादरियों के काम के लिए आता है। इस तरह से आंकड़े अभी तक आप देखें तो जनरल इनक्रीज जो हमारी पापुलेशन की होती है उससे कई गुना पापुलेशन प्रप्रोपार्नेटील क्रिश्चियंस की बढ़ती जा रही है। इस तरह की भयानक स्थिति का निर्माण हो रहा है। जैसा कि संविधान में हर एक को प्रचार करने

का हक हासिल है मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन जबरदस्ती, लालच या प्रलोभन के जरिए धर्म-परिवर्तन न हो। इसके लिए जैसे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कानून बनाया है कि अगर कोई वालेंयट्रली आकर कहे कि मैं ईसाई बनना चाहता हूँ तो वह बन जाय लेकिन ऐसा उसे डिप्टी कमिश्नर के सामने आकर कहना पड़ेगा तो उन्हीं लाइंस पर क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कोई कानून बनाने के लिए तैयार है और दूसरे जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों को सुविधाएं हैं वह सुविधाएं कनवरशन होने के बाद न मिलें क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार करने जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): The point is very clear. This power of legislation falls in the State List. So, even if we want to do it, we cannot do it. But it is not our desire to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, the second part of my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that it is in the State List and that they are not going to interfere with the powers of the States.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: When the harijans are converted, they should not be given these facilities.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is another suggestion which have been made which can be considered.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It must be given. It must not be on religious grounds; it must be on economic grounds.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जैसे गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के लिए भी कुछ कानून बना रखा है, बक्फ बोर्ड के लिए कानून बना रखा है, चैरिटेबुल इंस्टीट्यूशन के लिए आपने कानून बना रखा है। खास कर जो क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज का पैसा आता है और जिस तरीके से वह

चर्च को चलाते हैं तो उसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि जिससे पैसा केवल धार्मिक कामों पर लगे, चैरिटेबल परपज के लिए लगे ? इसके लिए क्या आप कोई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरे यह जो फौरेन मिशनरीज हैं उनकी तादाद कम हो और उनकी जगह भारतीय लोग जो क्रिश्चियंस हैं, यह उनकी जगह लें इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

आखरी सवाल जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जो बैंकवर्ड ऐरियाज हैं, ट्राईबल ऐरियाज हैं उनमें ज्यादा अस्पताल और शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The first point is about the money that they get and how they are subjected to some legal processes etc. I think these are part of the internal management of the different missions. They have got their own constitution and they are subject to Charitable Trusts Act etc. So, I do not think it is necessary to have any special legislation on the lines of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee Act. As far as the Indianisation of the missionaries is concerned, we are following that policy. But that will have to be done with a liberal attitude. In the case of those categories of services where we are in a position to find local people, certainly we can do that. But my own personal experience is—this Government has nothing to do with the matter—in certain categories of cases we are not able to get local people. Take leprosy for example. We find it difficult to get Indians who are willing to go and serve them. In such matters, we will have to go by the objective of the mission concerned.

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : एक भोर हिन्दू धर्म के गुरु और आचार्य हरिजनों और आदिवासियों से नफरत करते हैं, छुआछूत मानते हैं, उनके पास खड़े भी नहीं होते हैं...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री बी० ना० कुरील : दूसरी तरफ जो ईसाई धर्म को मानने वाले हैं, जो गुरु हैं वे उनसे प्यार से बात करते हैं, उनको शिक्षित बनाने में मदद करते हैं, उनको हैवान से इंसान बनाने में मदद करते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह के गुरुओं को श्रेय इस बात का प्राप्त है कि इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में धर्म परिवर्तन होता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As for those people who consider untouchability as sacred, we have expressed our view in the matter. We have protested against it and disapproved all such things.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

भारत के स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन की मृत्यु के समाचार के प्रसारण में आकाशवाणी द्वारा बिलम्ब

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SNQ. 23. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा :

श्री पी० विश्वम्भरन :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

श्री हेम बरभा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन की मृत्यु 3 मई, 1969 को 11 बज कर 20 मिनट (म०पू०) पर हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र ने उनकी मृत्यु का समाचार दो घंटे बाद 1 बज कर 20 मिनट (म०पू०) पर प्रसारित किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बिलम्ब के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. It would not be correct to say that the late President, Dr. Zakir Hussain, died at 11.20 A.M. Doctors' efforts at resuscitation continued till about 11.50 A.M. and so long as these efforts continued, death could not be taken for granted.

(b) The news was broadcast by All India Radio at 1.20 P.M.

(c) There was no delay on the part of All India Radio. The news was broadcast immediately after it had been officially announced by Rashtrapati Bhavan sources.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कल यह सवाल यहाँ और राज्य सभा में भी उठा था। लेकिन इस तरह का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया था। कल यह कहा गया था कि कुछ कायदे कानून हैं जिनके अनुसार चला जाता है। यह भी कहा गया था कि जब तक सरकारी तौर पर कोई घोषणा नहीं हो जाती है तब तक आकाशवाणी से कोई किसी तरह का एलान करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन आज जो बात कही जा रही है इससे यह मालूम होता है कि राष्ट्रपति की मृत्यु जिसके बारे में दुनियां को और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को मालूम हो गया था कि ग्यारह बज कर बीस मिनट पर हुई थी बाय रूम में, उसका एनाउन्समेंट एक बजकर बीस मिनट पर किया गया। उनको वहाँ से लाकर डाक्टर लोग कोशिश कर रहे थे कि जिन्दा किया जाए लेकिन तब तक वह मर चुके थे। यह कहा जा रहा है कि ग्यारह बज कर बीस मिनट पर उनकी मृत्यु नहीं हुई लेकिन बाद में जाकर उनकी मृत्यु हुई। दो-दो तरह के बयान अखबारों में छपे हैं और इस सदन के अन्दर भी और दूसरे सदन के अन्दर भी आये हैं। इन सब के आधार पर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों को राष्ट्रपति की दुखद मृत्यु की सूचना क्या सरकारी षोषणा

के पूर्व भी किसी ने दी थी, यदि दी थी तो किसने और कितने बजे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार मिलने के बाद सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने किसी मंत्री के साथ इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई सलाह की थी और यदि की थी तो उन लोगों को क्या सलाह दी गई और कोई हिदायतें अधिकारियों को दी गई या नहीं दी गई ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : जो कुछ मैंने जवाब में कहा है उसमें और जो कल कहा गया था उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। असली बात यह है कि जब तक जो रूल बना हुआ है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो जाती तब तक एनाउंसमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। ए०आई०आर० के पास किसी हाई डिगनिटरी के देहान्त के बारे में जब तक आफिशल कम्युनिकेशन, आफिशल एनाउंसमेंट न आ जाए तब तक उसकी खबर नहीं दी जाती है। खानगी तौर किसी ने क्या कहा और क्या नहीं कहा, वह मुझे पता नहीं। लेकिन रूल साफ है। मैं रूल को पढ़ देता हूँ :—

"In the case of high State dignitaries, a special procedure for announcement of news has been laid down by Government. It clearly states that things can be broadcast only after official confirmation has been obtained from the Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. The official announcement, as stated above, came after 13.15 hrs. and within minutes the news was broadcast by A.I.R."

आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि राष्ट्रपति भवन पर जो भंडा लगा हुआ है वह भी एक बजकर बीस मिनट पर डाउन हुआ था, उसी वक्त जब ए०आई०आर० से एनाउंसमेंट हुआ—

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Why was the official announcement made so late ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why was it so much delayed ? Why did it take 2 hours to issue the official announcement ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : अटक हुआ, उसके बाद डाक्टर आए। इतने बड़े आदमी की मृत्यु

के बारे में इंडिपेंडेंटली हम कुछ स्टेटमेंट नहीं दे सकते हैं। आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। अन्नादुरं साहब के बारे में स्टेटमेंट हो गया था। और ए० आई० आर० से भी कुछ न्यूज एजन्सी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एनाउंसमेंट हो गया था। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ, यह आपने देखा ही था। हाउस में क्रिटिसिज्म हुआ कि इतनी जल्दबाजी क्यों की गई। दो घंटे की देर, आप जानते ही हैं कि इतने बड़े आदमी की मृत्यु की एनाउंसमेंट के बारे में...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पार्टी का सवाल न बनायें।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : आप तो जानते ही हैं कि हमारे यहां इसमें विश्वास किया जाता है कि जब तक साँस तब तक आस। डाक्टर लोग जब तक सर्टीफाई नहीं करते हैं कि देहान्त हो गया है तब तक कुछ हम नहीं कह सकते हैं। यही असली बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : The point is simple. I happened to be there at about 12.10 or 12.15 P.M. They were waiting for the team of doctors. Everybody knew it. I was also standing by the side of the body of the late President. They were waiting for the team of doctors to come from the Institute. It is a long distance. They came and they examined him again. All of them had to sign before it could be announced. There was probably some procedure, I thought. This is to the extent that I know.

The hon. Member may put his second question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं इस बहस में नहीं जानना चाहता। बिल्कुल गलत बात कही जा रही है। आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों के निकम्मेपन को छिपाया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रपति जी की मृत्यु होने के ठीक पहले तक गाने और जितने दूसरे सामान्य प्रोग्राम थे, वे चल रहे थे। इन प्रोग्रामों के पहले ही राष्ट्रपति जी की मृत्यु हो चुकी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात क्यों की गई। पूरा देश उस वक्त शोक में था और आपके यहां से गाने प्रसारित हो रहे थे और

तमाम बातें चल रही थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आप इनबारी करने को तैयार हैं? जिन लोगों ने इस तरह की बात की क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए आप तैयार है?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : ए०आई०आर० से जिस वक्त एनाउंसमेंट हो गया, एनाउंसमेंट के बाद अगर किसी तरह प्रोग्राम में गड़बड़ी हुई जैसा कि आप बताते हैं तो जरूर एक्शन लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब तक खबर नहीं हुई आफिशल एनाउंसमेंट नहीं हुई—(इन्टरप्शन) जांच कौन करे कि मर गए हैं। यह तो डाक्टर ही कह सकते थे कि मर गए हैं। सर्टिफाई तो वही कर सकते थे न कि कोई और।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकार को कंट्रोलिशन करना चाहिये था कि नहीं मरे।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : May I know from the hon. Minister exactly at what time the doctors certified Dr. Zakir Hussain to be dead, exactly at what time press release was issued and at what time the A.I.R. broadcast the news? Was there any time-lag in between and if so, why?

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : Within three minutes after the official announcement was handed over to us, the programme which was going on was interrupted and this news was announced.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I want to know exactly at what time the doctors certified him to be dead.

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : We got it at about 1.17 P.M. and it was announced at 1.20 i.e., P.M., within three minutes.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : We are rather unhappy that timing of the broadcast of the death of the President of India should have turned to be a controversial one (Interruption). We do not expect the All India Radio to speculate on the death of anybody in this country much less the

President of India. The hon. Minister has quoted certain rules and procedure. They should apply to every dignitary. I recall, in the case of late Shri Annadurai, the All India Radio betrayed an ugly haste, an embarrassing haste; they pronounced him dead three days before he actually died. At that time it was the haste of All India Radio. I am not attributing that All India Radio was rather doing it deliberately or rather they were keen on Shri Annadurai's death. We would like that whenever a dignitary dies, All India Radio should broadcast that with alacrity and with a certain discretion also. In this case it was undue and unpardonable delay. In that case it was undue haste.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : It was not any undue delay so far as this event is concerned. With regard to the death of Shri Annadurai, I have stated that at that time the All India Radio was criticized, that they announced it depending upon the PTI news. Our correspondent was there. We tried to contact him but because our telephone line was not working, we relied on it. Once, twice or thrice that was the position. (Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that when Bomdila in NEFA fell into the hands of the Chinese it was not the All India Radio but the BBC that was the first to broadcast the news for the consumption of the Indian people and also for the consumption of the people elsewhere. You should remember that. It came out on the floor of this House also.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the present day.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In this particular case also there was inordinate delay in announcing the sad demise of the President. In that context may I know by what time the doctors officially pronounced him dead? Was it at 12 noon or was it not 5 minutes past 12 when almost all the Ministries of the Government of India knew about the death of the President? The hon. Minister has said about the PTI flash. May I know whether you depend upon the PTI flash or you depend upon the actual pronouncement of the death in the Rashtrapati Bhavan. On what do you depend?

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : As regards death we always depend upon the official announcement. You said that you were present there. At 1.5 the doctors announced that he was dead. It took 5 to 10 minutes for the doctors to come.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी तो मन्त्री महोदय ने 1-17 बजे कहा था। अब वह 1-05 बजे कह रहे हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : डाक्टरों को सर्टिफाई करने और दस्तखत करने में बतत लगता है, पांच दस मिनट लगते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : No please, I would not call anybody. Order. order please. Let him finish now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that the helicopter was sent to bring the Prime Minister before the All India Radio made the announcement? Is it not also a fact that the Vice President who was on tour was informed before the actual announcement was made by the AIR?

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : The fact that the President suffered a heart attack was sufficient for the people here to get the Prime Minister and the Vice President. But, as I have said repeatedly, the doctors declared that the President was dead, at 1.5. 5 or 10 minutes were taken by them because they had to give a certificate. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sanghi.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The Deputy Prime Minister wants to say something.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I was the first member of the Government to reach the place. I was informed at 11.50. As soon as I reached my office, immediately I got the telephone from the Secretary to the President that the President had a severe heart attack and perhaps he would not survive. This I was told at 11.50 on the telephone. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You want to make this also a controversy?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I reached the place within 4 or 5 minutes, by about 11.55. At that time the doctors had taken all the steps to revive, give oxygen, and all the other methods that they adopt in such cases to revive or to bring back the person to life if it is there. When I went there they said that it seemed impossible to revive him. I then told them that it was better to get other doctors so that nobody might afterwards say that we had not utilised the services of all the top doctors who were available. We called Dr. Dhanda who is a well known heart specialist of Delhi. Dr. Wig was also called in. They took sometime to come. How could they come immediately? They came. Then they examined and certified by about 1 or 1.5 p.m. that there was no hope and he was dead and therefore, we must immediately take further action. In the meanwhile, as the Vice-President was not here, the Home Minister was not here and the Prime Minister was not here, they had to be informed and called immediately, because it was a position where one could not take risks. Therefore, they were informed and they were brought back. All this was done in my presence. This is what happened. On this it was sought to make a capital. I am afraid it is not fair to do these things. This is what I have to plead with my hon. friends.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कुतुब मीनार, दिल्ली

*1596. श्री बलराज मजोक :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 853 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुतुब मीनार की नींव के आसपास पानी को रोकने के लिए वहाँ ईंटें लगाने के काम पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) कुतुब मीनार की मरम्मत के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुतुबमीनार को देखने जाने वाले दर्शकों के लिए वहाँ पर पेय जल तथा जलपान ग्रादि का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध नहीं है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार कुतुब मीनार के पास पानी के कई नल लगाने तथा दर्शकों के लिये अन्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जर्हाभारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) इस कार्य पर खर्च करने के लिए 510 रुपये निर्धारित किये गये हैं ।

(ख) धन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, इससे पहले के वर्षों में मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकी । कुतुबमीनार की नींव की मजबूत करने के कार्य को 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं। दर्शकों को पेय जल सप्लाई करने के प्रबन्ध मौजूद हैं । मिट्टी के बडों में पानी की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ, मामूली कीमत पर, बर्फ का पानी भी एक ठेकेदार द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाता है । जल-पान की सप्लाई के लिए कुतुब पर एक कंटीन है ।

(घ) और (ङ). दर्शकों की सुविधा के लिए 1969-70 के दौरान पानी के नल तथा पानी ठंडा करने की मशीनें लगाने का प्रस्ताव है । शौचालय ग्रादि जैसी अन्य सुविधायें पहले ही से मौजूद हैं ।

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1597. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have examined the possibility of developing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as tourist attractions and holiday resorts for the Indian people ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the development of the Islands as holiday resorts ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of the tourist potential of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as holiday resorts, but in view of the existing restrictions on tourist traffic to these places it has not been possible to develop any sizeable facilities there.

Assistance to Political Sufferers

*1598. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to the freedom fighters and their dependants in India, and the criteria of giving assistance ;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present a large number of freedom fighters and their dependants are facing great financial hardship ; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed by Government to help them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 25,98,909/- has so far been disbursed from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant to freedom fighters and their dependants from the inception of the Grant in 1955-56. These non-recurring grants are given to freedom fighters who may be in need of special assistance.

(b) Government are aware that many freedom fighters and their families are facing indigent circumstances.

(c) The responsibility for the grant of relief and rehabilitation facilities to freedom fighters is primarily that of the State Governments who have formulated schemes of relief and assistance to them by way of pensions, cash grants, land grants, rehabilitation loans and educational concessions to their children. In individual cases of hardship, cash grants are given from Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद के सचिव के विरुद्ध जांच

*1599. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 875 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद की प्रबन्धक समिति द्वारा नियुक्त जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रबन्धक समिति को यह प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ;

(ग) बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (घ) जी नहीं । जांच समिति की कई बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और उसने सम्बन्धित फाइलों को, जो कई वर्ष पुरानी हैं खानबीन की है । समिति, जांच के लिए आवश्यक सभी सूचना, अभिलेख तथा सबूत इकट्ठे कर रही है । जांच चल रही है और जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट, जब तैयार हो जाएगी, परिषद की शासी निकाय को पेश कर दी जायेगी, जो रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी है ।

Polygamy

*1600. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that polygamy has been permitted in the case of Government employees of a particular community by a recent amendment to Rule 21 of the Central Civil Service Rules ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely consequences thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that four amendments having the same intention were rejected by the Constituent Assembly during the discussion on Article 44 of the Constitution ; and

(d) if so, the grounds on which these amendments were rejected and whether the recent amendment to Rule 21 is not contrary to the spirit of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1061/69.]

Theft of Cycle Tyres at Delhi Railway Yard

*1601. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the enquiry into the theft of 40,000 cycle tyres which were stolen from the Delhi Railway Yard on or about the 10th September, 1968 ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). There was no theft of 40,000 cycle tyres from the Delhi Railway Yard on or about 10th September, 1968. However, during September, 1968, the Railway Protection Force had recovered some motor tyres and medicines allegedly stolen from the Railways from various places in Delhi city. The investigation of the cases registered in this connection is in progress.

Appointment of Chairman of India Tourism Development Corporation, Ashoka Hotels and Janpath Hotels

*1602. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Romesh Thapar has been appointed as a Chairman of the India Tourism Development Corporation, the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. and the Janpath Hotels ; and

(b) if so, the post held by him before his joining this post and his qualifications and experience for holding this post ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Romesh Thapar did not hold any paid post before joining the present assignment. He is an intellectual and journalist of 25 years' standing.

Olympic Games

*1603. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry interfered in the selection of sportsmen who were to participate in the Mexico Olympic Games ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some sportsmen were informed at the eleventh hour that they were to participate in the Olympic Games ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that our sportsmen are trained in the traditional methods and they find it difficult to compete with the other sportsmen trained in modern methods ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to train our sportsmen in the latest and most modern methods followed in international sports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All possible steps are already being taken to train our sportsmen in the modern scientific way consistent with the availability of resources.

राज्यों द्वारा शिक्षा के लिए प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग

*1604. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों द्वारा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने में कितनी

प्रगति प्राप्त की गई है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी प्रगति होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में सर्वाधिक तथा न्यूनतम प्रगति करने वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० झार० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

जहां तक स्कूल स्तर की शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग में सभी राज्यों ने काफी प्रगति की है । नागालैण्ड को छोड़कर, जहां शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है तथा अन्य राज्यों के कुछ विशेष स्कूलों को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों में पूरे स्कूल स्तर पर शिक्षा माध्यम आमतौर पर प्रादेशिक भाषाएं हैं ।

2, राज्य सरकारें स्कूल स्तर पर अपनी-अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में पाठ्यपुस्तकों का निर्माण कर रही हैं और ऐसी पुस्तकें लिखने में सुधार के निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

3, उन्होंने अपने शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालिजों में सभी विषय प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के जरिये पढ़ाने की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए हैं ।

4, जहां तक विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों ने राज्यों में स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के सहयोग से, प्रथम डिग्री स्तर की विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में लिखने के लिए स्वायत्त बोर्डों/संगठनों की स्थापना की है अथवा कर रही है । विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर पुस्तकें लिखने के लिए योजना को चलाने के वास्ते उन्होंने भारत सरकार से 34,47,828/रुपए का अनुदान से लिया है ।

5. विश्वकोश, शब्द कोश आदि जैसे विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर के महायुक्त साहित्य के निर्माण के लिए, राज्यों द्वारा, इस प्रयोजन के लिए, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में क्रमशः 13.90 लाख रुपये और 36.13 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का उपयोग कर लिया गया है।

6. भाषा है चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त में, विश्वविद्यालय के द्वितीय स्तर को कुछ विषयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम प्रादेशिक भाषाएं होंगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए पुस्तकें भी उपलब्ध होंगी।

7. शिक्षा क्षेत्र में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा की गई प्रगति का तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन करना कठिन है। कुछ राज्यों ने कुछ दिशाओं में प्रगति की है और कुछ ने अन्य दिशाओं में और अधिक प्रगति की है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के बीच मतभेद

*1605. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा उनके मंत्रालय के बीच कुछ समय से कुछ मामलों के बारे में मतभेद है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन मुख्य बातों के सम्बन्ध में ये मतभेद हैं ;

(ग) क्या विवाद सम्बन्धी नुकतों का हल निकालने के लिये कोई और कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री बिद्या

चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली महा-नगर परिषद ने कार्यकारी परिषद। महानगर परिषद को रक्षित विषय हस्तांतरित करने, और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को एक निर्वाचित निकाय बनाने की मांग की थी। सरकार के लिए ऐसी मांगों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ।

National Research Development
Corporation of India

*1606. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the National Research Development Corporation of India during the last three years on account of (i) irregularities, (ii) thefts, (iii) stock shortages, (iv) fires or any other causes ;

(b) whether these matters were looked into ;

(c) if so, the result thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Nil, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Hotels Run with Foreign Collaboration

*1607. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Hotels in India which are being run with foreign collaboration ;

(b) the number of foreign tourists who stayed in these hotels last year ; and

(c) the number of foreign tourists who stayed in other hotels in India during the same year ?

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

(a) At present, there is only one hotel, the Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi, which is being run in collaboration with Intercontinental Hotels Corporation of U. S. A.

(b) According to information received from this Hotel, 50,745 foreign tourists stayed in it during 1968.

(c) The information is not readily available.

दिल्ली विकास योजनाओं के लिये धन

*1608. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने दिल्ली के विकास कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से 225 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मांगी है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बीच दिल्ली की विकास योजनाओं के लिये कितना धन देने का निर्णय किया है और इसके कब तक दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) : जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) दिल्ली की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 155.65 करोड़ रुपयों का है । दिल्ली में विकास स्कीमों के व्यय की व्यवस्था, अनुमोदित योजना परिव्यय तथा साधनों की सुलभता को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय बजट में प्रतिवर्ष की जाती है और जब बजट संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है और संबंधित विनियोजन विधेयक कानून बन जाता है तो बजट में सम्मिलित ऐसी राशियां दिल्ली प्रशासक को व्यय के लिए उपलब्ध हो जाती है ।

Forged Publication of Works of Eminent Writers

*1609. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to forged publication of a number of works of eminent writers and authors on an all India scale ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government against such black marketing of literary and other works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKAT DARSHAN) :

(a) Not in recent times, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases Referred to U. P. S. C.

*1610. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to the Union Public Service Commission by his Ministry during 1968 ; and

(b) in how many of these cases, the Commission's reply was received within one month, 1-3 months, 3-6 months, 6-9 months, 9-12 months and over 1 year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 301 cases were referred to the U. P. S. C. during 1968.

(b) The Commission's reply was received within one month in 152 cases, within 1-3 months in respect of 112 cases, 3-6 months in 22 cases, in 6-9 months in 7 cases and 9-12 months in one case. In respect of one case the reply was received after one year. Replies are due in respect of six cases, the oldest of which is about 9 months old.

Escape of Pak Agents

*1611. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of three Muslims, two of them Pakistani saboteurs sentenced to death and one detained under the Preventive Detention Act, who escaped recently from Srinagar Central Jail and the manner of their escape ;

(b) the names of Jailors, Officers and Guards responsible for their custody and whether they were guilty of dereliction of duty ;

(c) the nature of action taken against the Gurads and Officials with their names : and

(d) the steps taken to capture these fugitives from law ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The names are :—

(i) Mohd Maqbool Butt alias Akbar s/o Ghulam Qadir Butt.

(ii) Mohd Yaseen alias Mir Ahmed alias Ghulam Qadir s/o Late Sain Khan ,

(iii) Ghulam Yaseen Badhana s/o Niyaz Mohd. Badhana. There prisoners were reported to have escaped, through holes they had made in the walls.

(b) and (c). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir had asked the Inspector General of Prisons to conduct an inquiry; a preliminary report submitted by him is under State Government's consideration. Shri M. H. Qureshi, Superintendent of Jail, and Shri Makhan Lal Bamzai; Head Chief Warden, were in charge. These officials alongwith two Guard Commanders and one Armed Constable have been placed under suspension.

(d) The State Government have taken extensive measures to have them recaptured.

Non-availability of spare Aircraft with I. A. C.

*1612. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the I. A. C. does not have a fair number of spare aircrafts and in case of mechanical trouble with any of the aircrafts there is delay and dislocation in services;

(b) if so, the steps the Indian Airlines Corporation is taking to ensure that at least one spare aircraft is maintained at each of the four major airports, so that the same could be used as a substitute;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation proposes to work out such a scheme; and

(d) if so, the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The number of aircraft usually kept available as stand by Indian Airlines against mechanical trouble, dislocation in services and other accidents are one Caravelle, one Viscount, one F-27, one HS 748 and four DC-3 aircraft. Two DC-3's are stationed in Calcutta and one DC-3 each is based in Delhi and Bombay at standby. In view of the limited aircraft available and the persisting loss involved in keeping aircraft grounded without using them, it is not considered commercially advantageous to increase this pool or keep standby units at each of the four major airports.

Shyam Lal College, Shadhara (Delhi)

*1613. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission gave a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs towards the construction of building, purchase of land etc. to the Shyam Lal College, Shadhara (Delhi);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management of the College was to share the cost of construction of building, purchase of land etc. by contributing an equal sum;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the construction was entrusted to a firm without inviting tenders;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the firm which constructed the building is a bogus firm founded by the founder of the College?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission have so far released non-recurring grants of Rs. 3.46 lakhs for the construction of main buildings of the College and staff quarters. The Commission have also paid a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs to the College for the construction and fittings of its Science Block. No grants has been given for purchase of land.

(b) The Management is to bear 50% of the cost of construction of the main buildings and staff quarters. The expenditure on the construction and fittings of the Science Block, over and above the ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, has also to be borne by the Management.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Information is not available in the Ministry. The correct position, in this regard, is, however, being ascertained.

विदेशी ईलाई मिशनो का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*1614. श्री राममोपाल शान्तवाले: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 900 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में घोषित

नीति के अनुसार विदेशी मिशनो का राष्ट्रीय-करण कब तक किया जायेगा;

(ख) राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध की गई कानूनी कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) राष्ट्र विरोधी विदेशी घर्म प्रचारकों को भारत से चले जाने के लिए कितना समय देने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार षडयन्त्रकारियों के विरुद्ध लम्बे समय तक कार्यवाही न करने से देश की एकता को होने वाले खतरे को महमूस करती है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो विदेशी घर्म प्रचारकों को कब तक भारत से चले जाने को कहा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जैसा कि 21 मार्च 1969 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 655 के उत्तर में बताया गया था विदेशी ईसाई घर्म प्रचार संस्थाओं के उत्तरोत्तर भारतीयकरण के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए अब केवल ऐसे नये विदेशी घर्म-प्रचारकों को ही अनुमति दी जायेगी जो विशिष्ट योग्यताएं रखते हों अथवा विशेष अनुभव वाले व्यक्ति हों और ऐसे कार्य के लिए कोई उपयुक्त भारतीय उपलब्ध न हों। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि भारतीयकरण में ठीक-ठीक कितना समय लगेगा।

(ख) से (ङ). सरकार के पास ऐसी सूचना नहीं है जिससे प्रतीत होता हो कि सभी विदेशी घर्म-प्रचारक षडयन्त्रों अथवा राष्ट्रीय हितों के प्रतिकूल अन्य गतिविधियों में तो लगे हुए हैं। अतः यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है कि वे सभी देश की एकता के लिए खतरा है या उनसे एक निश्चित समय तक देश छोड़ने की अपेक्षा की जाए। जब कभी कोई विदेशी घर्म प्रचारक अवांछनीय गतिविधियों के लिए ध्यान में आया है तो उससे, जहां उपयुक्त हो, देश छोड़ने के लिए कहा गया है। जहां किसी विधि का उल्लंघन किया गया है, वहां उस विधि के

उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई है।

Solar-cum*Electronic Water Heater

*1615. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newspaper report which appeared in "the Statesman" on the 23rd January, 1969, that Indian Engineers at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, have invented and fabricated a Solar-cum-Electronic Water Heater which can heat a certain amount of water upto 55 degrees centigrade in the afternoon and upto 50 degrees centigrade in the morning ;

(b) if so, the details and specifications thereof, including the time taken and expenditure incurred on its design and fabrication ;

(c) whether it will be produced on commercial basis and put in the market ; and

(d) whether any other recurring expenditure will have to be incurred in operating it and, if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1062/69]

(c) The design has been released to M/s. M. S. Jain, (Engineers), Roorkee for commercial utilisation.

(d) On clear days Sun's energy may normally be enough to heat the water. However, on cloudy days or when the load is more than the design value thermostatically controlled immersion heater (1.5 kw) fixed to the tank may be pressed into service which will consume electricity less than electric geyser of the same capacity.

Indian Monuments

*1616. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated a programme with the help of the United

Nations that can convert the Indian monuments into magnets of tourism ;

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

(c) the extent of financial or any other type of assistance expected from the United Nations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian monuments already constitute important attractions for tourists. For obtaining expert opinion as to how increasing numbers of tourists could be attracted to visit them, the services of an Expert on Cultural Tourism were obtained from UNESCO. The Expert has visited major centres of archaeological and cultural interest in the country and his report on the promotion of these places as attraction for tourists and on ensuring their conservation is awaited.

(c) The question of seeking assistance from the United Nations will be considered after the report of the Expert has been studied.

Conference of Transport and Communications Committee of ECAFE in Bangkok

*1617. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the need for intensifying regional cooperation to ensure the rapid economic growth of Asia and the Far-East was emphasised at the opening of the Transport and Communications Committee of ECAFE in Bangkok ;

(b) if so, what were the other decisions arrived at the Conference ; and

(c) whether India also attended the said conference ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the conclusions reached at the 17th Session of the Transport and Communications Committee of the ECAFE is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [P.aced in Library. See No. LT-1063/69]

Shiv Sena

*1618. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :
SHRI KIRUTTINAN :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to constitute a Committee or a Commission to inquire into the anti-national activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay and other places ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have made any estimate in regard to the losses suffered/ occurred in case of property and life during the recent disturbances in Maharashtra and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra do not consider it necessary to appoint any such Committee or Commission.

(c) According to information furnished by the State Government, property worth Rs. 1,19,43,365 was damaged during the disturbances in the Bombay city from February 7 to February 13, 1969. 59 persons were killed, out of which 56 died of bullet injuries sustained in the police firing, 2 died due to stone throwing and one due to other injuries. 177 persons were injured in the police firing and 97 were injured otherwise. 151 police personnel were injured during the riots.

In addition to resorting to firing to control the unruly mobs, the police arrested 3,278 persons as a preventive measure, and 4131 persons in cases registered in connection with the disturbances.

पर्यटन के विकास के लिये प्रचार

*1619. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्दयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रचार पर प्रति वर्ष कितना

व्यय किया गया और पर्यटन से कितनी आय हुई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन से होने वाली विश्व की आय में भारत का हिस्सा पिछले 10 वर्षों से लगातार कम होता जा रहा है;

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

(घ) भारत में बढ़ी संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

व्यय	अनुमानित आय	जिसकी कैलेण्डर वर्षों के लिये गणना की जाती है।
वर्ष (करोड़ रुपया में)	वर्ष (करोड़ रुपयों में)	
1966-67	0.76	1966 22.61
1967-68	0.97	1967 25.23
1968-69	1.02	1968 26.54

(ख) और (ग). पर्यटन एक ऐसा उद्योग है जिसमें बड़ा जबरदस्त मुकाबला चल रहा है, तथा बहुत से देशों ने पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करने के लिए नये-नये पर्यटन स्थानों का विकास किया है। पिछले दस वर्षों में समस्त विश्व की दृष्टि से पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में भारत का अंक हासोन्मुख रहा है। परन्तु ऐकान्तिक रूप से भारत को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि भारत को आने वाले पर्यटक यातायात तथा हमारी पर्यटन से होने वाली आय में निरंतर वृद्धि होती आ रही है।

(घ) उपलब्ध साधनों की परिसीमाओं के अंतर्गत, विदेशी पर्यटकों को और अधिक संख्या में भारत आने के लिये आकृष्ट करने के उद्देश्य से किये जा रहे उपायों में से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. अत्युन्नत प्रकार के प्रचार साहित्य

के द्वारा विदेशों तथा भारत में खोरदार प्रचार कार्यक्रम।

2. चार्टर उड़ानों के बारे में नीति को और अधिक उदार बनाना।

3. अनेक देशों के साथ पारस्परिक आघार पर बीजा शुक्ल को समाप्त करना।

4. हवाई अड्डों पर सरलीकरण प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार।

5. हवाई अड्डों के पहुंच मार्गों का सुधार

6. गुलमर्ग, कोवालम और गोष्ठा में इन स्थानों को लक्ष्य बनाकर आने वाले पर्यटकों के लिये अवकाश-विहारों का निर्माण।

7. सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उद्यम, एवं निजी क्षेत्र को ऋण व प्रोत्साहन प्रदान इन दोनों के द्वारा अधिक होटल-शय्याओं तथा अधिक अच्छी परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।

8. पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों सहित पर्यटन रुचि के स्थानों का और अच्छा अनुरक्षण।

9. भिखारियों तथा दलालों (टाउट्स) जैसे पर्यटकों के लिये अरुचिकर अनिष्ट तत्वों के निवारण के प्रयत्न।

10. हमारे चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार।

“बद्रीनाथ” डूजेर का आयात

*1620. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या नौचहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गंगा तथा ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों में विकर्षण (ड्रिजिंग) का कार्य करने के लिए एक मृत्युवान और क्षीण-

शाली "बद्रीनाथ" नामक ड्रेजर का धायात किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त ड्रेजर को समुद्र में उतारा गया था और बाद में वह फरवरी, 1967 में तूतीकोरिन पतन के निकट डूब गया था ;

(ग) "बद्रीनाथ" नामक ड्रेजर का मूल्य कितना था और उक्त हानि को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) ड्रेजर को समुद्र में उतारने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ङ) गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों में विकर्षण का काम करने के लिये क्या वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) से (ग). ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में बालूचरो के लिए भूतपूर्व गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र जल परिवहन बोर्ड ने 1965 में चूषण निकषक "बद्रीनाथ" 25.28 लाख रुपये की लागत पर प्राप्त किया था। यह निकषक एक विदेशी कंपनी के सहयोग से कलकत्ता में बनाया गया था। सितम्बर 1965 में कलकत्ता से असम तक के नदी मार्ग के बंद होने के कारण यह निकषक असम नहीं जा सका। चूंकि इस निकषक के लिए तत्काली उपयोगिता नहीं थी अतः उसे तूतीकोरिन पर मत्स्य बंदरगाह स्थापित करने के संबंध में निकर्षण करने के लिए तामिल नाडू सरकार को उधार दिया गया था। एक पोत द्वारा नौकषित किये जाने से पहले इस निकषक को समुद्र में चलने योग्य बनाया गया था। जब यह नौकषित किया जा रहा था तो 1 फरवरी 1967 को यह लौका के पूर्वी तट से धागे डूब गया। समुद्र यात्रा काल में पूर्ण क्षति के लिए इस निकषक का 40.25 लाख रुपये का बीमा किया गया था और बीमे की राशि कंपनी से वसूल की गई थी।

(घ) यह निकषक समुद्र में नहीं उतारा गया था। तथ्य ऊपर बताये गये हैं।

(ङ) गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों में ध्व

सफाई कार्य "बैंडलिंग" द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

Over-time Allowance for Employees of:
Civil Aviation Department

8975. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Civil Aviation Department class-wise and their annual wage bill during the last three years ;

(b) the average hours of daily work of each class and the classes that are allowed overtime allowance and the rate of overtime allowance ;

(c) the total amount of overtime allowance drawn annually by the employees, class-wise, during the last five years ;

(d) the ratio of overtime allowance to the basic salaries of employees, class-wise ;

(e) whether it is a fact that most of the employees idle around during normal working hours and keep the work pending to earn overtime allowance ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to stop this dishonest practice ?

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

(a) The requisite information is given in Appendix-I, which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1064/69].

(b) Information about the average hours of daily work is given in appendix II and that relating to the classes that are allowed overtime allowance and its rates are given in appendix III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1064/69].

(c) and (d). The requisite information is available in appendix IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1064/69].

(e) No Sir. Overtime allowance is allowed to the staff only when the competent authority is satisfied that the work to be done is of immediate nature and cannot be postponed in the public interest, till the next working day.

(f) Does not arise.

Collaboration for a Hotel at Bombay

8976. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the essential terms and conditions of the collaboration agreement between the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. (Tatas) and Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, U.S.A. for a hotel in Bombay as approved by Government ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange applied for or sanctioned for this hotel and particulars of the items for which this exchange was sanctioned or applied for ;

(c) the percentage of profits or amount of lumpsum which will be annually repatriated by the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, U.S.A. ; and

(d) the reasons why Indian hoteliers cannot build even a hotel without foreign collaboration ?

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

(a) and (c). The essential terms and conditions of this collaboration, including the amount of foreign exchange which will be payable to the foreign collaborators, are as follows :

1. Estimated cost of the project	Rs. 190 lakhs
2. Size of the hotel	450 rooms
3. Foreign party's investment	Rs. 16,00,000 (in rupees)
4. Technical Assistance fee	\$ 1,70,000 plus \$ 20,000 for preliminary survey
5. Membership fee for publicity and reservation.	3% of gross revenue <i>i. e.</i> approx. \$ 1,10,000 per year subject to tax.
6. Period of agreement	10 years renewable up to a total of 20 years.

(b) No foreign exchange has been applied for so far.

(d) The running of a modern first class hotel to international standards requires a

highly technical and specialised knowledge. Indian talent is fast appreciating these requirements and Indian hoteliers are anxious to employ Indian talent. But more is involved, particularly in the context of current international tourist tendency to favour international chains where certain standards and amenities can be taken for granted on account of the name of the chain. Setting up of well-known international chain of hotels brings obvious advantage in increased flow of tourists into the country and thus adds to the foreign exchange earnings. International collaborators provide their Indian partners with the following services which are of considerable advantage in equipping Indian talent and hoteliers for subsequent ventures when they will have learnt these technical details :

- (1) Advertising, selling and promoting the services of the hotel belonging to the chain ;
- (2) world-wide sales and reservation facilities ;
- (3) technical services to ensure modern and efficient hotel administration and operating methods ;
- (4) engineering and architectural services for the design, construction and equipping of the hotel and
- (5) latest developments in the field of hotel technology.

Chinese and Pak Spies in India

8977. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of names of Chinese and Pakistani spies arrested on charge of espionage since 1965, State-wise and sex-wise ;

(b) the nature of action taken against them with particulars of twenty top convictions with names of spies concerned ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Nagaland, which is infested with Chinese spies, not a single spy has been arrested ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

Information in respect of persons arrested on suspicion of having committed an offence of espionage under the Official Secrets Act or other analogous acts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no reliable information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Legislation to Protect Plot-Holders

8978. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2593 on the 29th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any legislation has been drafted to protect the interests of plot-holders where colonisation schemes are mooted ;

(b) if so, the time by which a Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to cover the cases of Greenfields and other colonisers in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The matter was considered and it has been held that it is not possible to have Central Legislation enacted on an all India basis since the subject urban development essentially pertains to the State field. We are, however, requesting the Department of Urban Development to scrutinize the relevant laws in some of the States and advise the States on the lines on which the State laws should be modified to meet the present situation.

Change of Livery by Indian Airlines

8979. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has decided to change its livery and is going to have a Hindi logo on one side and an English one on the other ;

(b) whether Government have considered the possibility of aeroplanes with Hindi logo being stoned or set on fire in Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Such a possibility cannot be a serious consideration in coming to a decision.

Pakistanis Working in India

8980. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals working in India on the 31st October, 1968, occupation-wise and State-wise ;

(b) the amount of earnings repatriated by them annually ;

(c) how many of them have applied for citizenship or permanent residence in India ;

(d) how many have acquired property in India and to what extent ;

(e) the number of boilermen from East Pakistan employed in India ; and

(f) the reasons why these boilermen are preferred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (f). A statement giving the information in respect of Pakistani nationals working on 31st October, 1968, in the States and Union Territories, other than the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1065/69].

Information in respect of Pakistani nationals working in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Coastal Highway of Gujarat State

8981. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the completion of the coastal highway of Gujarat State and when it is expected to be completed ; and

(b) if the highway is not under construction, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Coastal

Highway in Gujarat is a State road. The Gujarat Government, are, therefore, primarily concerned with its development. However, they have been pressing for Central aid for the development of a Coastal Highway connecting Baroda to Maliya along the Baroda-Cambay-Bhavnagar-Veraval-Porbandar-Okha-Maliya route. A decision on this request can be taken only after detailed programmes for the Fourth Plan have been finalised. Meanwhile, the Government of India have approved in May, 1968 the proposal of the State Government for the construction of a part of the Baroda-Bhavnagar section of the road between Bavaliari and Bhavnagar (22 miles long) and of the debit of the expenditure estimated at Rs. 47.23 lakhs to the allocations made to the State Government from the Central Road Fund.

Supreme Court's Advice Regarding Telengana Safeguards

8982. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has sought the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question as to how to provide safeguards to the Telengana people without contravening the provisions of the Constitution ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Right of Metropolitan Council to discuss Budget Estimates

8983. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi has asked the Government that the Metropolitan Council should have the right to discuss and change the Budget estimates before they are scrutinized by various Ministries and approved by the Central Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Chief Executive Councillor has not made any formal reference to the Government of India in the matter. A suggestion was made by Delhi Administration in 1966 that the Delhi Metropolitan Council should be permitted to discuss the statement of Estimated Receipts and Expenditure pertaining to the Union Territory of Delhi before the presentation of the Union Government's Budget in Parliament.

(b) The suggestion was not found feasible as this would mean presentation of part of the Annual Financial Statement to an authority other than the Houses of Parliament before its presentation to the Parliament and would thus constitute a breach of the privilege of the Parliament,

Deficit Budget of Constituent Colleges of Delhi University

8984. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the constituent colleges of the University of Delhi are faced with chronic deficit budget ;

(b) whether some of such colleges are utilizing the Provident Fund of the teachers and other employees to meet their otherwise deficit finance ;

(c) whether this is true of the Delhi College also ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent such misuse of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The annual audited accounts for the year 1967-68 in respect of Delhi College and Dyal Singh College reveal that their financial position is not satisfactory. In case of Delhi College there is also the evidence that a portion of the Provident Fund has been utilised to meet the deficit.

(d) The University of Delhi has been impressing upon Colleges to create Endowment Fund as required under the Ordinances of the University and the conditions for grants-in-aid by the University Grants Commission to these Colleges, and to utilise the

income thereon towards meeting the deficit of the Colleges. The Colleges have also been asked by the University that the Trusts should be required to contribute towards the deficit of the Colleges regularly.

The matter is also under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Changes in Examination System of Delhi University

8985. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University is making changes in the examination system in the near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the additional expenditure for having a change in the system ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Academic Council of the University of Delhi at their meeting held on 20-4-1969 resolved, *inter-alia*, to restructure the courses for the B.A. (Pass), B.Sc. (General), B.A. (Hons.), B. Com. and B.Sc. (Hons.) for the batch of students to be admitted to these courses in July, 1969 so as to have an examination at the end of each year of the course covering the portion taught during that year.

The Council also resolved in principle to introduce "a Semester System" to take effect for students registering for the aforesaid courses, including the post-graduate courses, from the academic year 1970-71. However, such of the Departments of the University as were in a position to implement a Semester System from 1969-70 for the post-graduate courses, as also the Faculty of Technology in respect of Technological Courses, be allowed to do so.

Further details are being finalised by the University.

(c) The additional expenditure involved is yet to be worked out by the University.

National Institute of Education—Health, Education and Welfare Projects

8986. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :
SHRI G. S. REDDI :
SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the nine objectives of the National Institute of Education—Health, Education and Welfare projects—was conducting of tests for guidance and identification of talented children ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Review Committee of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has suggested that the techniques of identification of talent may have to be modified so as to ensure that the right types of candidates are selected under the Science Talent Search Scheme ;

(c) if so, the reasons why there is no co-ordination between these two ; and

(d) the purpose of the Evaluation Unit of the Department of Curriculum and Evaluation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The main objective of the NIE-HEW research project is to develop certain psychological tools for identifying talented pupils in specific fields to help teachers and guidance workers in providing suitable opportunities for those pupils to develop their abilities. The tools when ready will be made freely available to all qualified users.

These psychological tools cannot be applied for selecting students for science talent scholarships because they are intended for guidance purposes only and science talent students are selected on a competitive basis mainly through special aptitude tests designed for the purpose. Further, since the psychological tools are to be made public they cannot be used for any competitive situation like the science talent search scheme.

The National Council is satisfied with the present procedures for selecting science talent students, but will improve upon them in the light of the recommendations of the Review Committee, as far as possible.

(d) The main purpose of the Evaluation Unit is to improve the measurement and pedagogical value of examinations.

Publications Brought Out by N.C.E.R.T.

8987. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :

SHRI G. S. REDDI :
SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state the number of printed publications brought out by the examination unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training before the 1st May, 1966 and after it became an independent department ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : The Examination Reform Unit is not yet a full-fledged and independent Department of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. It is functioning as a part of the Department of Curriculum and Evaluation since August, 1966. Prior to that, Examination Reform work was initiated by the All India Council for Secondary Education in 1958 and after the All India Council was wound up, this work was taken over by the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education and finally by NCERT in 1961. The number of publications brought out on Examination Reform is 58 before 1st May, 1966, and 114 from 1st May, 1966 to-date.

N.C.E.R.T.

8988. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :
SHRI G. S. REDDI :
SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Officer who was sent to the United States for study on the expenditure borne by the National Council of Educational Research and Training had not completed the period of bond before she was again sent to the United States preparatory to resignation ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). There is no such case. Only one employee who had been trained in USA under the USAID Programme came back, served NCERT for about two years and has gone back to USA on her own, to join her husband. For this purpose, she has taken the leave due to her under NCERT rules. The terms of the bond executed by her are still in force.

Department of Curriculum and Evaluation
of N.C.E.R.T.

8989. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :
SHRI G. S. REDDI :
SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Head of the Department of Curriculum and Evaluation of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has gone abroad during the last three years ; and

(b) the total duration of his absence from India during the year 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The present Department of Curriculum and Evaluation of the National Council of Educational Research and Training was set up in August, 1966. Since then, the Head of the Department has been abroad for five times for attending various international conferences in education. The entire expenditure on his visits was met by the Conference authorities.

(b) The total period of his deputation abroad for attending the conferences was 58 days during the period 1st January 1968 to 31st March 1969.

Foreign Exchange Allotment to Badminton
Association of India for Participation in
Thomas Cup Match

8990. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council of Sports turned down the request of Badminton Association of India for the sanction of Rs. 5000 in foreign exchange for participation of an Indian team in the Thomas Cup match against Indonesia ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the match has to be played in India ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the amount to the Badminton Association of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The question

of the release of foreign exchange is still under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

**Regional Engineering College,
Tiruchirappalli**

8991. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have sanctioned to purchase either a Jeep or a Station Wagon for the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both the Jeep and Station Wagon had been purchased by the Principal misguiding the Board of the said Institution ;

(c) if the purchase is against the public interest, the action taken so far against the Principal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). The sanction given by the Central Government is for either a jeep or a station wagon and the Tiruchirappalli Regional College has purchased only a jeep. The action of the College is in public interest and according to the sanction given by the Central Government.

Expansion of National Highway No. 9

8992. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to expand the National Highway No. 9 ;

(b) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be taken in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of accidents is increasing day by day on this National Highway ; and

(d) if so, the steps that are being taken to avert such accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pakistan's Deportees' Camp at Panbar

8993. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan maintains a deportees' camp at Panbar opposite Gasuapara at Garo Hills ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these deportees are sent to India systematically in batches for the purpose of committing sabotage in Assam ;

(c) the number arrested so far and the nature and amount of ammunition recovered from them ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the influx of these saboteurs and, if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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

**D T.U. Bus Service from Pehlادpur to
Central Secretariat**

8994. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation from the residents of Village Pehlادpur (Banger), Delhi (on Route No. 39), addressed to the Chairman D.T.U., has been received by his Ministry for a D.T.U. Bus Service from Pehlادpur to the Central Secretariat and Fatehpuri ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor and when a final decision is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The proposal for provision of two direct trips between Pehlادpur and Central Secretariat on route No. 8-A, con-

tained in the representation addressed to the Chairman, Delhi Transport Committee has been examined by the Delhi Transport Undertaking. According to them, route No. 39 on its way from Pehlادpur to the city touches Azadpur from where routes No. 9-B and 15 operate. Both these routes connect Central Secretariat with Azadpur. Since these two routes originate from Azadpur, the residents of Pehlادpur should not have any difficulty in changing over buses at Azadpur. They can also change over buses at Rana Pratap Bagh from where route No. 8-A operates. This route also connects Central Secretariat with Rana Pratap Bagh. In view of the change over facilities provided at various points, introduction of direct trips as suggested in the representation is not considered necessary by the Undertaking.

In order to determine the requirements of transport of the residents of village Pehlادpur, which is covered by routes No. 39 and 39-A, the Undertaking carried out a survey which revealed that the present services were quite adequate. The Maximum period a passenger had to wait for a bus was 25 minutes while the minimum was only two minutes. Therefore, no additional trips between Pehlادpur and Fatehpuri have been provided by the Undertaking.

(c) Does not arise.

विश्वविद्यालयों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर दाखिला

8995. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने गत दिसम्बर में मुख्य मंत्रियों को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उनसे राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण परिषद् की इस भाष्य की सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई थी कि राज्य सरकारों को विश्वविद्यालयों में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर दाखिला देना चाहिए न कि प्रादेशिकता के आधार पर;

(ख) इस पर किन-किन मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उत्तर दिया था तथा उनकी इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी; और

(ग) किन-किन मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अब तक उत्तर नहीं दिया है तथा इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० द्वार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1066/69]

उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश

8996. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश देते समय धार्मिक, जातीय तथा प्रान्तीय दृष्टि से विचार किया जाता है;

(ख) ऐसे कौन से अन्य विश्वविद्यालय हैं जहां प्रवेश देते समय इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० द्वार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाएं

8997. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को अपनाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या इससे एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में शिक्षकों तथा विद्यार्थियों का स्थानान्तरण करने में बाधा पढ़ने की संभावना नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त निर्णय किस आधार पर दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

शिक्षा आयोग (1964-65) ने विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर पर, भारतीय भाषाओं को अपना लेने की सिफारिश की थी । इस सिफारिश का अग्रेल, 1967 में हुए राज्य शिक्षा मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा तथा संसदीय शिक्षा समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा जुलाई, 1967 में अनुमोदन किया गया था । नई दिल्ली में 11-13 सितम्बर, 1967 को हुए उप-कुलपतियों का सम्मेलन भी शिक्षा के माध्यम को बदलने के बारे में, शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिश से आमतौर पर सहमत था और उसने सिफारिश की थी कि शिक्षा के माध्यम को बदलना, उच्च शिक्षा के सुधार को और एक बड़ा कदम होगा ।

उप-कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिश का समर्थन करते हुए, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में भी शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारने, बुद्धिजीवी और जनता के बीच खाई को कम करने, सर्वसाधारण में ज्ञान का प्रसार करने तथा आधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के आधार पर, विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है । राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के संकल्प से मालूम होता है : "प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तरों पर प्रादेशिक भाषाएँ पहले ही से शिक्षा का माध्यम हैं । विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में उनको अपनाने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिये ।"

शिक्षा के माध्यम में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में उत्कृष्ट साहित्य का निर्माण, एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है । तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना

शामिल की है, जिसके अधीन भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए (1968-69 से शुरू हो कर) 6 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सहायता दी जाएगी ।

स्तरों को बनाये रखने के लिए, परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया उत्तरोत्तर और क्रमिक रूप से लागू होगी । इसके अतिरिक्त, यह परिवर्तन, फिलहाल प्रथम डिग्री स्तर तक के अध्ययन तक सीमित है । परिवर्तन की इस प्रक्रिया को दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण पहलू, प्रादेशिक माध्यम अपनाने के साथ-साथ, अंग्रेजी के अध्ययन को भी मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है । वास्तव में, जैसा कि शिक्षा आयोग ने भी सिफारिश की है, अंग्रेजी एक महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकालय भाषा है, जो सभी विषयों में संसार में बढ़ते हुए ज्ञान तक पहुँचने में महत्वपूर्ण योग देगी । प्रथम डिग्री स्तर तक शिक्षा के माध्यम को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को अपनाने की नीति पर अमल करने के साथ-साथ एक भाषाई क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों का आने-जाने के रास्ते में बाधाओं को कम से कम करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जाएंगे । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का परिवर्तन, फिलहाल केवल प्रथम डिग्री स्तर तक लागू होगा, शिक्षा के उत्तर-स्नातक तथा उच्च स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों तथा अध्यापकों के आने जाने पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त अखिल भारतीय अथवा क्षेत्रीय (राज्य स्तर पर नहीं) स्तरों पर कार्य करने वाली विशिष्ट संस्थाओं और केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं को इस योजना में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अपनाने के लिये, शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

Excavation Work in Koveripoompattinam

8998. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that excavation

work has been done in Koveripoompattinam in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the extent of land acquired for the purpose from the State Government and private individuals ;

(c) if acquired from individuals whether any compensation has been paid ; and

(d) the other details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One acre of land and four small houses were acquired from private individuals for the purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir, compensation has been paid.

(d) The land and the houses were acquired at a cost of Rs. 12,535 (Rs. 3,135 for the land Rs. 9,400 for the houses, etc.) through the Land Acquisition Officers. A sum of Rs. 1,800 has also been spent on account of crop compensation for three years.

Maintaining C. R. P. in States

8999. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of maintaining the Central Reserve Police in the States was discussed in the meeting of Chief Ministers held in Delhi in April, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the stand taken by the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and of other States in this regard ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at as a result of that said discussion ?

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

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

बिस्वी में उपकुलपतियों का सम्मेलन

9000. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में हाल ही में विश्व-

विद्यालयों में उप-कुलपतियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें विश्व-विद्यालय की किन-किन समस्याओं के बारे में चर्चा की गई थी तथा उनके क्या हल निकाले गये ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० शार० बी० राव) : (क) जी हाँ। विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों का एक सम्मेलन 21 से 23 अप्रैल, 1969 तक नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया।

(ख) और (ग). सम्मेलन में किए गए निर्णयों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1067/69] इनकी जांच हो रही है।

नेफा में विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारक

9001. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेफा में इस समय कितने विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक अब भी हैं ; और

(ख) उनके स्थान पर भारतीय धर्म प्रचारक काम करें इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस समय नेफा में कोई विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारक नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Development of Tourist Centres in Maharashtra

9002. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have some specific plan for the development of tourist centres in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Important tourism schemes in Maharashtra to be undertaken by the Centre include the integrated development of the Ajanta-Ellora complex, additional tourist facilities in Bombay and provision of essential amenities in Elephanta caves. Details of these schemes are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Collision Between an Indian and a Soviet Freighter

9003. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a Soviet and an Indian freighter collided in Dardanelles and were damaged ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the collision ; and

(c) the damage done to the Indian freighter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIIH) : (a) Yes, Sir. S. S. "Indian Trader" of the India Steamship Company Ltd. Calcutta collided with a Russian Vessel "SEVERN DONETS" at about mid-night on the 19th April, 1960 at Dardanelles off Gelibolu whilst the vessel was under the charge of a pilot.

(b) and (c). A preliminary inquiry will be held under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 on the vessel's arrival in India and the cause of the collision and the extent of damage suffered by the S.S. 'Indian Trader' will be known thereafter.

दिल्ली में लाटरी

9004. श्री धीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोबिया :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने लाटरी चालू

करने के लिए सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन को इसकी अनुमति दे दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह अनुमति कब तक दे दी जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि अनुमति दे दी गई है, तो यह किन शर्तों पर किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने लाटरी का आयोजन करने के लिए सरकार की अनुमति मांगी थी। निम्नलिखित दो शर्तों के आधीन सरकार ने दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण को दिल्ली में सामयिक लाटरी चलाने की अनु-मति प्रदान की है :

(क) लाटरी के टिकट दूसरे राज्यों में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की स्पष्ट सहमति के बिना नहीं बेचे जायेंगे ;

(ख) लाटरी से प्राप्त होने वाली कुल आय केवल उन्हीं कल्याणकारी योजनाओं पर खर्च की जायेंगी जो कि भारत सरकार द्वारा अनु-मोदित हों।

भारत की सीमा के सूचक दीप

9005. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरजभानु :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री वृष भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) भारत की सीमा के सूचक सभी छोटे और बड़े द्वीपों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ द्वीपों पर आबादी नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, उनके नाम क्या हैं और

उनकी प्रतिरक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) श्रे (ग). भारत संघ में ये द्वीप शामिल है : (1) अन्दमान और निकोबार समूह में द्वीप (2) लक्कादीव, मिनी-काय अभिनदिवी समूह में द्वीप तथा (3) बंगाल की खाड़ी और अरब सागर के तट और बाहरी द्वीप। अधिकतर बड़े बड़े और आबाद नहीं द्वीप प्रथम समूह में आते हैं। दूसरे द्वीप छोटे हैं और या तो आबाद नहीं हैं या कम आबादी वाले हैं। भारत के कब्जे में द्वीपों की सुरक्षा पुलिस, नौसेना तथा हवाई शक्ति द्वारा जैसा भी जरूरी हो, की जाती है।

सरकारी होटलों में गोमांस का प्रयोग

9006. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी होटल में गो मांस परोसा जाता है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकारी होटलों में डिब्बों में बंद अथवा अन्य प्रकार से गो-मांस के प्रयोग पर सरकार पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं, भारत सरकार के अधीन होटलों में नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को भंग करने का सुझाव

9007. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक अनेक बार दिल्ली नगर निगम को भंग करने की सरकार से सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने कितनी बार यह सिफारिश की और इसके समर्थन में उन्होंने क्या कारण बताये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपराज्यपाल ने यह सिफारिश करने से पहले दिल्ली की कार्यकारी परिषद से परामर्श नहीं किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने अपने दो पत्रों में ऐसा विचार व्यक्त किया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम की कार्य-प्रणाली में देखी गई अनियमितताओं के कारण उसे अधिक्रमित किया जाय। तथापि, यह दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से सिफारिश नहीं थी। इसलिए उपराज्यपाल द्वारा कार्यकारी परिषद से परामर्श करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

Change in the Name of Cape Comorin

9008. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to change the name of "Cape Comorin" to Kanya Kumari has been considered by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, with what result and the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) In accordance with the prescribed procedure, the proposals regarding change in the names of villages, towns, etc. are Sponsored by the State Governments. No proposal for changing the name of Cape Comorin has so far been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रपति भ्रूयूब खां की आत्मकथा की प्रतियां पकड़ने सम्बन्धी मामला

9009. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 13 दिसम्बर, 1968 के भूतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4453 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रपति भ्रूयूब खां की आत्मकथा की प्रतियों के पकड़े जाने सम्बन्धी मामले के बारे में, जिसकी जाँच की जा रही थी, नवीनतम जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . राज्य सरकार से नवीनतम स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है ।

राष्ट्रीय जैविकी प्रयोगशाला

9010. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 13 दिसम्बर, 1968 के भूतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4440 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय जैविकी प्रयोगशाला

स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित प्रयोगशाला कहाँ पर स्थापित की जायेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नहीं में है तो इस मामले में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० भार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग) . राष्ट्रीय जीव विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए देश के जीव वैज्ञानिकों को जल्द ही एक बैठक बुलाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों में पाठ्य पुस्तकें

9011. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1968 के भूतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3578 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा से सम्बन्धित अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले कन्वेंट तथा अन्य स्कूलों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी कब तक एकत्रित हो सकेगी ;

(ख) क्या इन स्कूलों के सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त जानकारी न देने के पीछे सामान्य स्कूलों की अपेक्षा इन स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहित करने का उद्देश्य है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन स्कूलों में निर्धारित सभी पाठ्य पुस्तकों तथा सहायक पुस्तकों को भारत में प्रकाशित कराने का सरकार का विचार है जैसा कि अन्य स्कूलों के लिये निर्धारित पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे में किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० भार० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग) . इंडियन

स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा की परिषद से ग्रह जानकारी मिल गई है। यह सच नहीं है कि परिषद से संबद्ध स्कूलों में उपयोग में आने वाली लगभग सभी पाठ्य पुस्तकें विदेशी प्रकाशन हैं। परिषद अंग्रेजी में केवल साहित्य के लिए तथा हिंदी और बंगाली के लिए पाठ्यचर्या स्तर पर पुस्तकें विहित करती हैं। अन्य विषयों के मामले में स्कूलों को केवल पाठ्यचर्या ही उपलब्ध की जाती है और स्कूल ऐसी पुस्तकें चुन लेते हैं जो भाषानी से मिल सकती हैं। भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए पुस्तकें भारत में मुद्रित और प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। अंग्रेजी में साहित्य के विषय में, परिषद प्रकाशकों के साथ ऐसा प्रबन्ध करती है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके भारतीय संस्करण भेजे जाएं। फिर भी, कुछ विषयों में, विशेष रूप से विज्ञान में परिषद अभी विदेशी पाठ्यपुस्तकों का उपयोग आवश्यक समझती है।

इन स्कूलों के छात्रों के उपयोग हेतु विदेशी प्रकाशन खरीदने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के किसी विशेष कोटे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। पुस्तकें स्कूलों और छात्रों द्वारा प्रकाशनकों से सीधी ही खरीदी जाती हैं।

परिषद एक स्वायत्त संगठन है। इसमें, संबद्ध स्कूलों में विहित सभी पाठ्यपुस्तकें तथा सहायक पुस्तकें भारत में ही प्रकाशित करवाने लिए सरकार के सम्मुख कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है।

श्री गणेश मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम पर मंत्रिमंडल समिति का प्रतिवेदन

9012. कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 873 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रिमण्डल की समिति ने श्री गणेश मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के बारे में इस बीच मंत्रिमण्डल को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० शार० बी० राव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . समिति की रिपोर्ट को, जो मंत्रिमण्डल के समक्ष पेश की जायेगी, सभा पटल पर नहीं रखा जा सकता क्योंकि वह मंत्रिमण्डल की कार्यवाहियों का एक अंश होगी।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय क्षेत्र पर अतिक्रमण

9013. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :
 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5349 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में दिसम्बर, 1967 से नवम्बर, 1968 के बीच 4429 पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रभावी कार्यवाही किये जाने के बावजूद भी घुसपैठ हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 4426 की संख्या में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये, जो 1 दिसम्बर, 1967 से 30 नवम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में पकड़े गये थे, प्रत्येक मामले में संबंधित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को भ्रामगी कार्यवाही करने के लिए सौंपे गये।

(ख) और (ग) . भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा के साथ-साथ सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने सभी मुख्य स्थानों पर बाहरी-चौकियां स्थापित की हैं। पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिए सीमा पर नियमित और कड़ी गस्त लगाई जा रही है। बड़ी घुसपैठ को रोकने में इन उपायों के प्रभावशाली परिणाम निकले हैं। फिर भी दो चौकियों के बीच के क्षेत्र में मामूली घुसपैठ को सर्वदा के लिये नहीं रोका जा सकता है। किसी ऐसी घुसपैठ की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर घुसपैठियों से निपटने के लिए शीघ्र ही कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी में कार्य

9014. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री 22 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1859 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं तथा उनमें से शेष प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वहां पर पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) सेवा-पुस्तिकाओं की मांग कब भेजी गई थी और वर्तमान अंग्रेजी प्रपत्रों पर हिन्दी में सेवा पुस्तिकाएँ न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय से हिन्दी अनुवादकों और टाइपिस्टों के बारे में आदेश किस तारीख को प्राप्त हुए थे और वित्त मन्त्रालय से किस तारीख को धन मांगा गया था तथा क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में दिये गये प्रबन्ध के समान उनके मन्त्रालय में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) 1968-69 में प्रकाशन यूनिट द्वारा बीस में से छह प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी निकाले गए हैं। वे पत्रिकाएँ या अन्य प्रकाशन जो बहुत ही तकनीकी प्रकृति के होते हैं या कुछ थोड़े से विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त ग्राहकों के लिए ही होते हैं, सामान्यतः अंग्रेजी में ही निकाले जाते हैं। लोकप्रिय पत्रिकाएँ या ऐसी पुस्तिकाएँ, जो देश के अन्दर व्यापक वितरण के उद्देश्य से निकाली जाती हैं, हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। किसी प्रकाशन को अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी निकालने का निर्णय हर मामले में उसके गुण-दोष के आधार पर किया जाता है ; और सामान्य नीति यह है कि हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रकाशनों में तेजी के साथ वृद्धि की जाए।

(ख) सेवा पुस्तिकाओं के द्विभाषी प्रपत्रों की मांग कलकत्ता स्थित भारत सरकार के प्रपत्र भंडार, को 30-3-68 को भेजी गई थी। क्योंकि ये अभी मन्त्रालय को नहीं मिले हैं अतः

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएँ अभी हिन्दी में नहीं रखी जा सकी हैं।

(ग) अनुवाद के प्रबन्ध से संबंधित व्यवस्था के बारे में गृह-मन्त्रालय के आदेश, 1968 में अगस्त के अन्त में मिले थे। अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के प्रस्ताव पर वित्त मन्त्रालय के परामर्श से अक्टूबर, 1968 में कारवाही प्रारम्भ की गई। हाल ही में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के तीन और अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के चार अतिरिक्त स्थान बनाये गये हैं। और स्थान बनाने के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय के कार्य का रूप गृह-मन्त्रालय के कार्य से भिन्न होने के कारण समान व्यवस्थाएँ संभव नहीं हैं।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी में कार्य

9015. कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 22 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1859 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यापक कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा क्या है और क्या इसके अनुसार स्वस्थ परम्पराएँ स्थापित करने के लिए पहले प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिए भेजने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या प्रशासनिक तथा भाषा डिब्बे-जनों के सभी अनुभागों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखना तथा प्रारूप तैयार करना आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन अनुभागों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) प्रपत्रों आदि को द्विभाषी रूप में उपलब्ध करने के बारे में गृह मन्त्रालय के आदेश कब प्राप्त हुए थे और वे कब क्रियान्वित किये गये थे ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) एक क्रमिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पात्र कर्मचारियों में से 20 प्रतिशत को प्रति वर्ष हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जा रहा है, जिनमें प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी

भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक नहीं। फिर भी इन प्रभागों के कुछ अनुभागों में जहां भी आसानी से सम्भव हो, हिन्दी में सरल नोट लिखने तथा प्रारूप तैयार करने का कार्य किया जाता है।

(घ) गृह मंत्रालय से पहले आदेश अक्टूबर, 1964 में और बाद में अगस्त, 1968 में प्राप्त हुए थे; जिनके आधार पर द्विभाषी प्रपत्रों, जिनके मुद्रण की व्यवस्था उसी मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाती है के (इंडेंट) मांग-पत्र समय-समय पर भारत सरकार के प्रपत्र भंडार, कलकत्ता को भेजे गये हैं; किन्तु सेवा पुस्तिकाएँ जैसे प्रपत्रों को अभी तक सप्लाई नहीं किया गया है। कुछ ऐसे प्रपत्र (फॉर्म) जो केवल इस मंत्रालय में ही उपयोग में लाए जाते हैं, वे द्विभाषी रूप में हैं।

दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

9016. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी ;
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 879 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में लाये गये 60 मामलों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के कितने पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके फलस्वरूप उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये दिल्ली पुलिस अधिराधों में भाग न ले और उसे कानून तथा अपने कर्तव्यों की पूरी जानकारी हो क्या सरकार कोई पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य जंजी (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) इन मामलों में प्रस्त 60 पुलिस कर्मचारी निलम्बित कर दिये गये। इनमें से अब 2 को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है, 11 को बहाल किया गया और 47 अभी तक निलम्बित हैं।

(ख) और (ग). पुनश्चर्चा और 'सेवा में प्रशिक्षण' दिल्ली पुलिस प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की नियमित विशेषता है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में होटल

9017. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी ;
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्ब्ययन मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5258 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र में कौन-कौन से होटल चल रहे हैं तथा वर्ष 1968-69 के 9 महीनों की अवधि में ऐसे प्रत्येक होटल से कितनी आय हुई है ; और

(ख) ऐसे होटलों की दशा सुधारने के लिये जो घाटे पर चल रहे मालूम पड़ते हैं, क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्ब्ययन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के होटलों के नाम तथा अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1968 के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक के द्वारा अर्जित की गयी आय की राशि नीचे दी गई है :

होटल का नाम	आय	व्यय	अधिकेष (+) घाटा (-)
	(लाख रुपयों में)		
अष्टोक	106.70	102.06	(+) 4.64
जनपथ	37.59	33.42	(+) 4.17
रणजीत	10.10	12.75	(-) 2.65
लोधी	9.18	11.63	(-) 2.45

(ख) होटलों के प्रबंध तथा सेवा के स्तर में सुधार करने के निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। होटलों में स्नानपान प्रबन्ध (केटरिंग) एवं भोजन सम्बन्धी और अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने तथा बिल, भोजन और मदिरा सम्बन्धी नियन्त्रण की नई प्रणालियां एवं प्रक्रियाएं चालू करने और उनके साथ साथ कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नवीकरण कार्य भी प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ;

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा शब्दावली तैयार करना तथा करना प्रकाशित

9018. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नृजभूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि सभी विषयों के लिये शब्दावली तैयार करने और प्रकाशित करने का कार्य 1 जनवरी, 1970 तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक की प्रगति तथा शेष कार्य के बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वशॉन) : (क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष के परामर्श से यह निर्णय किया गया है कि शब्दावली के निर्माण का कार्य 1-1-1970 तक समाप्त करने का प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) 31-1-1969 तक की गई प्रगति का

व्यौरा तथा बकाया कार्य इस प्रकार है :

लक्ष्य	4,78,500
निर्मित शब्द	2,96,902
अन्तिम रूप दिये	
गये शब्द	1,73,095*
प्रकाशित शब्द	2,00,000
शब्द जिनका निर्माण किया जाना है	1,81,598 (लगभग)
शब्द जिनको अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है	1,23,907 (लगभग)
शब्द जिनको प्रकाशित किया जाना है	50,000

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा पुस्तकों का मूल्य निर्धारण

9019. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने मुद्रण नियंत्रक की स्वीकृति लिये बिना ही कुछ पुस्तकों के मूल्य नियत/निर्धारित कर दिये थे और कागज सरीदा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वशॉन) : (क) और (ख). निजी प्रकाशकों के सहकार से प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पुस्तकों की कीमतें, कीमत निश्चित करने के सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित सूत्र के अनुसार तय की जाती हैं। मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री के

* इनमें स्नातक स्तर तक अन्तिम रूप दिये गये और प्रकाशित किये गये 77,000 शब्द शामिल नहीं हैं। अन्तिम रूप दिये गये शब्दों की कुल संख्या 2,50,000 है। किन्तु कुछ विषयों के लक्ष्यों को यथा समय संशोधित किया जाना है तथा उनमें कमी की जाती है।

मुख्य नियंत्रक ने आयोग द्वारा विभागीय रूप से निकाली गई कुछ पुस्तकों को स्थानीय रूप से मुद्रित कराने के लिए आयोग को प्राधिकृत किया था क्योंकि इन प्रकाशनों पर आने वाला खर्च मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा वहन नहीं किया जाना था अतः ऐसी पुस्तकों की विक्री की कीमत स्वयं आयोग द्वारा निश्चित कर दी गई थी। कागज की खरीद के बारे में आयोग द्वारा यह बताया गया है कि उन पुस्तकों के लिए, जिन्हें मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री के मुख्य नियंत्रक द्वारा स्थानीय रूप से मुद्रित करने की इजाजत दी गई थी, मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री के नियंत्रक के अनुमोदन के बगैर ही, मिल रेट पर कुछ मात्रा कागज खरीदा गया था। मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री के मुख्य नियंत्रक के अनुमोदन के बिना आयोग द्वारा स्थानीय रूप से की गई कागज की यह खरीद अनियमित पायी गई है। इसलिए आयोग से यह कहा गया है कि वह इस स्थानीय खरीद को नियमित बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करे और यह सुनिश्चित करे कि भविष्य में विहित प्रक्रिया का कड़ाई से पालन किया जायेगा।

भारतीय क्षेत्र में द्वीप समूह

9020. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र के प्राचीन प्रत्येक द्वीप के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनका कुल क्षेत्रफल और जन संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक द्वीप में पृथक-पृथक माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा विद्व-विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) इन द्वीपों में किन-किन स्थानों में न्यायालयों अस्पतालों और डाकघरों की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ङ) वहां पर आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम का स्वरूप क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). 9 अगस्त, 1968 को दिये गये लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3433 के भाग (क) के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(ग) तथा (घ). जैसा कि विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1068/69] महाराष्ट्र सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ङ) सम्बन्धित राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की विकास योजनाओं में इन द्वीप समूहों की मांगों पर ध्यान रखा जाता है और उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्दर पर्याप्त विकास सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के लिये नामांकन

9021. श्री सूरज मान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्त किये अधिकारियों में उस अधिकारी का नाम क्या है जो काश्मीर पड़्यन्त्र के मामले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त था और उस समय उसके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : उन अधिकारी का नाम श्री मोहम्मद अमीन है। उनके विरुद्ध यह आरोप

था कि वह काश्मीर षड्यंत्र के मामले में अन्य अभियुक्तों के साथ शामिल थे। बाद में मामला वापस ले लिया गया था और वह अधिकारी सभी आरोपों से, जो उसके विरुद्ध लगाए गये मुक्त कर दिये गये।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तारी

9022. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री नृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में हुई घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं और वे किन-किन संगठनों से सम्बन्धित हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1069/69]।

Primary Education Commission

9023. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Primary School teachers submitted a memorandum to Government demanding the appointment of a Primary Education Commission for raising their grades and allowances and for conferment of voting rights to Primary teachers in the Council elections of State Legislative Councils from Teachers' Constituencies ;

(b) the reaction of Government to the above demands ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir ; the All India Organisation of the teachers of Primary Schools has demanded the appointment of primary Education Commission, but it is not considered advisable to do so for various reasons, including the following :—

- (i) School Education, including Primary Education, is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to appoint such a commission, if they think it necessary.
- (ii) Under Article 171(3)(c) of the Constitution, Primary Teachers are not eligible for the right of vote in the teachers' Constituencies.
- (iii) The appointment of such a commission would raise expectations without corresponding arrangements to find the funds for implementing the recommendations, which might be made by it.
- (iv) The Kothari Commission has recently made a comprehensive study of all the various problems of education including that of primary education. The appointment of a fresh commission for problems of primary education is, therefore, not considered to be necessary.

Revision of Grades and Allowances of Punjab Haryana and U. T. of Chandigarh Government Employees

9024. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the grades and allowances of the Government employees of Punjab and Haryana have been revised from time to time ever since the reorganisation of Punjab in 1966 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was automatic application of the revised grades and allowances to the employees of the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(c) whether the practice of automatic application has been discontinued for some time ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; -

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

(d) The pay scales and allowances of employees of Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Manipur Tripura and Pondicherry were patterned on the pay scales and allowances obtaining in a specified adjoining State. However, it was felt that while the revision of pay scales and allowances of the employees of these U.Ts. should continue to be on this basis, the pay scales and allowances of the employees of these U.Ts should not exceed the pay scales and allowances of the employees of similar categories under the Central Government. As such now each case of revision of pay scales and allowances is examined on merit.

Murder of Station Master and Waterman at Jaitu Railway Station in Punjab

9025. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Naxalites have murdered the Station Master and the Waterman at Jaitu Railway Station in Punjab ;

(b) whether the culprits have been traced ; and

(c) the estimated number of the Naxalites in Punjab and their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Government [the Station Master and a waterman at railway station Bukainwala (not Jaitu railway station) in Ferozepur District were murdered by dacoits on 24th December, 1968. The extremists are not involved in the murder. The culprits have not been arrested so far.

(c) According to information of the State Government there are about 50 extremists in Punjab. They have come to notice for distributing Maoist literature and have been involved in two incidents of violence. Cases have been registered in respect of these incidents and are being investigated according to law,

Promulgation of Section 144 in Chandigarh

9026. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Section 144 of Cr. P. C. banning public meetings has again been promulgated in Chandigarh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such a ban exists in Chandigarh almost all the year round ; and

(c) whether there is any serious situation existing in Chandigarh to justify the ban ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. PC. remained in force in certain sectors of Chandigarh township for a total period of 233 days in the year 1968. These orders are enforced when breach of peace is apprehended on account of agitations etc., and care is taken to ensure that the orders are in force only in those areas where the trouble is anticipated ; the other areas are kept out of the operation of the orders. There is no serious situation in Chandigarh at present and no orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. are in force there.

Crimes in Laccadives

9027. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of criminal cases registered and investigated Island-wise in Laccadives during the last three years ;

(b) the number out of them that ended in conviction ; and

(c) the nature of offences in all the cases registered and investigated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1070/69].

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Laccadives

9028. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under

consideration a proposal for making direct recruitment of qualified Islanders in Laccadives to the cadre of Sub-Inspectors of Police instead of bringing them from Kerala ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a pass in predegree examination is not considered sufficient academic qualification for the selection of Sub-Inspectors in case of the Islanders belonging to the Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. In accordance with the recruitment rules the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police are to be filled by deputation from adjacent states or by promotion of Head Constables of the Laccadives Administration. If these methods fail, direct recruitment is to be made. So far there has been no occasion to resort to direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

(b) and (c). The academic qualification prescribed for direct recruitment to the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police is a Bachelor's degree in Arts, Science or Commerce from a recognised University. Under the existing orders of the Government of India. for direct recruitment, no relaxation of academic qualifications is permissible in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates.

National Research Development Corporation of India

9029. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation of India has proper rules for staff recruitment (for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m.) for purchase, contracts and sales ;

(b) if so, the details of these rules ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to draft these rules and, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). No rules, as such, have been framed but the procedure followed by the National Research Development Corporation of India in regard to recruitment of

staff, purchases, contracts and sales is given below :

- (i) *Recruitment of Staff* : Posts carrying a basic salary of more than Rs. 500/-p.m. are advertised and also notified to the Employment Exchange. The Directors on the Board of Directors of National Research Development Corporation and prominent industrialists are also requested to suggest suitable names. Selections for posts whose maximum pay exceeds Rs. 575/- p.m. are made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted for the purpose by the Board of Directors. For posts for which the maximum pay is below Rs. 575/- p.m., selections are made by the Executive Director. As for posts whose maximum pay is more than Rs. 2000/- p.m., appointments are made with the prior approval of the President of India.
- (ii) *Purchases* : All purchases are made according to the procedure usually adopted by Government departments and after obtaining quotations and tenders. Generally the lowest quotations and tenders are accepted. Where, however, a higher tender is accepted, the reasons for ignoring the lower quotations are recorded by the purchasing authority i.e. the Executive Director/Secretary.
- (iii) *Contracts* : N. R. D. C. has. not entered into any contract so far.
- (iv) *Sales* : Sales are effected through selling agents on commission basis. The prices of the products are fixed by the Corporation,
- (c) There is no such proposal.

National Research Development Corporation of India

9030. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the National Research Development Corporation of India has been made ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose securing the services of any expert in order

to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Government has not made any general assessment of the working of the National Research Development Corporation. The Board of Directors of the Corporation, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the General Body Meeting held on 31-12-1966, reviewed in 1967, the working of the Corporation with a view to making it a more effective instrument of research and development and made the following recommendations :

- (i) For professional assessment National Research Development Corporation may constitute Technical Advisory Committees in specific fields and region-wise ;
 - (ii) Market Survey reports or Project reports may be prepared in particular cases by NRDC or by some competent authority ;
 - (iii) Preference may be given to the issue of non-exclusive licences ;
 - (iv) NRDC should put up pilot plants at its own cost or in collaboration with industry to take up the process from the laboratory stage. This should be done after the techno-economic feasibility is assessed ;
 - (v) NRDC should provide risk capital ;
 - (vi) In suitable cases NRDC may consider compensating entrepreneurs against losses suffered by them ;
 - (vii) NRDC should lay emphasis on giving more publicity to the processes developed in National Laboratories and its activities ;
 - (viii) Executive Director may be recruited at the earliest.
- (c) No, Sir.

एक फ्रांसीसी राष्ट्रीय की गिरफ्तारी

9031. श्री नारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969 में एक फ्रांसीसी राष्ट्रिक को उस समय गिरफ्तार

किया गया था जब वह हुसैनीवाला के मार्ग से पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र से भारत के क्षेत्र में दाखिल हो रहा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). एक फ्रांसीसी राष्ट्रिक मिस्टर डेस्को जीन लुइस को 30-12-1968 को हुसैनीवाला सीमा पर गिरफ्तार किया गया क्योंकि उसके पास डेढ़ किलोग्राम निषिद्ध चरस पाया गया। उस पर मुकदमा चलाया गया, सिद्धदोष किया गया और न्यायालय के उठने तक के कारावास की सजा दी गई और 300 रुपये का जुर्माना या उसके न देने पर साठ दिन की कड़ी कैद दी गई। उसने जुर्माना दे दिया और 6-2-1969 को उसे पाकिस्तान वापस भेज दिया गया।

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा पशुओं की चोरी

9032. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :

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

(क) राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अपने स्रोतों की जानकारी के अनुसार गत तीन वर्षों में पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और राजस्थान के सीमा क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी कितने पशु भगाकर अथवा चोरी करके ले गये; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, जम्मू व काश्मीर तथा राजस्थान सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 1 जनवरी 1966 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा हांक कर अथवा चुराकर ले जाये गये ढोरों की संख्या 15,583 है। सीमा बाहरी चौकियों द्वारा दर्ज किये गये मामलों के

आधार पर सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा इसी अवधि के लिये दी गई संख्या 5,328 है। इसमें राज्य पुलिस को सूचित किये गये सब मामले सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

(ख) सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा नियमित तथा कड़ी गश्त लगाई जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों द्वारा चलाई जा रही कैंटीनें

9033. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों द्वारा चलाई जा रही कैंटीनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उनके कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) :

(क) 418 } इन भाकड़ों में दिल्ली से
(ख) 2,749 } बाहर स्थित प्रतिरक्षा
स्थापनाओं की कैंटीनें
सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

(ग) (i) कैंटीनें कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान तथा

(ii) कैंटीन कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों को ग्राह्य वेतन के अलावा नकद और माल के रूप में लाभ

बताने वाले विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया दृश्य संख्या LT-1071/69]

इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमानों में ले जाये गये यात्री

9034. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्द्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा कुल कितने यात्री ले जाये गये; और

(ख) उनमें विदेशी राष्ट्रियों की संख्या कितनी थी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्द्ययन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1,657,671.

(ख) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स इस रीति से रिकार्ड नहीं रखते।

विद्रोही नागाओं/मिजाओं द्वारा आत्म-समर्पण

9035. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1968 में कितने विद्रोही मिजाओं और नागाओं ने भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना और राज्य सरकार ने अधिकारियों के समक्ष आत्म-समर्पण किया और

(ख) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) इस अवधि में आत्म-समर्पण करने वाले मिजा तथा नागाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

माह	मीजा	नागा
जुलाई, 1968	16	15
अगस्त, 1968	7	10
सितम्बर, 1968	782	35
अक्तूबर, 1968	615	83
जोड़	1420	143

(ख) 25 अप्रैल, 1968 को लोक सभा में प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7632 के भाग (ड) के दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Delay by U.P.S.C. in Tendering Advice

9036. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases referred to the Union Public Service Commission are unduly delayed by the Commission in tendering advice ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are proposing to take to avoid such delays by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In the large bulk of cases referred to U.P.S.C. for advice there is no undue delay on their part in conveying their advice. There are, however, a number of cases in which the Commission could not communicate their advice expeditiously largely on account of non-receipt of complete documents/particulars in the first instance, lack of advance planning in the matter of recruitment, etc. The Commission are constantly reviewing their organisation and methods of work so as to ensure speedy disposal of case.

Allowances Paid to Dependants of Ist Freedom Struggle

9037. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the dependants of the Mutiny veterans who continue to get compassionate allowance from the Government of India ;

(b) the amount of allowance paid to each of them ; and

(c) the basis on which the allowance is paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). In commemoration of the centenary of the

freedom struggle of 1857 which was celebrated in August 1957, the Government of India sanctioned certain monthly allowances for life or till marriage to the descendants of persons who played an important part in the freedom struggle. A statement showing the particulars of the grantees is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1072/69].

Payment of Assigned Taxes to D.M.C.

9038. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has sought his assistance in settling Municipal claims pertaining to the assigned taxes like entertainment tax and motor vehicles tax ; and

(b) if so, the type of help rendered in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Mayor had written about the arrears of some assigned taxes and had suggested that the provision in the Revised Estimates in a year should take into account the realisations of the taxes of a particular year in the same year as approximately as possible. Instructions have been issued so that the final payment in a year will take note of both the trend of collections as reflected in the Revised Estimates as well as adjustment of the payment made in the previous year with reference to the actual, for that year. Arrears of Motor Vehicles Tax were paid during the last financial year.

Exchange of Delegations of Scientists/ Journalists/Authors/Medical Men with U.S.S.R.

9039. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the U.S.S.R. and India recently for the exchange of delegations of Scientists, Journalists, Authors and Medical men ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement signed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The last Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for 1968-69 was signed in May, 1968, which expired on 31-3-1969. However, a fresh programme for 1969-71 is under negotiation and is likely to be finalized soon.

Disparities in Salaries in Laccadives

9040. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity in Salaries of Amins and Karanis in Laccadives, through their status and functions are the same under the existing regulation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove such discrimination and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The scales of pay attached to the posts of Amins and Karanis in the Laccadive Administration are Rs. 80-1-85-2-95 and Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-89 respectively. The duties of Amins and Karanis are not exactly identical inasmuch as Karanis have not so far been entrusted with the functions of Amins under the L.M.A. Islands Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965. A proposal to this effect is, however, under consideration and the question of removing the disparity between the functions and salaries of the two categories of officials is under examination.

गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1969

9041. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1969 को गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के अवसर पर कितने पुलिस अधिकारी तथा जवानों की सेवा का उपयोग किया गया था;

(ख) पुलिस के जवानों के अतिरिक्त होम गार्ड के कितने जवानों को शांति तथा व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये लगाया गया था; और

(ग) कितने प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र बनाये गये थे?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) 26 जनवरी 1969 को गणतन्त्र दिवस की परेड के संबंध में दिल्ली पुलिस के 81 राजपत्रित और 8011 अराजपत्रित स्तर के अधिकारियों का एक बल नियत किया गया था।

(ख) 2263

(ग) सेन्ट जोन एम्बुलेन्स ब्रिगेड द्वारा 21 और विलिंगडन और सपदरजंग हस्पताल द्वारा एक-एक प्रथम चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये। इसके अतिरिक्त सैनिक चिकित्सा दलों द्वारा गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के सिलसिले में तम्बुओं में 2 चिकित्सक निरीक्षण कक्ष स्थापित करने के अतिरिक्त 4 प्रथम चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये थे।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं के आतंक का मुकाबला करने के लिए वायरलेस सैटों तथा हथियारों की मांग

9042. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में डाकुओं के आतंक से मुक्ति पाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राथमिकतम वायरलेस सैट और हथियार मांगे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने वायरलेस सैट मांगे गये हैं तथा वे कब तक सप्लाई किये जायेंगे?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पंजाब में हिन्दी भाषा भाषी अल्प संख्यकों के अधिकार

9043. श्री राम गोपाल शासत्राले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब विधान सभा ने पंजाब राजभाषा अधिनियम पारित किया है जिसके अनुसार हिन्दी भाषा भाषी अल्प संख्यकों को वहाँ कोई अधिकार नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि वे हिन्दी में आवेदन पत्र देते हैं तो उन्हें हिन्दी में उत्तर नहीं दिया जायेगा, तथा सारा सरकारी कार्य केवल पंजाबी में किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सफ़्तर सूत्र केवल कागजों तक ही रह गया है और स्कूलों के शिक्षक प्रधानाध्यापक हिन्दी को जारी नहीं रहने देते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पंजाब के 40 प्रतिशत हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी लोगों के सवैधानिक अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1967 में पारित पंजाब राज भाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार पंजाबी उस राज्य को राजभाषा के रूप में अपनाई गई थी।

(ख) व्यक्तियों से विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर राज्य की राजभाषा में दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। सभी स्कूलों में हिन्दी एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है, कुछ स्कूलों में तीसरी कक्षा से तथा अन्य में चौथी कक्षा से।

(घ) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Rights of Linguistic Minorities in Punjab

9044. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-WALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Home Minister, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda had stated, while declaring the formation of the Punjabi Suba on the 22nd March, 1966, that the rights of linguistic minorities in Punjab would be safeguarded ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rights of the general public are no longer safe in view of the removal of Hindi from the name-boards of Government offices and mile-stones on roads in that state ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to fulfil the promise made to the linguistic minorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In the statement made by the then Home Minister on 21st March, 1966, in Lok Sabha it was stated, *inter alia* that the legitimate rights and interests of the minorities linguistic and others will naturally be fully safeguarded in the units.

(b) and (c). Punjabi in Gurmukhi script is the sole official language of Punjab Government and is being used for all official work. The State Government have, however, decided that Hindi shall be used for correspondence with the Central Government and the Hindi speaking States. The sign boards in Government offices which were previously mostly in English have been replaced by Punjabi. On roads other than the G. T. Road, distances on mile-stones and traffic signs are in Punjabi. This cannot be said to have resulted in the infringement of rights of the general public. Moreover, the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution are watched by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities who submits annual reports relating to them which are placed before Parliament. The Punjab Government have also designated a Senior Officer as Special Officer to look after the implementation of safeguards for linguistic minorities.

Transport and Communication Committee

9045. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state 1

(a) whether it is a fact that the need for intensifying regional co-operative to ensure the rapid economic growth of Asia and the Far-East was emphasised at the opening of the Transport and Communication Committee of ECAFE, in Bangkok ;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in the Conference ; and

(c) whether India also attended the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee noted that the concept of regional co-operation was now being fully accepted by the member countries of ECAFE as a basic approach for achieving rapid development in the various economic sectors. The Committee accordingly recommended that it might be desirable for the ECAFE to designate 1969 as a year for intensifying regional co-operation so that countries might gear themselves fully to the achievement of the targets set for the second United Nations Development Decade. The Committee also felt that as heavy investments were flowing into the transport sector through the various National Development Plans, there is a growing need for closer cooperation between countries in order to achieve a proper harmonisation and co-ordination of the region's international transportation plans.

The Committee further stressed the importance of a comprehensive regional transport survey and the need for undertaking on a priority basis special feasibility studies of selected projects. Emphasising the importance of multi-institution support for implementing such survey programmes the Committee endorsed the view that as many aid giving organisations and agencies as possible should be associated under these programmes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

भटिडा में जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

9046. हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या गृह- कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1969 में भटिडा में गिरफ्तार किये गये कुछ व्यक्तियों के पास से कुछ भ्रापत्तिजनक कागजात जिनमें भारत के विरुद्ध की जा रही जासूसी के पर्याप्त प्रमाण थे, पकड़े गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में कुछ महिलाएं भी थीं ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, पकड़े गये, भ्रापत्तिजनक कागजातों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिष्णाचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । तथापि भाज लोक सभा में भ्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9083 के दिये गये उत्तर की धोर ध्यान धाकषित किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shifting of NEFA Headquarters

9047. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed a Committee sometime in the year 1968 to go into the question of shifting the NEFA Headquarters from Shillong to somewhere else ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report to Government ;

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

In the year 1967, the Government appointed a Committee of Technical experts to select a suitable site for the new Headquarters of NEFA Administration within NEFA. The Committee submitted a report in December 1967 and suggested three possible sites for the purpose, viz., (i) Banderdewa in Subansiri District (NEFA), (ii) Likhabali and (iii) Basar in Siang District. The site at Likhabali has been abandoned as it falls within the territorial jurisdiction of Assam State and does not apparently meet the requirements of a site within NEFA. The Government have been examining the comparative costs of developing a new Headquarters at the new sites at Banderdewa and Basar in consultation with the Meteorological Department and the Geological Survey of India. The Geological Survey of India considers that it would be hazardous to go in for brick type permanent construction at any of these places as they both fall within the severe seismic zone. The constructions which will be most suitable in this area is now under further examination in consultation with the C.P.W.D., Central Building Research Institute and other organisations. The final selection of a site will, however, depend on the recommendations of the Agency Level Council which is likely to be set up on 2nd October, 1969.

Cases forwarded by C.B.I. for Departmental Action

9048. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has forwarded 114 cases to the Departments concerned during 1968 for taking departmental action against the delinquent Officers on charges involving misconduct and corrupt practices ;

(b) if so, the action taken against them ;

(c) the total number of cases forwarded during 1968 by the C.B.I. to the departments concerned ; and

(d) in how many cases the departments have taken action ?

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

Sir. The Special Police Establishment Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation reported 114 cases to the Departments concerned in November, 1968 for taking disciplinary action against delinquent officials.

(b) In accordance with the reports received so far, 3 out of the 114 cases have ended in punishment and 111 cases are pending disposal.

(c) During the year 1968, the Special Police Establishment Division of the Central Bureau of Investigation reported 1246 cases to the Departments concerned for initiating disciplinary proceedings.

(d) In accordance with the reports received so far, 185 cases have been decided. Of these cases, 170 have resulted in punishment and 15 ended in exoneration.

Meeting of Maharashtra and Mysore Chief Ministers Convened to resolve Border Dispute

9049. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he convened a meeting of the Maharashtra and Mysore Chief Ministers to resolve the border dispute which has caused violent disturbances in Bombay during February, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Centre to solve this dispute ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts to find an early solution to this complex and delicate issue are continuing.

Theft of Vehicles in Delhi

9050. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cars, scooters motor cycles stolen in the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1968 ;

(b) the number of vehicles out of them since recovered ;

(c) the number of arrests, of individuals or gangs made separately ; and

(d) the action taken against these culprits ?

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

	Number of vehicles	
	Stolen	Recovered so far
Cars	238	225
Scooters	191	152
Motor-cycles	54	42
Cycles	2246	293

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1073/69].

Bridge over River Jira

9051. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the road bridge over the river Jira near Bargarh town in Orissa on the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway is in a dilapidated condition ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to repair it or build another bridge over the said river ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 18,76,500/- for the construction of a new bridge over the river Jira to replace the existing bridge was sanctioned in January 1969. The agency for execution of the work is being fixed by the Orissa State Public Works Department who have fixed the target period for its completion as 20 months from the date of commencement of the work.

Re-employment of Central Government Officers

9052. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government Officers re-employed for the first time during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of retired Central Government officers whose re-employment had been extended during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Text-Book Committee for Urdu

9053. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 434 on the 29th November, 1968 regarding Text-Books Committee for Urdu and state :

(a) whether the proposal under consideration for setting up a Co-ordination Committee for the Production of University level Books in Urdu has since been finalised by Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to be constituted and by what time the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The earlier proposal for setting up a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. M. Sadiq has been dropped. Instead, Government has decided to set up a Central Board for the production of University standard books in Urdu. This decision has been taken in pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference of Education Ministers of concerned States and Vice-Chancellors and Heads of Urdu Departments of concerned

universities which met in New Delhi on 23rd April, 1969.

Permits for Inter-State Routes

9054. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute benches of the Inter-State Road Transport Commission, both route-wise and area-wise, to deal with applications for grant of permits on Inter-State Routes ; and

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The question of reconstituting and strengthening the Inter-State Transport Commission with additional powers is under consideration.

Facilitation Procedures at Airport

9055. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of the International Air Transport Association has put forward before Government a number of proposals to simplify facilitation procedure at Airports ;

(b) if so, what are those proposals ; and

(c) the stand taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A facilitation team of International Air Transport Association (IATA) met the Chairman and Members of the High Level Inter-Departmental Committee on Facilitation on 6th February 1969.

(b) The following proposals were put forward by the IATA team :

- (1) Introduction of DDVP system of disinsectisation of aircraft.
- (2) Integration of Health and Immigration services.
- (3) Channelling of arriving passengers so as to enable faster clearance of those without dutiable articles.
- (4) Simplification of Health Forms,

(5) Abolition of the system of issuing gate passes by Customs in respect of passengers' baggage.

(6) Elimination of Passenger Manifest.

(7) Duty free import of aircraft containers and ground handling equipment.

(8) Liberalisation of rules relating to duty free liquor allowed to passengers.

(c) Most of the above suggestions are included in the Facilitation Programme for implementation in India, if found feasible. The existing position is as follows, item-wise :

- (1) This is acceptable.
- (2) This would be examined in the context of impending introduction of Jumbo Jets.
- (3) This has been accepted in principle.
- (4) Simplification of the form for personal declaration of Health and origin has been agreed to.
- (5) The question is still under examination.
- (6) In order to evaluate the feasibility of elimination of passenger manifest, an experimental elimination for some time, has been agreed to in respect of incoming flights.
- (7) This is under examination.
- (8) The need for liberalising the quantity of liquor allowed to be brought by a passenger would arise only if the rules on the subject in respect of tourists are not in keeping with the general practice in other countries. On this basis, no case of liberalisation has been made out.

शिक्षा में परिवर्तन और युवा पीढ़ी

9056. श्री मोरारजी प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दैनिक समाचारपत्र 'भाष' दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 1969 के पृष्ठ 5 पर 'शिक्षा में परिवर्तन तथा युवा पीढ़ी' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० झार० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1074/69]

Demand for Change of Governors

9057. SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in regard to accepting any demand by State Governments for change of Governors ;

(b) whether the Chief Ministers are consulted before the appointment of the Governors ; and

(c) the names of the States which have asked the Centre for the change of Governors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Under the Constitution Governors are appointed by the President and subject to the President's pleasures, hold office for a period of five years. The Constitution does not confer any right on the State Governments in the matter of appointment or withdrawal of Governors. The question of any policy being adopted by the Central Government to deal with demands made by the State Governments for change of Governors, therefore, does not arise.

(b) As an extra-constitutional convention the Chief Minister of the State concerned is informally consulted before appointing any individual as Governor of the State.

(c) The Government of West Bengal had asked for the change of Governor. No other State Government has asked for the change of Governor.

Encounter with Rebel Nagas near Lamlong

9058. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang of Naga hostiles equipped with automatic weapons, made a surprise attack on a patrol party of the Border Security Force near Lamlong in Tengnoupal sub-division of Manipur bordering Upper Burma on the 12th January, 1969 ;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). On the 12th January, 1969, the security forces had an encounter with Naga hostiles near Burma border in Tengnoupal sub-division of Manipur. There was an exchange of fire and the hostiles escaped across the border. Two guns and one rifle were recovered by the security forces. Constant vigilance to curb the activity of the hostiles is being maintained.

परीक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति में परिवर्तन

9659. श्री गं० च० बोधित : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में जैसा कि 1 मार्च, 1969 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित हुआ है, कक्षाओं में उपस्थिति सम्बन्धी पुराने नियमों और परीक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने की विद्यार्थियों की मांगों का समर्थन किया था और यह भी कहा था कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था परिवर्तित परिस्थितियों में केवल अनुपयोगी ही नहीं थी बल्कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी अनुपयुक्त प्रतीत होती है ; और

(ख) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० झार० बी० राव) : (क) 1 मार्च, 1969 को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में, परीक्षा सुधार और अनिवार्य उपस्थिति पर एक संगोष्ठी का

उद्घाटन करते हुए मैंने इस भाषण का सुभाव दिया था कि स्नातकोत्तर छात्रों के लिए उपस्थिति संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करना आवश्यक नहीं है। मेरी दृष्टि में, उच्चतर शिक्षा की दक्षता बढ़ाने का एक उपयोगी तरीका वर्तमान प्रणाली को समाप्त करना है। मैंने वर्तमान परीक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार के कुछ उपाय भी सुभाए।

(ख) अनेक आयोजनों और समितियों ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर परीक्षा सुधार के संबंध में सिफारिशें की हैं। इनमें, भ्रान्तरिक परीक्षाओं पर अधिक जोर देना, प्रश्न पत्रों का सुधार और अंकन, और अन्तिम वर्ष के अन्त में होने वाली एकाग्रता से बचाव के लिए परीक्षाओं का अन्तरण शामिल है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने परीक्षा सुधार के विशेष उपायों को लागू करने के काम से कुछ चुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

21-23 अप्रैल, 1969 को आयोजित उप-कुलपतियों के हाल के सम्मेलन में परीक्षा सुधार के प्रश्न पर भी चर्चा की गई थी। सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों, उनके कार्यान्वयन से मुख्य रूप से संबंधित सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में, जल्दी ही परिचालित कर दी जायगी।

लेखकों में छात्रों की उपस्थिति अनिवायं हो कि न हो इन प्रश्न के संबंध में निश्चय करना विश्वविद्यालयों का काम है।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में बैठने की अधिकतम आयु सीमा

9060. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में बैठने के इच्छुक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अधिकतम आयु सीमा 35 वर्ष है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्च परीक्षाओं में बैठने के इच्छुक राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उक्त सुविधा नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनको भी वही सुविधाएँ देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिये एक समान आयु-सीमा लागू नहीं है। तथापि कुछ परीक्षाओं (जैसे प्राथमिकों तथा लिपिकों के ग्रेड की परीक्षा) के नियमों में कुछ शर्तों के रहते, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए आयु में 35 वर्ष तक की छूट की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के नियमों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सर्व-सामान्य कर्मचारियों के लिए आयु-छूट की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जहाँ कहीं भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को किसी प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए कुछ आयु छूट दी जाती है तो वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की कुछेक निर्दिष्ट श्रेणियों तक ही सीमित रखी जाती है तथा सामान्य रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी जाती है। इन परिस्थितियों में, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अधीन सेवारत कर्मचारियों को आयु छूट देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अलीचढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अर्जित भूमि का वापस लेना

9061. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1925 में अली-

गढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय ने तहसील कौल (भलीगढ़) के बरौला जफराबाद गांव के किसानों को भूमि अर्जित की थी।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह भूमि सीनेट हाउस, विश्वविद्यालय पुस्तकालय तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्था, इंजीनियरी कालेज आदि के निर्माण के लिये अर्जित की गई थी किन्तु इस भूमि का उपयोग विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि फार्म के लिये किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह भूमि किसानों को वापस न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा अन्वयी (डा० बी० के० धार० बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). भारत के लिए सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट तथा भलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बीच जुलाई 1925 में हुए एक समझौते के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय ने कुछ विश्वविद्यालय भवन, वाटर वर्क्स, बाग आदि के प्रयोजन के लिए सन् 1930 में बरौला जाफराबाद गांव में 94 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया था। किन्तु, बीच के वर्षों में, मुकदमेबाजी के कारण विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भूमि का वास्तविक कब्जा केवल 1958-59 में लिया गया था। विश्वविद्यालय ने इस भूमि पर पहले ही कुछ भवनों तथा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कर लिया है और भूमि का उपयोग कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए भी किया जा रहा है।

(ए) लगातार मुकदमेबाजी तथा कुछ अन्य प्रशासनिक कारणवश विश्वविद्यालय अभी तक बारी भूमि का भवनों के निर्माण के लिए उपयोग करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सका है। भूमि को किसानों को पुनः सौंपने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि उन्हें ऐसे कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute in Madhya Pradesh

9062. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Council of

Scientific and Industrial Research established a field centre of the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at Bhopal in the year 1964 and that this field centre has been doing useful work and has been of great help to solve some of the problems of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government is going to close down this field centre thereby causing the Madhya Pradesh Government to face several problems pertaining to river pollution, water and sewage treatment etc ;

(c) whether it is a fact that if the field centre is expanded suitably it would be able to help not only Madhya Pradesh but also the adjoining States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) A field Centre was established in 1961 at Bhopal.

(b) The Executive Council of the Institute recommended that the field Centre at Bhopal be closed because (i) there was not enough work-load to justify expenditure ; and (ii) work in Madhya Pradesh area could be conveniently handled by mobile field units sent out from the main Institute at Nagpur as and when necessary.

The Madhya Pradesh Government have written to the CSIR against the closure of the Centre. The matter is being re-considered by the Executive Council.

(c) It is not considered desirable to expand the field Centre at Bhopal. Public Health Engineering is a multi-disciplinary subject and needs expert and supporting technical staff. All the varieties of staff cannot be posted at a field Centre and hence major problems involving considerable research have to be tackled at the main Institute at Nagpur. The scope of field Centres is essentially limited and their expansion would unduly duplicate the facilities available at the main Institute.

(d) Does not arise.

Road Construction Programme in Madhya Pradesh

9063. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the

last 13 years since the new State of Madhya Pradesh was formed, there has been a total investment of Rs. 31.18 crores only on the road construction programme viz. an investment of Rs. 72 lakhs per district which is very low; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Demand of Funds by Madhya Pradesh Government for Economic Development of Dacoit-Infested areas of Madhya Pradesh

9064. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the dacoit-infested areas of Madhya Pradesh, the roads are of special importance for the anti-dacoity operations and for raising the economic conditions of these areas;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have demanded special funds outside the State Plan for the above purposes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Modern Merchant Vessels for India's Trade

9065. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made to secure modern merchant vessels for India's trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when they are likely to be available?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During the three years after the expiry of the Third Plan period, 35 new and modern ships totalling 4.99 lakhs GRT have been added to the Indian merchant fleet. In addition, 35 new ships of about 6.21 lakhs GRT were firmly on order as on 31.3.69. These are expected to be delivered between 1969 and 1972.

Upadhayaya Murder Enquiry

9066. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the murder of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhayaya have been completed;

(b) if so, with what result; and

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

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

(b) A charge-sheet was submitted on May 4, 1968 in the Court of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Varanasi, who committed the case on August 6, 1968 to the Court of sessions.

(c) Does not arise.

Stabbing of Students in Delhi

9067. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual conference of the

Delhi Region Students' Congress was disturbed when some miscreants stabbed one student and manhandled another at the Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi on the 2nd March, 1969 ;

(b) whether any inquiries have made into the incident ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, a meeting of the Delhi Region Students' Congress, which was being held in Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi, on 2nd March 1969, ended abruptly following a scuffle between two groups. No one was stabbed. Inquiries by the police did not reveal commission of any cognizable offence.

Allocation of Staff between Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh

9068. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SERI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of final allocation of staff between the States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh is still pending ;

(b) how long it will take to finalise the recommendations made by the respective States in this direction ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in [the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Out of a total of 57 Departments involved in the process of reorganisation, final allocation orders have been issued in regard 53 Departments. Orders of final allocation of staff of one more Department will issue shortly.

In regard to the remaining three Departments the State Governments concerned are

taking action to have the matter placed before the Committee of Chief Secretaries for their consideration and making appropriate recommendations to the Government of India.

Allotment of Shops at Palam Airport without inviting Tenders

9069. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the premises of the New restaurant and cafeteria at Palam Airport have been given on rent without inviting any tenders ;

(b) whether the local restaurant owners have protested against this arbitrary allotment ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(a) The catering contract at Palam airport was awarded to Messrs. Volga Restaurant in early 1967 on the basis of tenders received. As the restaurant premises were not vacated by the previous caterer, who has obtained stay orders from law courts, M/s. Volgas could not established their restaurant at the airport. Recently new premises which were under construction have been got ready and given over to them where they are now functioning.

(b) and (c). Some protests have been received but allotment cannot be characterised as arbitrary.

Gherao of Calcutta port Trust Officials

9070. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers of the Calcutta Port Trust were 'gheraoed' and were assaulted by the unruly mob ; and

(b) whether the Port Trust received timely police assistance to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) Yes.

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Department to Look After Minorities'
Interests

9071. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of the deliberations of the National Integration Council at Srinagar during June, 1968, there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a separate Department at the Centre to safeguard the interests of minorities and advise the States also to set up similar departments ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it is to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council on Communalism constituted in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Communal Aspects, as adopted by the National Integration Council, decided at its first meeting held in New Delhi on March 21, 1969 that it would take up among other things :

(i) A careful examination of the genuine, legitimate and deep seated grievances of minorities especially in respect of discrimination in employment etc.

(ii) The desirability and feasibility of having a Commissioner for Minorities with functions analogous to that of an Ombudsman, or of having any other suitable machinery, to look into the grievances of the minorities and to suggest measures for redressing them.

मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय दरभंगा, (बिहार)

9072. श्री गुरुरामन्द ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने

के बारे में प्राप्त उस प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है जो बिहार सरकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिला है ;

(ख) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सहायता की कोई माँग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में केन्द्र ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०के० शार०बी० राव) : (क) और (ख). मई 1967 में राज्य सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव किया था। किसी प्रकार के विवरण नहीं दिये गये थे। आयोग ने प्रस्ताव की जाँच करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की। आयोग ने समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया और यह निश्चय किया कि पहले राज्य सरकार का मत प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिए। इसकी अभी भी प्रतीक्षा है। राज्य सरकार का उत्तर आ जाने पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रायु में रियायत

9073. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्लर्क ग्रेड की परीक्षा देने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 35 वर्ष तक प्रायु में रियायत दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा की जाने वाली प्रेसिस्टेंट ग्रेड तथा अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी उन्हें ऐसी रियायत देने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोवर डिवीजन क्लर्क के लिए किसी भी उम्मीदवार को हाई स्कूल पास होना चाहिए तथा यदि बी०ए० की परीक्षा पास करना चाहता है तो उसे क्लर्क

ग्रेड की परीक्षा में नहीं बैठने दिया जाता है क्योंकि उसकी आयु सीमा पार हो जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों/कार्यालय के उन लिपिकों के सम्बन्ध में 21 वर्ष की ऊपरी आयु सीमा में 35 वर्ष तक की ढील दी जाती है जिन्होंने लिपिकों के पद में कम से कम 3 वर्ष की निरन्तर सेवा करली हो और इसी पद पर काम कर रहे हों ।

(ख) इसी प्रकार की रियायत संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई आशुलिपिकों की परीक्षा में बैठने के लिये भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों के लिपिकों/आशुटाइपकर्त्ताओं/आशुलिपिकों को भी दी जाती है । सहायकों के ग्रेड की परीक्षा में बैठने के लिये ऐसी कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती है ।

(ग) लिपिकों के ग्रेड की परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक अर्हता मैट्रिकुलेशन या उसके समकक्ष है । बी०ए० की परीक्षा में बैठने वाले व्यक्ति भी लिपिकों के ग्रेड की परीक्षा में बैठ सकते हैं बशर्त कि उन्होंने 21 वर्ष की निर्धारित ऊपरी आयु सीमा पार न की हो ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Roads and Bridges in Border Areas of Rajasthan

9074. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated a phased programme in border areas of Rajasthan for having a network of roads and bridges for vehicular traffic ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Centre for the purpose during the last three years and proposed to be allocated during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The programme for the construction of roads in the border areas of Rajasthan includes the construction of 920 miles of high priority roads and 690 miles of low priority roads and bridges thereon at a total estimated cost of Rs. 22.69 crores. The question of continuance of work on certain low priority roads is under consideration. Except for these low priority roads, all the other roads are expected to be completed during the current financial year.

(c) The amounts paid to the State Government towards reimbursement of the expenditure on the roads were :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	531.00
1967-68	700.00
1968-69	556.11

The Fourth Five-Year Plan details have not yet been finalised. A provision of Rs. 185 lakhs has, however, been made for the current financial year.

Staff of Ministry of Education and Youth Services Suspended for Participating in September, 1968 Strike

9075. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of employees of Ministry were suspended for participating in the Central Government Employees' strike in September, 1968 ;

(b) whether their cases have been reviewed ; and

(c) if so, how many of them have been absorbed in service ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) six employees of the Ministry were suspended of whom one is from the Ministry's Secretariat and five from the Survey of India.

(b) and (c). All the six employees are facing trial in Court of Law. I respect of the 5 employees of the Survey of India, the

Department has been asked to review the cases. In so far as the case of the employee of the Ministry's Secretariat is concerned, it is under review in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Telephones at the Residences of Officers of Delhi Administration

9076. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class III officers of Delhi Administration, Delhi who have been provided with telephones by the Administration at their residences (Executive and Ministerial separately) ; and

(b) the amount of bills paid by Government for their telephones installed at their residences during the year 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) One Ministerial and 13 Executive Officers (Class III) have been provided with telephones at their residences. In addition, telephones have been provided at the residences of Private Secretaries to the Chief/Executive Coucillors, Chairman, Deputy Chairman Metropolitan Council, who were Class III Officers till 31st July, 1968 but now Class II Gazetted Officers.

(b) The following expenditure was incurred on the payment of telephones bills during 1968 :—

(i) Payment of bills on account of telephones at the residence of one Ministerial and 13 Executive Officers... Rs. 6236.94

(ii) Payment of bills for telephones at the residences of Private Secretaries (upto 31.7.68). Rs. 3868.00

Total :— Rs. 10104.94

काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी की अध्यापक परिषद् द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

9077. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काशी विद्यापीठ,

वाराणसी की अध्यापक परिषद् ने उनको ज्ञापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मामले पर विचार किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ङ) उपर्युक्त निर्णय कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०के० धार०बी० राव) : (क) जी, हां । विद्यापीठ अध्यापक संस्था से ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित मांगों की गई हैं :

(i) 1-4-68 के स्थान पर 1-4-66 से अध्यापकों के पुनरीक्षित वेतन-मानों को लागू करना ।

(ii) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया जैसे विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था के लिये अनुमत दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ता तथा अन्य भत्तों का भुगतान ।

(iii) विद्यापीठ के लेखों का निपटारा ।

(iv) विद्यापीठ को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में बदलना ।

(ग) से (ङ). (i) से (iii) तक की मांगें विचाराधीन हैं । जहाँ तक मांग (iv) का प्रश्न है, सरकार को अभी इस धाम विषय पर निर्णय लेना है कि विद्यमान केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की संस्था बढ़ाई जाए या नहीं ।

काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी

9078. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सरजू पान्डेय :

श्री राजबेव सिंह :

श्री जाँच फरनेन्डीज :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 27 जुलाई, 1963 को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी को विश्वविद्यालय का स्तर दिये जाने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) क्या अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तरह इस विद्यापीठ का भी सारा खर्च सरकार बहन किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस विद्यापीठ के अध्यापकों को गत छः वर्षों से वही वेतन-मान, मंहगाई भत्ता, अन्य भत्ते तथा सुविधायें नहीं मिल रही हैं जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में अध्यापकों को दी जा रही हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को दी जाने वाली सभी सुविधायें जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के अध्यापकों को उपलब्ध हैं ;

(च) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के बीच भेदभाव बरतने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(छ) वेतन मान तथा भत्तों के सम्बन्ध में इस भेदभाव को सरकार का विचार कब तक दूर करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०के० भार०बी० राव) : (क) 16 जुलाई, 1963 को विद्यापीठ को (समझा जाने वाला) विश्व-विद्यालय घोषित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) भारत सरकार, विद्यापीठ को खर्च की अनुमोदित मबों के लिए "घाटा पूरा करने" के आधार पर अनुत्तरण अनुदान भी देती है । सहायता की एक निश्चित पद्धति के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से भी विद्यापीठ को विकास अनुदान मिलता है । इन अनुदानों

के मामले में, जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, समकक्ष भाग, मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). काशी विद्यापीठ के प्रोफेसरों, रीडरों और प्राध्यापकों के विद्यमान वेतन-मान, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के समान हैं, किन्तु मंहगाई तथा अन्य भत्तों की दरें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों की दरों के अनुरूप हैं ।

(ङ) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के अध्यापकों के विद्यमान वेतन-मान और मंहगाई भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्तों की दरें, केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के समान हैं ।

(च) और (छ). दोनों संस्थाओं में एक जैसे वेतन-मान हैं । अनुमोदित सहायता पद्धति के अनुसार, काशी विद्यापीठ के अध्यापकों को मंहगाई तथा अन्य भत्ते उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों की दरों पर मिलते हैं । जामिया मिलिया की दरें, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की दरों के समान हैं क्योंकि दोनों ही संघीय क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में स्थित हैं ।

किन्तु, सभी "समझे जाने वाले" विश्व-विद्यालयों के लिए मंहगाई भत्ते की दरें एक समान करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी का बजट

9079. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी पर होने वाला सारा खर्च भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि विद्यापीठ का बजट गत पांच वर्षों से उनके मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो बजट पर इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक कोई निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अनिर्णित मामले को निपटाने का है ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) भारत सरकार विद्यापीठ को खर्च की अनुमोदित पदों के लिए "घाटा पूरा करने" के आधार पर अनुरक्षण अनुदान भी देती है। सहायता की एक निश्चित पद्धति के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से भी विद्यापीठ को विकास अनुदान मिलता है। जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, इन अनुदानों का समकक्ष भाग, मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया जाता है।

(ख) से (ड). जी नहीं। किन्तु, 1964-65 से 1966-67 तक के दौरान दिये गये "भान एकाउंट" अनुदानों के लेखों को अन्तिम रूप से तय करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। आशा है कि इन लेखों को शीघ्र ही तय कर दिया जायेगा। 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान दिये गये अनुदानों के लेखों को, विद्यापीठ से लेखों के आडिट किये हुए विवरण प्राप्त होने पर, अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

Powers Conferred on Police of one State to Function in another State

9080. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Section 3 of the Indian Police Act, 1888, the Police Force of one State cannot function as such in another State without specific conferment of powers on that Police Force to act as the Police Force in the States which calls it ;

(b) if so, on what date these powers were conferred on the Provincial Armed Constabulary parties of Uttar Pradesh and the Special Armed Constabulary of Madhya Pradesh to act as such in the territory of Rajasthan in the 1st week of March, 1967 ; and

(c) whether Government would lay a copy of the above orders on the Table ?

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

section 4 of Indian Police Act, 1888, the Police force of one State cannot exercise the powers and jurisdiction in any area within another State not being a Railway area, without the consent of the Government of that State.

(b) and (c). After obtaining the consent of the Government of Rajasthan and other State Governments under section 4 of the Police Act, 1888, a Gazette notification dated 9th January, 1959 was issued for general information that the Government of every State to which the Act extended has consented to the exercise, within the State concerned by the Police force of every other State, of the powers and jurisdiction conferred by section 3 of the said Act. A copy of the notification is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1075/69]

Creation of All India Services

9081. SHRI P. VISWAMBHRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the existing All India Services ;

(b) how many more All-India Services are proposed to be created and what are they ;

(c) whether it is a fact the pay scales of Officers of the All India Services are comparatively higher than those in State Government services ; and

(d) whether the creation of more All India Services will increase the financial burden of the State Governments and, if so, whether the Central Government will subsidise the additional expenditure caused to State Governments due to the introduction of more and more All India Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Indian Administrative Service ;

The Indian Police Service ;

The Indian Forest Service ; and

The Indian Medical and Health Service.

(b) For the present one more All India Service, namely, the Indian Service of Engineers is proposed to be created,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The additional financial burden on the State Governments on this account is not likely to be considerable. The State Governments have been informed that the Government of India would be willing to consider extending assistance towards the expenditure involved consequent on the constitution of new All India Services when the exact financial implications become known. The State Governments had also been requested to bring this aspect before the Finance Commission.

नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्य के घर में चोरी

9082. श्री भ्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 17 मार्च 1969 को संसद सदस्य श्री दयाभाई पटेल के बंगले से 15,000 रुपये के मूल्य के जेवरात चोरी हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों/ बंगलों में चोरी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) गत एक वर्ष में संसद सदस्यों के बंगलों में चोरी की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने मामलों में अपराधी पकड़े गये थे और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी ?

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

(ख) (i) उन इलाकों में, जहाँ संसद सदस्यों के निवास-स्थान हैं, सिपाही रात दिन बर्दा और सादा कपड़ों में गश्त जगताते रहते हैं ।

(ii) साऊथ और नार्थ एवेन्यू में 1967 में एक-एक पुलिस चौकी स्थापित की गई थी जो रात-

दिन वहाँ के फ्लैटों को निगरानी करती हैं ।

(iii) वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा आकस्मिक जाँच बार-बार की जाती है ।

(iv) एक व्यवस्था की गई है जिसके द्वारा सभी संसद सदस्य जब वे संसद सत्रों की समाप्ति पर अथवा अन्य मौकों पर, दिल्ली से बाहर जाते हैं तो पुलिस को सूचना देते हैं फिर उनके फ्लैटों की खास निगरानी करती है ।

(ग) और (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-1076/69]

Arrest of Pak Spies in Haryana

9083. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had any information regarding the six Pakistani spies arrested at Mandi Dabwali District Hissar (Haryana) as published in Hindi daily newspaper 'Punjab Kesri' English daily 'Tribune' and Urdu 'Pardeep' dated the 4th February, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the full details of charges against these spies along with their names ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of them has confessed his guilt before the Court of Law ;

(d) if so, the details of his confession before the Court ;

(e) whether it is further a fact that out of the six persons arrested, three have been set free by the State Police without producing them in the Court of Law ; and

(f) if so, the action Government propose to take against the defaulters ?

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

According to information furnished by the Government of Haryana, three persons, and not six, were arrested at Mandi Dabwali in a case registered under section 3 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923. Two of the arrested persons were granted bail by the court. The investigation is in progress and no further details can be disclosed at this stage.

Lists of Programmes for Youth Activities

9084. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Youth Organisations in the country have been advised by the Indian National Commission for UNESCO to draw up lists of programmes to be submitted to UNESCO for inclusion in its project on youth activities ; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the detailed drawn up lists of programmes will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of proposed programmes submitted by the Youth Organizations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1077/69*]. These proposals will be screened and a few selected programmes will be recommended to UNESCO for assistance.

Low Rate of Loading at Mormugao Port

9085. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of loading at the Mormugao Port is unsatisfactory and very low as compared to other international ports ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to provide facilities for bulk carriers and handling equipment to eliminate delays ; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to provide adequate shed space for facilitating quicker loading and unloading of cargoes at the said Port ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The rate of loading of iron ore at Mormugao is low when compared to the rates of loading at Visakhapatnam or Paradip or some of the foreign Ports which handle large scale export of iron ore.

(b) An integrated project for the development of Mormugao Port with a view to step up the loading rate has been drawn up. The project envisages the deepening of the port to cater to vessels of 60,000 DWT initially and 1,00,000 DWT ultimately, the provision of a berth with a mechanical ore handling plant with a loading rate of 6,000 tonnes per hour.

(c) Yes. An estimate amounting to about Rs. 14 lakhs for improvement of the existing shed space has recently been sanctioned.

अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

9086. श्री धोलू प्रसाद : क्या संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67 एस्टेब्लिशमेंट (जी) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनके विभाग में तथा उसके अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित पदों पर 15 मार्च 1969 तक पदोन्नत किये गये इन जातियों के अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की विभागावार, अनुभाग वार तथा श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उन कर्मचारियों के पदनाम क्या हैं तथा वे किन-किन विभागों/अनुभागों में काम कर रहे हैं ?

संसद-कार्य और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामया) : (क) और (ख). गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67 एस्टेब्लिशमेंट (सी) के अनुसार संसद कार्य विभाग में 11 जुलाई, 1968 से 15 मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी को

पदोन्नत कर भरने के लिए कोई रिक्त स्थान नहीं हुआ ।

Night Navigation at Kandla Port

9087. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of lights and transit shore beacons, night navigation is not possible at the Kandla Port and that Port capacity is wasted and shipowners are put to considerable loss ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The ships arriving at night at the Pilot Station of Kandla Port have to wait for daylight high water due to the absence of night navigation. As a part of the scheme for the introduction of night navigational facilities at Kandla, two pairs of navigational lights for shore based transit beacons have been procured. The installation of beacons and the transit lights has already been taken in hand.

A proposal for the procurement of one more pair of lights for additional transit beacons is also under examination. With the procurement and installation of this pair of light, night navigation will be introduced at Kandla.

Alleged Interference in the Working of Delhi Administration

9088. SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Executive Council of the Delhi Administration lodged strong protest with the Home Minister against the alleged interference in the day-to-day working of the various Departments by the Central Ministries ;

(b) if so, the reasons which induce the Ministries to interfere ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

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

Supply of Indian Art Pieces to U.S. Museum

9089. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Museum is acquiring Indian art pieces ;

(b) if so, whether the supply of the art pieces is being affected through any Governmental agencies and, if so, the terms of the supply ;

(c) if the supply is being arranged through private agencies, the names of agencies which have been authorised to make the supply ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that pieces of historic importance are not exported under the above scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Museum have an exchange scheme with some foreign Museums.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Rare and unique pieces of art are not exported, except for those pieces of which National Museum have several other specimens and which are exchanged with such objects as are required to build up the collection of Western Art in the National Museum. The scheme has been initiated in order to build up a Western Art Gallery since it is not possible to acquire these Western Art specimens from the open market on account of their rarity and fabulous prices involving foreign exchange.

Rocket Research and Space Engineering Post-Graduate Studies

9090. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state the amount proposed to be provided in the Fourth Five

Year Plan for the Rocket Research and Space Engineering Post-Graduate Studies in the country and the amount proposed to be given to the various Institutes engaged on this work during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : No specific funds have been allocated in the Fourth Five Year Plan of Technical Education for Rocket Research and Post-graduate Studies in Space Engineering. Only two institutions are engaged in this field. One of the institutions is being supported by the Defence Ministry and the amount of grant proposed to be given by that Ministry during 1969-70 is about Rs. 7.97 lakhs. As for the other institution, the amount of grant to be given in 1969-10 will be determined after the estimates of the project have been approved. This grant will be provided out of the lumpsum provision made for post-graduate courses in engineering in the Technical Education Plan.

Action against Newspapers Supporting Naxalite Activities

9091. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently certain newspapers have come out supporting Naxalite activities in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of these newspapers and the action proposed to be taken against them for their anti-national activities ;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch planned coordinated drive in the State against such anti-national activities ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement based on the information, received from State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1078/69.*]

(c) and (d). The Central Government are closely watching the situation created by the activities of extremists in different parts of the country and are in touch with the State Governments. All possible steps are being taken to ensure that the activities of

these extremists are curbed and public safety, lives of public servants and the rule of law are not endangered.

Report of enquiry into Accident Involving Viscount Aircraft on Calcutta-Gauhati Route

9092. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry, which was being conducted by an Assistant Director General of Civil Aviation into the February 5, 1969 incident in which a Viscount on the Calcutta-Gauhati route was involved, has been completed ;

(b) if so, what are his findings ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). On the 4th February, 1969 (not on 5th February), a Gauhati bound Indian Airlines Viscount VT-DIG was involved in an incident in which all its four engines stopped in succession. The pilot relighted them and returned to Dum Dum safely. The incident is being investigated by an Indian Airline Board of Enquiry. Its report is still awaited.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Centre-State Relations

9093. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to hold talks on Centre-State ties and to call a Conference of Chief Ministers of States on the subject ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The question of Centre-State relations came up for consideration at the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Intergration Council. The Prime Minister indicated at the meeting that the question could be discussed by the Committee on the

basis of some working papers. It was also indicated that the Government were awaiting the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relations. The Commission have been requested to expedite their report.

Blindness Among Drivers

9094. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sample survey taken by the Indian Medical Science Institute, New Delhi, has shown that the percentage of bus drivers, who are colour blind, is very high and they are therefore, a hazard on the road as they go through the red light due to physically weak visibility ; and

(b) whether Government have proposals to have eyes of all drivers carefully tested ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI ROGHURAMIAH) : (a) The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi conducted an Ophthalmic Survey of 1,286 drivers of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. This study revealed that 35 drivers colour blind and 617 had defective vision.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Activities of Indo-Burma Pioneer Mission of America

9095. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an enquiry into the activities of the Indo-Burma Pioneer Mission of America in the disturbed hill areas of Manipur specially in the Churachandpur area during the last two to three years ;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry ;

(c) the total amount of money invested by the said Mission and how the money was pumped into this region ;

(d) whether Government have looked into the manner of utilisation of the money ; and

(e) if not, whether Government would enquire from the Executive Director of the Mission about the manner of utilisation of the whole amount of the money ?

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

Union Territories' I.A.S./I.P.S. Cadres

9096. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers of the Union Territories promoted to the Union Territories' I.A.S./I.P.S. Cadres so far and their number and service, Territory-wise :

(b) whether the promotions were granted after due consideration of all the eligible officers of all the Union Territories ;

(c) if so, out of how many eligible Officers, the promotions were granted ;

(d) whether any relaxation of rules was made in the aforesaid grant of promotions and in the inclusion of the eligible Officers ; and

(e) whether the promotions are proposed to be granted once a year and, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1079/69.*]

Accidents Among Circus Artistes

9097. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Circus companies in India ;

(b) the total number of artistes working in Circus in India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the accidents among the circus artistes are very low : and

(d) the number of accidents that came to

the notice of Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : According to the information furnished by the Indian Circus Federation, the position is as under :

(a) 200 Approximately.

(b) 10,000 Approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No accident has been reported to the Government but the Federation has now reported the Government that, according to the information available with them, there was one fatal accident. Report about any other accident is not available with them.

Playing of National Anthem in Cinema Houses in Jammu and Kashmir

9098. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Anthem is not played in the Cinema houses at the close of each show in the State of Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Superintendents of Police out of Haryana

9099. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI YAJNA DUTT
SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI ;
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI RAMJI RAM :
SHRI JAMNA I.A.L. :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Superintendents of Police of Haryana belonging in the Schedul-

ed Caste community have been transferred out of Haryana recently ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister. Haryana had rebuked one of the said Officers by casting aspersion on his community, as the latter had refused to withdraw a criminal case ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Officer had informed the Inspector-General of Police, Haryana of this episode in writing, and if so, what are the contents of the said communication ;

(d) whether the above action of the Chief Minister violated Article 17 of the Constitution and Section 7(1) (c) of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 ; and

(e) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The information furnished by the Government of Haryana is given below :

One Superintendent of Police belonging to Scheduled Caste community has been sent on deputation to the Government of India. Another Superintendent of Police belonging to Scheduled Caste community has been deputed for Senior Officer's Course at National Police Academy, Mount Abu.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) One officer has addressed a letter to the Inspector General of Police, Haryana, but has not made any allegation about aspersions on his community in that letter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Prohibiting Government Employees from using Influence to seek Employment in Commercial Firms for their sons

9100. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Service Rules of the Central Government employees have been amended so as to prohibit the employees from using their influence for the employment of their sons in commercial firms ;

(b) if so, whether the same provisions

could be made applicable to Ministers as well ; and

(c) whether a suitable legislation is proposed to be introduced to achieve the objective ?

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

(b) and (c). The question of enacting legislation for making a similar provision for Ministers has not been considered so far.

Creation of All India Services

9101. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision not to create any more All India Services ; and

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have taken a decision not to take steps for the present to create the Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Educational Service. The circumstances leading to this decision are contained in the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7706 on the 25th April, 1969.

Bills Passed by Manipur Assembly

9102. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Legislative Assembly, Manipur have passed 4 Bills during the Budget Session as reported in *the Patriot* of the 29th March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the nature of the Bills ;

(c) whether the Assembly also passed a resolution for Statehood and for ending the present status of the Union Territory ;

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

e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, whether any resolution was

moved in the Assembly during the Budget Session ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Manipur Legislative Assembly have passed the following four Bills seeking to increase the allowances of Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, M. L. As. of Manipur and Chairman of the Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee ;

(i) The Manipur Ministers (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

(ii) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

(iii) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

(iv) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee (Chairman's Salary and Allowances and Removal of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1969.

(c) and (e). In September, 1966, the Manipur Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to the effect that full-fledged Statehood be granted to Manipur. No resolution has been passed by the Manipur Assembly in its last Budget session.

(d) Government do not propose any change in the status of this Union Territory.

All-India Conference of Political Parties on Centre-State Relations

9103. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been made by several State Government and political parties for the amendments of the Constitution with a view to modify the structure of Centre-State relations ;

(b) if so, what are the broad lines of the various proposals ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to convene an All-India Conference of various political parties to evolve a consensus on future Centre-State relations and amend the Constitution accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHULKA) : (a) and (b). The subject of Centre-State relations is being currently debated in various forums and also by political parties. While there has been a general demand for a review of Centre-State relations, Government's attention has not been drawn to any specific amendments for altering the scheme of Centre-State relations envisaged in the Constitution. The Central Government have not received any formal communication from the State Governments in this behalf.

(c) The question of Centre-State relations came up for consideration at the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council. The Prime Minister indicated at the meeting that the question could be discussed by the Committee on the basis of some working papers. It was also indicated that the Government were awaiting the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre State Relations. The Commission have been requested to expedite their report.

Female Education in India

9104. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of female education with Central Assistance in different States in the country towards the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan particularly for Rajasthan, U. P., Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat ;

(b) how the percentage has grown during the Third Plan period ;

(c) whether the progress made in Rajasthan is satisfactory ; and

(d) if not, the steps the Central Government propose to take to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). In the Second Plan there was a scheme under which Central assistance of 75% of expenditure involved for promotion of girls education was given. During the Third Plan this scheme was transferred to the State Sector. There are no separate figures of progress in girls education made out of the Central assistance. However, the progress in enrolment made in

this sphere in Rajasthan, U. P., Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat at the beginning and end of the third plan is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1080/69].

(c) Rajasthan, like other States, has been making progress.

(d) This subject is the concern of the State Governments and they are being continuously urged to fulfill the requirement of Article 45 of the Constitution as early as possible.

Bridge Across the Rann for National Highway No. 8A

9105. SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bridge across the Rann for National Highway No. 8A was scheduled to be opened in January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the work has been completed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the approaches are still unfinished ; and

(d) if so, the details of various factors contributing to the delay in completion of the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No such date was fixed for formal opening of the bridge.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work on the bridge proper has been completed.

(c) and (d). The approaches to the bridge had already been made traffic-worthy and the same opened to traffic since the 3rd April, 1969. The only items of work still remaining to be done on the approaches are (i) the provision of $\frac{3}{4}$ " bitumin carpet on a length of 5600 ft. on the north approach and (ii) the pitching to a portion of the side slopes on the south approach. These items of work are not likely to hinder the free flow of traffic on the bridge and its approaches. There has been some delay in the completion of the approaches to the bridge due to difficult and peculiar site conditions, construction on saline soil and other unforeseen technical difficulties in the Rann area.

**Muslims in Rajasthan Holding Double
Citizenship of India and Pakistan**

9106. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pir Syed Ali
Sikandar Shah Pir Pagari of Pakistan has
sent a message to the Muslims residing in
the Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan to come
to Pakistan and cast their votes in the
Presidential election :

(b) if so, the number of Muslims migrat-
ed till now ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the
Muslims residing in the said district are
holding both the Indian and Pakistani
citizenship ;

(d) if so, the number of such Muslims ;
and

(e) the steps which the Government of
India are taking against such persons who
are holding both the citizenships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Accord-
ing to information furnished by the State
Government there were rumours that Pir
Pagaro had sent such a message to his follo-
wers in Jaisalmer District.

(b) Four families consisting of 64 persons
have migrated to Pakistan in March, 1968,
but it is not possible to say whether they
have gone over to Pakistan in response to
the message of Pir Pagaro.

(c) and (d). Government have no infor-
mation whether these migrants also hold
Pakistani citizenship.

(e) Action is being taken by appropriate
authorities to prevent unauthorised entry
into India through Rajasthan-Pakistan border.
Any persons who is detected as having
entered in an unauthorised manner will be
proceeded against according to law. Action
will also be taken to terminate the Indian
citizenship of those who have acquired
citizenship of another country.

**Awards of Overseas Scholarships to
Students of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes**

9107. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the

Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH
SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the applicants (with
their academic qualifications) who had applied
for the Award of the Overseas Scholarship for
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other
Backward Classes in the years 1965-66 to
1968-69 ; and

(b) the names of those who were select-
ed for the award in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V.
RAO) : (a) and (b). Information is given in
the statements laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1081/69].

**Award of Passage Grant to Overseas Students
of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
and Backwards Classes**

9108. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the
Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH
SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the applicants (with
their academic qualifications) who had applied
for the award of Passage grant earmarked
for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and
other Backward Classes in the years 1965-66
to 1968-69 ; and

(b) the names of those who were selected
in each category in the above years and the
amount spent for them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V.
RAO) : (a) and (b). Information is given in
the statements laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1082/69].

**Assistance for Promotion of Education
Among Women Belonging to Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

9109. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the
Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH
SERVICES be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount granted to the National
Council of Women's Education in the year
1965-66 to 1968-69 for the promotion of
education among women in the country ;

(b) whether there is any special Scheme
formulated by the Council to promote educa-
tion among the women belonging to the
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent for these schemes ; and
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The functions of the National Council for Women's Education are given in the enclosed statement from which it will be noted that the Council is an advisory body and not a grant-giving body ; as such no funds were placed at the disposal of the Council for being spent on the promotion of education among women. Expansion of education among girls, as among boys, is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) The Council in its meetings held on 15th and 16th April, 1969 stressed that special attention should be paid to expand education among girls and women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(c) The details of the recommendation will be available as soon as confirmation of the minutes of the meeting is received from the Chairman of the Council.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Functions of the National Council for Women's Education

(a) To advise Government on issues relating to the education of girls at all levels and of adult women.

(b) To suggest policies, programmes, targets and priorities for the expansion and improvement of the education of girls and women in the fields stated at (a).

(c) To suggest measures for utilising to the best voluntary effort in the field of education of girls and women as in (a).

(d) To suggest suitable measures for educating public opinion. in favour of the education of girls and women.

(e) To assess the progress achieved from time to time and suggest measures for evaluation of work done/being done and for watching the progress of implementation.

(f) To recommend collection of specific data on problems relating to the education of girls and women and to recommend sample surveys and research projects and/or Seminars as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

केरल में छात्रकवादियों को चीन द्वारा धन दिया जाना

9110. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 अप्रैल, 1969 के "मार्च ब्राफ दी नेशन" नाम अंग्रेजी के साप्ताहिक पत्र में "चाइनीज फाइनेंस केरल टैरारिस्ट्रान" (केरल में छात्रकवादियों को चीन द्वारा धन दिया जाना) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार नवम्बर, 1968 में पलपल्ली पुलिस बाहरी चौकी तथा तेल्लीवेरी पुलिस थाने पर उग्रवादियों द्वारा आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में कोबीकोड़े के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट (न्यायिक) के न्यायालय में 19 मार्च, 1969 को 149 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध एक आरोप पत्र दायर किया गया था । मामला न्यायाधीन है । जांच के दौरान कुछ अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों से पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों से मालूम हुआ कि नई दिल्ली स्थित चीनी दूतावास का उनके साथ, मलयालम में माओवादी साहित्य के प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में, पत्र-व्यवहार था । चीनी दूतावास को, अपने सभी कर्मचारियों को भारत के अंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने से दूर रहने के लिए सचेत कर देने के लिए कड़ी चेतावनी दी गई है ।

Indians Holding Faculty Positions Abroad

9111. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians holding Faculty positions in foreign countries, country-wise ;

(b) the causes for their taking up jobs abroad ; and

(c) the steps taken to persuade them to return to India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K. R. V. RAO) : (a) According to the information compiled by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1435 Indians were reported to be holding faculty positions in foreign countries at the beginning of 1967.

Their country-wise distribution was :

(i) U. S. A.	—	920
(ii) Canada	—	171
(iii) U. K.	—	135
(iv) Australia	—	43
(v) New Zealand	—	5
(vi) Malta	—	1
(vii) Commonwealth countries of Africa	—	100
(viii) Commonwealth countries of Asia.	—	60

(b) This is a complex matter. Many causes seem to operate including better job opportunities and work facilities.

(c) A Statement is attached.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (C.S.I.R.) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three Years.

C.R.P. Regional Headquarter at Durgapur

9112. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a regional headquarter at Durgapur for the Central Reserve Police and other Central Forces ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government have agreed to the proposal ; and

(c) whether similar regional headquarters would be set up in other parts also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A battalion centre of the Central Reserve Police is being set up in Durgapur.

(b) A battalion-centre of the Central Reserve Police can be set up in any part of the country in Centre Government accommodation.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some battalion Centres have already been set up.

Pak Infiltration in West Bengal

9113. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that following the recent disturbances in East Pakistan, a large number of Pakistanies are infiltrating into India across the West Bengal border ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such infiltration ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Autonomous Telengana State within Andhra Pradesh

9114. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telengana leaders have submitted any proposal for a federal type of administration in Andhra Pradesh with an autonomous Telengana State within Andhra Pradesh ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Centrally Administered Universities

9115. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Centrally administered Universities in the country at present ;

(b) the proposals, if any, to establish more such Universities in the near future ; and

(c) the places where the same would be set up or whether any of the existing Universities are proposed to be converted into Central ones ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) There are at present five Universities, including the Jawaharlal Nehru University at New Delhi, which have been established by the Acts of Central Legislature.

(b) and (c). A proposal of the Government of Mysore for conversion of the Bangalore University into a Central University is under consideration of the Government :

National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

9116. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number, length and area of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other States ;

(b) the amount spent by the Centre on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Central assistance is not made available for new construction and repairs of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh according to the needs of the State due to which Grand Trunk Road in Uttar Pradesh is not in good condition and other roads are also in more or less similar conditions ;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve their condition ; and

(e) if no steps are contemplated, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A statement giving the information in respect of number and length of National Highway in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1083/69*]. Uttar Pradesh has 1.28 miles of National Highway per 100 sq. miles of area against the all India average of 1.18 miles per 100 sq. miles.

(b) An amount of Rs. 793.64 lakhs was spent on the construction and development of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh during

the five-year period commencing from 1st April 1969. A further sum of Rs. 328.51 lakhs was spent on their maintenance and repairs during the same period. The collection of information for the earlier period will involve labour and time which will not be commensurate with the results.

(c) to (e). Funds are provided for the construction and repairs of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh according to the needs but within the available financial resources ; and every effort is made to maintain portion of G. T. Road as are parts of National Highway, as well as other National Highways in proper condition of repair. Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to carry out a programme of improvements as necessary to the National Highways in U. P., as in other States.

Indian Council of Social Science Research

9117. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish an autonomous organisation called the Indian Council of Social Science Research to promote fundamental and applied research in Social Sciences :

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first meeting of the Indian Council of Social Science Research is being held in New Delhi on May 12 and 13, 1969.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74).

High Court Judges

9118. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Judges of the Calcutta High Court and other High Courts have re-

cently sought some fringe benefits for themselves ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

सतना नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) से पुरातत्वीय महत्व की मूर्तियों की चोरी

9119. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सतना नगर मध्य प्रदेश, से चुराई गई पुरातत्वीय महत्व की अनेक मूर्तियां एक कथित चोर के घर से बरामद की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती जहाननारा जयपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 1969 को सतना नगर के एक निवासी के कार्यालय एवं निवास स्थान से 63 मूर्तियां तथा अन्य दुर्लभ पुरातत्वीय वस्तुएं प्राप्त की थीं। मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रही है।

पिछड़े वर्ग सम्बन्धी प्रश्न

9121. श्री जागेडवर यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कुल जनसंख्या में भिखारियों, भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों, ऐसे व्यक्तियों जिनका जीवन निर्वाह का कोई भी साधन नहीं है, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित अदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों की संख्या अलग-अलग कितनी है ;

(ख) देश में सबर्ग हिन्दुओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) लंगड़े, धंधे, तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) कुल जन संख्या में पूंजीपति कितने हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-सूच्य (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश की समस्त जनसंख्या में भिखारी, भूमिहीन इत्यादि घोषित व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :-

भिखारी : (भावारा, स्वावलम्बी स्त्रियां जिनकी आमदनी का जरिया नहीं बताया गया तथा जीवन-यापन के दृष्टिकोण संकेत के अन्वय व्यक्तियों समेत) - - - - - 9,61,793* (केवल भिखारियों की संख्या अज्ञय से उपलब्ध नहीं है)

भूमिहीन व्यक्ति : - - - - 27,452,780*

(ये आंकड़े उन मजदूरों के द्योतक हैं जिन्होंने अपने को अपनी खेती के बर्नर कृषक-मजदूर घोषित किया था) ।

वे व्यक्ति जिनकी जीविका सूचना उपलब्ध का कोई साधन नहीं है ; नहीं है ।

अनुसूचित जातियां : 64,417,366

अनुसूचित भाविम जातियां : 30,172,221

पिछड़े वर्ग : सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) देश में हिन्दुओं की संख्या 366,526, 866* थी ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

* इनमें उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त अधिकरण के 297,853 व्यक्तियों के बारे में जिनसे केवल संक्षिप्त परिवार अनुसूची मांगी गई थी, सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस प्रकार उनके बारे में आंकड़ों की ये विशिष्टताएं उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Pak Intrusion in Tripura

9122. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang of Pakistani miscre-

ants armed with deadly weapons intruded into the Indian territory in Radhanagar village of Tripura on the night of 29th December, 1968 and committed dacoity ;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the extent of loot and plunder carried away by them ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) On the night between the 27th and the 28th December, 1968, Pak miscreants numbering about 26 armed with deadly weapons intruded into the village Radhanagar under Police Station Rishalgarh of Tripura and committed dacoity. They carried away seven head of cattle.

(c) Protests have been lodged by our Sector Commander and by the district authorities with their Pak counterparts. Regular and intensive patrolling of the border is being carried out.

Pak Intrusions in Tripura

9123. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of intrusions by Pakistani miscreants into the Indian territory in Tripura during 1968 and the details thereof ; and

(b) the steps taken and being taken by Government to prevent such intrusions in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There are reports of 76 intrusions by Pakistani miscreants into Indian territory during the year 1968. A statement on the intrusions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1084/69].

(b) Regular and intensive patrolling of the border is being carried out by the Border Security Force.

Letter from a Member of Parliament complaining about rough deal by I. A. C.

9124. SHRI S. KUNDU ; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had

written a letter to him on the 12th May, 1968 complaining about rough deal received by the said Member and other passengers from I.A.C. at Delhi and Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint ;

(c) whether he has replied to the Member after having enquired into the matter ;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(e) the steps that have been taken on the said complaint ?

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

(a) to (e). Yes, Sir. A letter dated 12th May, 1968 was received from the Hon'ble Member himself in which he had *inter alia* complained against the inability of the Indian Airlines to confirm in time reservations for onward journeys on connecting services. A reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member by me on the 16th May, 1968, stating *inter alia* that the letter was being forwarded to the General Manager, Indian Airlines to look into the matter carefully. The Indian Airlines have reported that although the matter was investigated and remedial action taken immediately thereafter, a further communication was not sent to Hon'ble Member due to the sudden demise of the officer dealing with the case. The Corporation had sent a letter of regret in this regard to the Hon'ble Member on the 3rd May, 1969.

Formation of All India Backward Class Welfare Service

9125. **SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recommended for the constitution of a separate All India Backward Class Welfare Service on the pattern of the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what pattern has been adopted for the co-ordination of different departments of the Welfare Organisation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scattered all over the country ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Execution of the Welfare Schemes for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is the responsibility of the State Governments. Coordination in Planning is achieved through discussions with the State Government representatives at the time of finalisation of annual plans and in periodic meetings with State Directors and Ministries.

Refusal by Masters of Foreign Ships to Hoist Indian National Flag at Indian Shores

9126. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Masters of foreign ships visiting Indian Ports have either refused to hoist the Indian National Flag or have shown disrespect to it ;

(b) if so, how many such complaints have been received from the Port authorities during the last three years ;

(c) the steps taken against those who defied the International Maritime Conventions ;

(d) whether the Indian Merchant Shipping Act or any other enactment in this connection makes it obligation or on foreign Masters of ships to hoist the Indian National Flag at the Indian shores ; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to bring suitable changes in the prevalent law in India ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) to (e). According to international practice foreign ships when in Indian ports, are to fly, as a courtesy, the Merchant Navy Ensign (a red flag with a length of one and one half times the width and with the National Flag of India superimposed in the top quarter next to the staff) and not the National Flag. No complaints have been received from Ports in this respect or about showing disrespect to the Indian National Flag by Masters of foreign ships visiting Indian ports. There is no international convention or provision in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act or other enactment in this respect. It is not consider-

ed necessary to make any statutory provision in the matter.

Refusal by Master of Ship, Amelia to Hoist Indian National Flag at Bombay

9127. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master of Ship, Amelia, on the 22nd March, 1969, refused to hoist our National Flag at Bombay and when compelled by workers, he hoisted it but refused to haul down the flag at sunset ;

(b) whether the above incident has been equired into and any prosecution launched ;

(c) whether the President of the Port and Dock Workers' Federation of India has protested against the above incident and said that the Port and Dock Workers will not extend usual services and courtesies to those foreign ships which refuse to hoist the National Flag ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to ensure that foreign ships hoist the Indian National Flag when they visit Indian ports ?

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):

(a) to (d). The President of the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation issued a press statement alleging that the master of s. s. "Amelia" refused to hoist the Indian National Flag and after hoisting it under compulsion from dock workers refused to haul it down at sunset on 22nd March, 1969 until threatened by workers to boycott the ship.

The only report received by the Police authorities was that a National Flag in a torn condition was flying on the s. s. "Amelia" on 22nd March, 1969 at 6.30 p.m., after sunset. On this the Police authorities made immediate enquiries. It was revealed that the National Flag was not flying at the time the Police officer went to the ship after sunset. Investigation also showed that while lowering the flag the rope got stuck and the flag was slightly torn. The torn flag was neatly folded and packed away by the Master, who also made immediate arrangements to purchase a new flag and hoisted it in the morning of the 23rd March, 1969.

The question of launching any prosecution against the Master did not, therefore, arise.

The President of the Federation also said in his Press statement that the Port and Dock Workers will not extend the usual services courtesy and hospitality to foreign ships which will not observe the principles, code and standards of international behaviour in the matter of showing respect to National Flag.

According to international practice, foreign ships when in our ports are to fly, as a courtesy, the Merchant Navy Ensign (a red flag with a length of one and one half times the width and with the National Flag of India super-imposed in the top quarter next to the staff) and not the National Flag. The correct position is being brought to the notice of the Port authorities and others concerned, for future guidance.

Supersession in Promotion

9128. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the field of choice for promotion through selection by the Departmental Promotion Committee laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs :

(b) whether this is uniformly followed by all Ministries and Departments ;

(c) whether three times the number of officers to be selected is not the sufficient field of choice to avoid favouritism and frustration ; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to be fair to all those who are affected by large-scale super sessions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Save as provided for in the rules/regulations of any particular Service under the Central Government, the field of choice, according to the instructions of the Home Ministry should, wherever possible, extend to 5 or 6 times the number of vacancies expected within a year. The Ministries/Departments are generally expected to follow these instructions except in cases in which any deviation therefrom is considered necessary.

(c) and (d). Three times the number of vacancies is not generally considered to be a

sufficiently wide field of choice for purpose of appointments by selection. Supersessions are inherent in selections which are based on merit. No question of favouritism is involved either in fixing the field of choice or in making selections.

Appointment of Officers to Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service

9129. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a panel of Officers for appointment to the selection grade of the Central Secretariat Service was declared recently ;

(b) if so, the number of Officers placed on the panel ;

(c) the number of Officers considered for the selection ;

(d) whether it is fact that junior Officers were placed on the top superseding 150 or more Officers in the seniority list ;

(e) what are the other Services controlled by his Ministry in which so many supersessions have occurred during the last three years ; and

(f) what is the incentive to Officers who have been stagnating for more than five years at their maximum and have brilliant record of service ?

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

(b) 39.

(c) 200.

(d) and (e). Appointments to the Selection Grade of the C.S.S. as well as to corresponding grade in All India Services and other Central Services Class I, controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs are made on the basis of merit. Therefore, those with better merit stand better chances of selection for such appointments.

(f) In the case of Central Secretariat Service, those who have been drawing the maximum of the pay-scale of Grade I of the C.S.S. for more than five years and are brilliant, will in the normal course get selected for long-term appointment to the Selection Grade of the Service. They are also eligible for deputation to ex-cadre posts with benefit of deputation allowance, whenever they satisfy the requirements of those posts.

Grade I Officerse Placed in Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Service

9130. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the period of service in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service of three officers who have been placed at the top of the panel for the selection grade of the service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that two of them were confirmed in Grade I in 1966 only ;

(c) whether these two had rendered only 9 or 10 years service and senior Officers with more than 12 years service were ignored ;

(d) if so, the special qualifications of these two officers meriting supersession of 150 and more Officers in the list ;

(e) whether they had worked with any member of the Selection Board previously ; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to set aside the wrong done and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Between 9½ years and 13 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As per provisions of the C. S. S. Rules, 1962 and C. S. S. (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964, the selection for inclusion in the Select List for long-term appointment to the Selection Grade of the C.S.S. is to be made purely on merit. The two officers referred to were adjudged by the Selection Committee as possessing better merit as compared to others in the field.

(e) None of them has worked as under Secretary with any of the Members of the Selection Board which finalised a select list issued on 24-2-69.

(f) Does not arise.

Roads in Dacoit-Infested Areas of West Bengal

9131. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government of West Bengal for constructing

roads in the dacoit-infested area of the State during this year ; and

(b) the amount allocated during the last two years and the mileage of roads constructed with this assistance and the names of the places connected by such roads ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (b). No amount has been allotted to the Government of West Bengal for the construction of roads in the dacoit infested-area of that State.

Criteria for Creation of a University

9132. SHRI HEM RAJ ; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the different criteria which have been set for the creation of a University ;

(b) the number and names of the Universities for which sanction has been given during 1968 and 1969 ; and

(c) the names of the States or Union Territories whose cases have been rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) The broad guide lines for considering the establishment of new Universities are :

- (i) Considering the paucity of resources at the Centre and in the States, and also the need for utilization of available resources, consolidation and improvement of the Universities already established it will be necessary to adopt a restrictive approach.
- (ii) The requirements of increased facilities for post-graduate studies should be met to the extent possible by strengthening the Departments of the existing Universities and establishing new Departments where necessary. The possibility of establishing University Centres at other places within the jurisdiction

of a University may also be explored.

(iii) New Universities should be established where the existing universities cannot cope with the increased number of students and, on academic and administrative grounds, it is considered necessary to establish a new University.

(b) Government of India have approved the establishment of the following Universities :

- (i) Kumaon University at Nainital (U. P.).
- (ii) Calicut University, Calicut (Kerala)
- (iii) Maharashtra Agricultural University (Temporary Office at Bombay).

(c) The following proposals sponsored by State Governments/Union Territories were not approved for the reasons indicated against each :

- (i) *Himachal Pradesh University (Himachal Pradesh).*

It was felt that the proposal to set up a separate University for Himachal Pradesh may be taken up after the Centre of Post-graduate studies at Simla had made some progress.

- (ii) *Awadesh Pratap Singh University at Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)*

The proposal was not approved in view of the fact that the State had already a number of Universities whose standards of teaching and research required to be strengthened. (The University has since been set up).

- (iii) *Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar (Gujarat).*

The University had been set up by the Government of Gujarat, without prior consultation with the Government of India. When this came to the notice of the U. G. C., the State Government was informed that it would not be in the interest of education and progress in medicine, including Ayurveda, to encourage ayurvedic subject as a separate discipline in isolation with modern medicine and allied sciences.

(iv) *Conversion of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack into residential University*

The State Government's proposal was not approved on the ground that it would not be advisable at this stage to go in for a University at Cuttack and that it would be beneficial for the institution to be given a measure of autonomy, as envisaged in the report of the Education Commission (1964-66).

I. A. Flights from Delhi to Madras and Bombay to Cochin.

9133. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from the new Indian Airlines Corporation Time Table effective from the 15th April, 1969 it is found that there is no provision for an extra daily flight from Delhi to Madras direct ; and

(b) if so, whether any step is being taken to assess the traffic need for a second flight from Delhi to Madras and Bombay to Cochin ?

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

(a) In the summer schedule of the Indian Airlines only one Caravelle service each between Delhi Madras and Madras-Delhi has been provided, as in the past, as this single service each way has been observed to be quite sufficient for the traffic.

(b) An assessment of the traffic has been made and it is found that the traffic at present does not justify the provision of a second flight between Delhi and Madras. Similarly the traffic does not justify the provision of additional flights from Bombay to Cochin.

Recovery of Dues from Caterer at Palam Airport

9134. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10463 on the 10th May, 1968 regarding Palam Airport Caterer and state :

(a) the present position about the recovery of Government dues from the Caterer ;

(b) the total amount due upto date from him ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a blacklisted firm is holding interest in the affairs of the contract ; and

(d) whether enquiries are proposed to be made in this connection ?

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

(a) The Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi Region, has taken action for recovery of Government dues, in his capacity as Estate Officer under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, as amended in 1968. The position of the case is as under :

Period covered	Position
1.3.67 to 31.7.67	The caterer has filed appeals in the District Court and obtained stay orders. The cases are pending.
1.1.68 to 30.4.68	
1.5.68 to 30.6.68	
1.7.68 to 30.9.68	
1.8.67 to 31.12.67	The caterer has filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court challenging the validity of Section 7 of the aforesaid Act. The High Court has directed the caterer to pay the amount due on his own showing. The caterer has made one payment of Rs. 17,500. The writ petition is still pending.
1.10.68 to 31.12.68	Action is in progress by the Estate Officer under the aforesaid Act.
1.1.69 to 31.3.69	

(b) The total dues outstanding for the period ending 31-3-1969 amount to Rs. 2,63,938.36 after taking into consideration a cheque of Rs. 17,500/- towards arrears received through the caterer's advocate. In addition, an amount of Rs. 2,295/- on account of electric charges prior to 1966 is also outstanding.

(c) We have no such information.

(d) If any reliable information is received, necessary enquiries will be made.

Officers of Central Services

9135. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of the Central Services Working in the Secretariat and in the attached and subordinate offices at Delhi for more than four years ;

(b) whether their deputation for long periods is not a loss to the service to which they belong ;

(c) whether they are eligible for a special pay of Rs. 300 when appointed as Deputy Secretary and Rs. 200 as Under Secretary or in equivalent posts in the Secretariat ;

(d) whether most of them are in occupation of Government residences ; and

(e) if so, the special reason for allowing them a special pay above their grade pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). There are 23 officers of Central Services at present holding Secretariat posts for more than 4 years. Officers of Central Services are appointed to hold various Secretariat posts on tenure deputation basis with a view to bring practical field experience to bear on the Secretariat work at the Centre and also to enable, on the other hand, field officers to gain experience in formulation of policies at the Centre. According to the tenure rule, the normal period to tenure deputation is 3 years in posts of Under Secretary, 4 years in posts of Deputy Secretary and 5 years in other higher posts. While holding posts of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary, they are entitled to draw special pay according to the rules laid down by the Ministry of Finance. Government residences are also available to them as per rules and are allotted according to their turn.

कार्यालय में काम के समय पहनने हेतु सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष वर्दी

9136. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसे आदेश जारी किये गये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों

को काम के समय में कोई विशेष वर्दी पहननी पड़ती है और यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार काम के समय में पुरुष तथा महिला कर्मचारियों द्वारा किसी ऐसी विशेष वर्दी का प्रयोग करने के बारे में आदेश जारी करने का है जिससे देश का गौरव बड़े और जो देश की जलवायु और सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं के अनुरूप हो ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). अपने कार्य के समय में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा पहनने के लिए कोई विशेष पोशाक निर्धारित करने वाले आदेश सरकार ने जारी नहीं किये हैं किन्तु सन 1954 में निम्नलिखित किस्म की पोशाक का प्रयोग करने से संबंधित सिफारिश के अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे :—

पुरुष अर्सेनिक अधिकारियों के लिए महिला अर्सेनिक अधिकारियों के लिए

बन्द गले का कोट और पतलून जिनके लिये समान रंग जरूरी नहीं है। कपड़े सफेद पूरे अथवा किसी हलके रंग के हो किन्तु चटकीले अथवा भड़किले रंग के नहीं। गर्म मौसम में दफ्तर में श्रमोच्छ्रित पहनी जा सकती है।

बिना किनारी की साड़ी सूती या रेशमी साड़ी और यदि किनारी हो तो वह सादी हो या सलवार कमीज तथा दुपट्टा (अथवा जो स्कर्ट और ब्लाउज पहनने की आदी हैं वे उन्हें पहन सकती हैं।)

सिफारिश करते समय सभी तथ्यों पर ध्यान दिया गया था जैसे जलवायु, देश की सांस्कृतिक विशेषतायें, सुविधा, ज़ुस्ती तथा कार्य कुशलता की प्रतीति।

Offer of help from American Universities in Solving Educational Problems of India

9137. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ohio and other American universities are willing to help India in solving educational problems including those with social and cultural bearings ;

(b) if so, the nature of talks he had with the Dean, College of Education, Ohio ; and

(c) in what way Government propose to take help of the American universities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). Under the USAID Programme, Ohio and Columbia Universities have already helped the National Council of Educational Research and Training in establishing and developing four Regional Colleges of Education, in organising extension service for serving teachers, in conducting cooperative research projects and in the specialised training of Indian personnel in the United States.

The discussions held with Dean Severino in April 1969 related mainly to the further development of the Regional Colleges, and were of exploratory nature.

C.S.I.R. Scheme to Popularise Sciences

9138. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been prepared by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to popularise sciences by giving financial help to the non-official organisations bringing out science magazines ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and

(c) the total number of non-official organisations which bring out science magazines ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has drawn up a scheme for giving financial assistance to pop-

official organizations for bringing out popular science journals in Indian languages.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The exact number is not known. About a dozen organisations are known to bring out popular science journals.

Statement]

Terms and Conditions for giving Financial Assistance

Financial assistance to non-official organizations for bringing out scientific periodicals in various Indian languages will be governed by the following procedure and terms and conditions :

- (1) All proposals emanating from a non-official organization for financial assistance from CSIR will be considered provided such an organization is already a registered body.
- (2) Non-official organizations having a standing in the field of dissemination of scientific/technical knowledge in popular languages, will be preferred.
- (3) The journal/periodical should not have less than 1000 subscribers in the preceding year.
- (4) The assistance will be restricted to an expenditure of recurring nature, e.g. editorial, production and business expenditure for bringing out a periodical.
- (5) The quantum of financial assistance shall be decided on merit of each case, e.g. its utility, popularity, financial commitments, etc. In no case, the grant of financial assistance in any financial year will exceed 50% of the editorial, production and business expenditure or Rs. 5,000/- whichever is less.
- (6) The question of granting financial assistance to non-official organizations will arise only if the proposal is accompanied with an audited statement of accounts duly certified by a Chartered Accountant for the preceding year, together with a copy of annual report thereof.
- (7) Grants will be payable in suitable instalments.
- (8) The renewal of the grant shall be considered only if the CSIR is

satisfied with the performance of the organizations periodical after receipt of assistance.

- (9) Full account of expenditure and utilization certificate in respect of the financial assistance shall have to be rendered by the recipient organization to the CSIR duly audited by a Chartered Accountant within three months of the close of the financial year. If there is any unspent balance of grant that should either be surrendered to the CSIR or adjusted in the future payable grant, if any. This would be at the option of the CSIR.
- (10) In the event of stoppage of any publication for which grant was sanctioned and paid, un-utilized portion of the grant, if any, will have to be refunded to the CSIR immediately duly supported by an audit utilization certificate.
- (11) Grant of financial assistance will depend on the availability of funds for this purpose.
- (12) Every organization receiving financial aid from CSIR shall supply two complementary copies of each of its issues free of charge to CSIR.
- (13) Processing of proposals for financial assistance may be done through a committee or body or experts to be appointed by the DGSIR.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल

9139. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री श्री बलीराम भगत ने हाल ही में पटना में यह कहा है कि हुगली नदी पर बने पुल के समान चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना से बाहर पटना में गंगा नदी पर भी एक पुल बनाया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस वक्तव्य का मन्तव्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री भगत ने

इस सम्बन्ध में एक योजना मंत्रिमण्डल के समक्ष रखी है ;

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

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संलग्न कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) : पटना में गंगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्धी परियोजना बिहार सरकार से सम्बन्धित है क्योंकि यह राज्य सड़क पर है। यह ज्ञात होता है कि केन्द्रीय व्यापार और पूति मंत्री श्री बलीराम भगत ने इस पुल के बारे में उपाध्यक्ष योजना आयोग को एक पत्र लिखा है।

Universal Primary Education in India

9140. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Government in the field of universal Primary education in the country ;

(b) the names of the States which have achieved the goal ;

(c) the names of the States which are expected to take 10 to 20 and above 20 years in achieving this goal ;

(d) the steps which Government are taking for spreading quick universal Primary education in the country ; and

(e) the reasons for not achieving the goal during the last twenty years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (e). As School education is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide for universal primary education. Every Government and Administration is, however, endeavouring to do its best within its resources. The progress achieved so far by different States and the future targets are contained in the statement

laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1085/69.*]

The reasons for not achieving the goal so far include the following :

- (i) Shortage of resources ;
- (ii) Wastage and Stagnation ;
- (iii) Prejudice against the schooling of girls in certain areas ;
- (iv) Difficulties in providing schools in tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas and scattered habitations ; and
- (v) High percentage of adult illiteracy.

Increase in Provision for Scholarship to Students

9141. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) on what change of rules or increase of students, the provision for scholarships has been raised from Rs. 1.55 crores in the 1968-69 budget to Rs. 2.16 crores in 1969-70 budget ;

(b) what is the proportion of scholarship on merit and even if scholarships have been awarded for other reasons, the reasons why limited competition is not enforced to save wastage on those who fail to complete their courses ; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to investigate the proportion of scholarships wasted from failure to complete the courses and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The budget provision referred to by the Honourable Member covers four schemes in technical education, namely, Research Training Scholarships, Merit-cum-Means Scholarships, Practical Training of engineering graduate and diploma—holders, and Technical Teachers' Training. The increase in the budget provision in the current year is entirely because of additional training places under the Practical Training Scheme.

(b) Research Training Scholarships are awarded entirely on the basis of merit. For practical training, candidates are selected on merit through selection committees. For technical teachers' training, awards are made only to those candidates who are sponsored by technical institutions to fill vacant faculty

positions with trained teachers. Under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarships Scheme, First Division or at least 60 per cent marks is prescribed as an essential requirement. The Scheme, however, has been stopped for awards to new entrants of technical institutions.

Under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarships Scheme, the awards made to candidates are stopped if their performance during the course is unsatisfactory. Similar provision exists in other schemes for stopping scholarships if the progress of the candidates is found unsatisfactory.

(c) In view of the position explained in (b) above, this issue does not arise.

Mohenjo Daro Seals

9142. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that recently some Swedish Research Professors have been able to unlock the hitherto unknown key to knowledge of the famous Mohenjo Daro seals ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the details of this significant achievement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, a team of Finnish scholars has claimed that it has deciphered the proto-Dravidian inscriptions of the Indus Civilization.

(b) The findings of the Finnish scholars are under examination.

Use of Hindi in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services

9143. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in his Ministry and Departments and official organisations under it in the use of Hindi as Official Language since 1965 ;

(b) the additional posts created in each category for the purpose and the number of Ministerial staff, category-wise, trained or otherwise capable of transacting the official business in Hindi in his Department ; and

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Instructions on the progressive use of Hindi are sent to all concerned for compliance. In the Ministry instructions have been issued that replies to all the letters received in Hindi should be issued in Hindi and orders, circulars, etc., should also be issued in Hindi. Simple noting and drafting in some Sections wherever conveniently possible is also done in Hindi.

(b) Three additional posts of Hindi Translators and 4 posts of Lower Division Clerks have been created recently. 456 members of the ministerial staff have either studied Hindi as one of the subjects at school and/or college or have passed the Pragya Examination under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. The details are :

Section Officers	20
Assistants	107
Tech. Assistants	40
UDCs & LDCs	232
Librarians	36
Stenographers	21
Total :	456

(c) Rs. 1,064.60 have been incurred upto April, 1969 on the salaries and allowances of the additional posts sanctioned.

Girl Shot at by Army Major's Wife at Kohima

9144. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th April, 1969 a Major's wife shot at 12 years Ao Tribe girl who succumbed to her injuries on the 6th April, 1969 at Kohima ;

(b) whether before shooting at the girl, the wife of Major of the Assam Rifles, let loose her two dogs on the girl, her mother and others, and, if so, the action taken by Government ;

(c) on how many occasions such incidents have occurred within the last three years ; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that

such incidents are not repeated particularly in the sensitive tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). An Ao tribal girl aged about 10 years was admitted in a hospital at Mokechung with bullet injuries and she expired subsequently. It was alleged that the wife of an officer of the Assam Rifles shot the girl. The wife of the officer has been arrested and the investigation of the case registered in this connection is in progress.

(c) and (d). The requisite information is being ascertained from that Government of Nagaland and were be laid on the Table of the House.

State Transport Service in Tripura

9145. SHRI KIRT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is no State Transport service in Tripura ;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to nationalise gradually passenger road transport, including Inter-State transport ;

(c) whether a State Transport Service is proposed to be introduced in Tripura ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :
(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). In accordance with the policy of gradual nationalisation of passenger road transports, a Road Transport Corporation is proposed to be set up in Tripura in the Fourth Plan period.

Road Development in Tripura

9146. SHRI KIRT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the length of road per hundred kilometers in Tripura in 1950 and at the end of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and at present and how it compares with the

corresponding All-India and State-wise figures ;

(b) the programme for road development in Tripura for 1969-70 and for the Fourth Plan period ; and

(c) how far Tripura would come up to the All-India level in respect of road development by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARILAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabā when available.

Award of Overseas Scholarships to Students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9147. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to award the Overseas Scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled Casts ;

(b) if so, the number of Overseas Scholarships awarded to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years ; and

(c) the number of Overseas Scholarships awarded to the Indian students during the last three years ;

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15 scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and 9 to Scheduled Tribes.

(c) 1056 scholarships were awarded to Indian students for overseas studies which includes 1032 scholarships offered by friendly countries.

सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों के गिरोहों की कठुआ के सीमा क्षेत्र में गतिविधियाँ

9148. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या यह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र पाकि-

स्तानियों के गिरोह सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में विशेषकर कठुआ जिला की हीरानगर तहसील में सक्रिय हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1966 से अब तक पाकिस्तानी 1,67,000 टोर हांक कर पाकिस्तान ले गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ढोरों को हांक कर ले जाने के अतिरिक्त ये गिरोह गो हत्या भी करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षा दल को क्या कार्यवाही करने के आदेश दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णाधरण शूक्ल) : (ज) राज्य सरकार से सूचना की प्रतिक्षा की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब, जम्मू व काश्मीर तथा राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1 जनवरी, 1966 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा हांक कर या चुराकर ले जाये गये ढोरों की संख्या 15,583 है । अन्य सीमावर्ती राज्यों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) असम, त्रिपुरा, पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों के पास से कोई सूचना नहीं है । अन्य सीमावर्ती राज्यों से सूचना की प्रतिक्षा की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) घुसपैट तथा सीमा के पार अपराध से निबटने के लिए सुरक्षा दलों द्वारा नियमित तथा बड़ी गस्त लगाई जाती है ।

Silchar Regional Engineering College

9149. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made to

start the Silchar Regional Engineering College ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Office of the said College is still functioning at Shillong and has not been shifted to Silchar; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The Board of Governors of the College, at its meeting held on 15th April, 1969, has decided to start construction of the college buildings. The master Plan is under preparation.

(b) and (c) : Yes, Sir. The College office will be shifted to Silchar as soon as accommodation is available.

Closure of Central Government Offices during Bengal Bandh

9150. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Offices under the Central Government were closed on the 10th April, 1969 in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, whether it will be treated as a closed holiday for all these offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information furnished by the State Government, on April 10, 1969, Central Government offices in some places functioned with usual strength. In some offices, attendance was thin while some offices did not function at all due to non-attendance.

(b) No, Sir.

Three-Language Formula for Improvement of Educational Standard

9151. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has suggested a three-language formula for the improvement of the educational standards in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which Government are considering to bring forth a legislation in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

प्रधान में कोठरियों वाली जेल

9152. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री वि० नरसिन्हा राव :

श्री स० कुन्नु :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "कोठरियों वाली जेल (प्रधान) मन्त्री की हिदायत के बावजूद गिराई-जाना" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 9 अप्रैल 1969 को "हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड" में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस जेल की इमारत को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के रूप में सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ) . पोर्ट ब्लेयर में सेन्ट्रल जेल, जो कि 1903 में तैयार की गई थी, सेन्ट्रल मीनार से फंले हुए तीन-मंजिल कक्षों सहित एक तारे की आकार की थी। इसके दो कक्ष अर्थात् कक्ष नम्बर 3 और 4 जापानियों द्वारा द्वीप पर अधिकार करने के दौरान ध्वस्त कर दिये गये थे। कक्ष नम्बर 5 भी उसी समय के दौरान अज्ञात: गिरा दिया गया था। इस द्वीप

पर पुनः कब्जा करने के पश्चात् इंजीनियरों द्वारा इस भवन का निरीक्षण किया गया और इसका मुख्य भाग असुरक्षित घोषित किया गया। अतः इस भवन की केवल सेन्ट्रल मीनार को स्मारक के रूप में बनाये रखने के सिवाय शेष भवन को गिराने का निर्णय किया गया। कक्ष नम्बर 5 को गिराने की स्वीकृति मार्च, 1960 में दी गई थी और यह कक्ष जुलाई 1980 में गिरा दिया गया था। कक्ष नम्बर 2 भी जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति में था और इसके किसी भी समय गिरने की आशंका थी इसको गिराने की स्वीकृति मार्च, 1963 में दी गई और इसे मार्च, 1968 तक गिरा दिया गया था। अब केवल सेन्ट्रल मीनार तथा 3 कक्ष शेष हैं। भूतपूर्व ग्रंथमान राजनीतिक कंदी भ्रातृत्व संकल, कलकत्ता ने, अभिवेदन किया है कि सेलूलर जेल को "राष्ट्रीय स्मारक" के रूप में कायम रखा जाये। इसलिए जेल की सेन्ट्रल मीनार तथा विद्यमान तीन कक्षों को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के रूप में बनाये रखने का निर्णय किया गया है।

Criteria for Selection of Officers of Aerodromes on Deputation

9153. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI SHAMBHU NATH :

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

(a) the basis on which officers of the aerodromes are selected for deputation on training or otherwise abroad;

(b) the particulars of the officers who have been deputed abroad during the last three years with reasons ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a particular incumbent has been deputed on a number of occasions ignoring others ?

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

(a) The basis on which officers of the Civil aviation Department are selected for deputation abroad for training, attending meetings, conferences, etc. and for employment is described in appendix I which is laid on

Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1086/69]

(b) The particulars of the Civil Aviation Department officers who have been deputed abroad since 1-1-1966 are given in appendix II which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1086/69]

(c) No, Sir.

Transfer of Controllers of Aerodromes

9154. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI SHAMBHU NATH :

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

(a) the period of stay of Controllers of Aerodromes of different regions on a particular station ;

(b) whether Government are considering the transfer of the Controllers, having longer stay, to other regions ?

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

(a) The period of stay of each Controller at the present station of posting is as indicated below against his name :

Shri S. G. Deshpande,
Controller of Aerodrome,
Bombay. from 15.1.1963 to date

Shri J. N. Dhar,
Controller of Aerodrome,
Delhi. from 2.3.1968 to date

Seri Joginder Singh,
Controller of Aerodrome,
Madras. from 17.3.1969 to date

Shri P. K. Ramachandran,
Controller of Aerodrome,
Calcutta. from 10.3.1969 to date

(b) No, Sir. Shri Deshpande is being allowed to continue at Bombay, i.e. in his home region in view of his forth coming retirement on superannuation with effect from 28.12.1970.

Ashoka Hotels, New Delhi Tower

9155. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of the Ashoka Hotels Tower is proceeding according to the schedule ;

- (b) the time by which it is expected to be ready ; and
 (c) its full cost ?

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

(a) and (b). The work on the revolving tower of the Ashoka Hotels, which was completed upto the third storey level and suspended on 1.2.1968, has not yet been resumed. The whole matter is under consideration of the Board of Directors.

(c) The revised cost has been estimated at Rs. 47.25 lakhs against the original cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Airports/Airstrips in Rajasthan

9156. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of airports and airstrips in operation in Rajasthan ;
 (b) out of those not in use, whether there is any plan to use them for any purpose such as starting feeder-lines ;
 (c) whether there is any scheme for extending and providing further facilities at the airports already in use ; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d). There are three civil aerodromes in Rajasthan—Jaipur, Udaipur and Kotah—under the control of the Civil Aviation Department. Scheduled air-services are operated only through Jaipur and Udaipur. Proposals for strengthening the main runway at Jaipur to LCN 30 and acquisition of land for its further extension, as well as for extension and strengthening of the main runway at Udaipur, are being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Plan of the Civil Aviation Department. As regards Kotah, the airstrip area is too small to make it feasible to extend the existing runway, which is fit only for Dakota operations. The question of shifting the aerodrome to another site is being examined in consultation with the State Government. Indian Airlines have currently no proposal to use this aerodrome for feeder-services in the prevailing condition of the airstrip.

Coastal Road Highways in Gujarat State

9157. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhavnagar, Baroda and Okha-Porbandar roads are the missing gaps in the Coastal Road Highways in Gujarat State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Working Group on Roads of the Central Government has recommended the construction of these missing gaps in Coastal Highways during the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details of the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Working Group set up in 1964 in connection with the Draft Fourth Plan scheduled to begin from 1st April 1966 recommended the inclusion of the entire coastal road project in Gujarat from Bambay to Maliya in the Central Sector of that Plan as a Centrally aided project. The Working Group set up for the Fourth Plan scheduled to begin from 1st April 1969 has, however, made no such specific recommendation.

Expeditious disposal of Cases pending in Courts Under Punjab and Haryana High Court

9158. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken for the expeditious disposal of cases pending in the Courts under the Punjab and Haryana High Court ; and

(b) the time taken by the High Court in deciding revision petitions in such cases and the steps envisaged to expedite their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) All District and Sessions Judges in Punjab and Haryana have from time to time been requested to ensure speedy disposal of old

cases pending in the courts of subordinate judges. History sheets of old cases received in the High Court are thoroughly scrutinised and instructions issued, wherever necessary.

(b) The disposal of urgent revision petitions normally takes 3 to 6 months and disposal of ordinary revision petitions takes 1 to 2 years. Revision petitions filed in suits which are over a year old are given priority over other cases.

अष्टाचार उन्मूलन के लिए संयुक्त सदाचार समिति को सहायता

9159. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त सदाचार समिति को, जिसका उद्देश्य देश में अष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करना है, कोई सहायता अथवा सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1957 में इस की गठन से अब तक का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा(ख). संयुक्त सदाचार समिति का गठन सन् 1964 में हुआ था। सन् 1964 से प्रतिवर्ष रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा समस्त भारत के लिये दो प्रथम श्रेणी के मानार्थ खुले कांड पास समिति के किसी भी कार्यकर्ता को जारी किये जाते हैं। सन् 1964 में निर्माण, आवास व नगर विकास विभाग द्वारा कार्यालय के लिये स्थान भी आवंटित किया था, जो आरम्भ में निःशुल्क था किन्तु यह रियायत 1-12-1965 को वापिस ले ली गई थी। समिति के किराया भ्रदान करने के कारण आवंटन अब रद्द कर दिया गया है।

जामा मस्जिद में पकड़ा गया ट्रांसमीटर

9160. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक व्यक्ति के पास से एक ट्रांसमीटर ठीक और काम करने की हालत में पकड़ा गया था और उस व्यक्ति को

जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली के निकट गिरफ्तार भी किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 6 अप्रैल को एक कबाड़ी से चालू हालत में एक ट्रांस रिसेवर हँट पकड़ा गया। यह वहाँ प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा था।

(ख) भारतीय बेतार तार अधिनियम की धारा 6(1-क) के अन्तर्गत श्री शकर अहमद के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। जांच पड़ताल के दौरान, दो अन्य व्यक्ति भी गिरफ्तार किये गये। जांच पड़ताल से अब तक अभियुक्तों द्वारा किसी तोड़-फोड़ या जासूसी कार्यवाही का किया जाना प्रकट नहीं हुआ है।

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों की सेवाओं और स्वायत्त-शासी निकायों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्थानों का आरक्षण

9161. श्री जगेदवर यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों की सेवाओं में और स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि इन आरक्षित स्थानों में से अधिकांश स्थान इस आधार पर नहीं भरे जाते हैं कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से आवेदनपत्र नहीं आये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के०एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) भारत सरकार के अधीन सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरी जाने वाली सेवाओं और पदों में तथा पदोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाने वाली

सेवाओं और पदों की कुछ श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए रिक्तियां प्रारक्षित की जाती हैं। इन प्रारक्षणों के ब्यरि विवरण I में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [युस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT-1087/69] भारत सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन स्वायत्त निकायों के सम्बन्ध में गृह-मंत्रालय ने, 1954 में, प्रशासनिक मंलालयों से उन सांविधिक निकायों को, जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षण सम्बन्धी आदेशों का पालन तब नहीं कर रहे थे, उन आदेशों का पालन करने के लिए निदेश देने के लिये कहा था बशर्त कि सम्बन्धित कानून ऐसे निदेश की अनुमति देता हो। यदि किसी विशेष मामले में सम्बन्धित कानून प्रारक्षण आदेशों का पालन करने के निदेश की अनुमति नहीं देता था तो मंत्रालयों से इन आदेशों की सांविधिक प्राधिकरण को उसके द्वारा प्रपनाये जाने के लिए सिफारिश करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों ने भी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए सेवाओं में प्रारक्षण किये हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों के आधीन सेवाओं में किये गये प्रारक्षण बताने वाला विवरण II सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [युस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1087/69]।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार के आधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षित रिक्तियां अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा तब तक नहीं भरी जा सकती जब तक कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सभी उपाय न कर लिए गये हों और इन समुदायों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार तब भी उपलब्ध न हों। उन सेवाओं और पदों के मामलों में जिनमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम को छोड़कर अन्य तरीके से भर्ती की जाती है, ये उपाय हैं: रोजगार कार्यालय को

रिक्तियां अधिसूचित करना, समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन निकालना तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की संस्थाओं को रिक्तियां सूचित करना। प्रारक्षित रिक्तियों के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिक उम्मीदवारों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने पहले ही अनेक रियायतें प्रदान की हैं जैसे, किसी सेवा अथवा पद में नियुक्ति के लिए पाँच वर्ष की आयु-छूट, भर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए अथवा किसी सेवा या पद के चयन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र के लिए फीस में कमी, श्रेणी III और IV के विज्ञापित पदों में नियुक्ति के लिये साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाए जाने पर यात्रा-भत्ता का दिया जाना, सेवाओं। पदों में भर्ती के मामले में उपयुक्तता के कम किये गये स्तर को लागू करना, इत्यादि। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(4) तथा 12 के साथ पठित अनुच्छेद 335 के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों के आधीन सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षण करना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का विषय है।

Singing of National Song

9162. SHRI RAM AVATAR
SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a meeting in Tamil Nadu, where the Education Minister of that State was also present, some students of a college, did not allow the National song being sung but instead sang the Tamil version thereof ;

(b) whether that Tamil version of the National song is authoritative ;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government for showing such great disrespect to our National song ;

(d) whether Government propose to make certain provisions in the Constitution

so that legal action could be taken against those who show disrespect the National song; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The National Anthem of India is the totality of the composition of the words and music known as Jana Gana Mana and Government have not authorised any alteration in this composition by way of translation in any other language or otherwise. Thus, there is no authorised Tamil version of the National Anthem.

(c) to (e). It is proposed to undertake legislation to penalise overt acts of insult to the National Anthem.

Unemployment Allowance to Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders

9163. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2248 on the 7th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the number and particulars of the training places provided for Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders in U. P., Punjab, Haryana Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi total training capacity in each such State/Union Territory ; and

(b) the terms and conditions for selection of candidates for training and the machinery/agency entrusted with the work of selection ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1088/69].

International Price of Ships Built by Hindustan Shipyard

9164. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Public Understandings in its Thirty-Seventh Report recommended that the price payable by the shipowner to Hindustan

Shipyards should be the fair international price ;

(b) when was this recommendation made ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to implement it ;

(d) what is the financial effect on the Shipyards on account of the delay in its implementation ; and

(e) the names of shipping companies which have been purchasing ships built by the Shipyards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir ; in March 1967.

(c) and (d). The question of determination of the pricing formula for ships being built in the Yard is currently under consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly. In the meantime as per the existing procedure, the difference between the cost of production of ships and their existing price is met as subsidy by Government.

(e) The Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay.

Hindustan Shipyard Limited

9165. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. have submitted a scheme of Integrated Development Programme ;

(b) if so, when it was submitted ; and

(c) the present position in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the *Ad hoc* Committee, appointed by the Government. the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam, submitted in June, 1968 an integrated development programme of the Shipyards for increasing its production capacity from the

present output of 37,500 DWT per annum to 80,000 DWT per annum. Government have considered the report and it is proposed to implement a development programme estimated to cost Rs. 7.57 crores during the Fourth Plan period. Government have already accorded approval to the implementation of certain works and acquisition of urgently needed equipment (which are included in the development programme of the Yard) at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3.55 crores.

Pre-War Mainland Recruits in Andaman and Nicobar Island

9166. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons recruited from within the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the pre-war days on some terms and conditions as anyone else born in the Islands, on getting their promotion after the 22nd January, 1951, have been and are being treated as 'mainland recruits' as envisaged in the Government of India Order dated the 21st January, 1951 ; and

(b) if so, the authority/rule whereunder persons recruited locally from the Islands in the pre-war days have been or are being treated as 'mainland recruits' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In terms of Clause (2) of Supplementary Rule 294-A, the Government servants who, though not specially recruited outside the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for service there, are domiciled in any part of India other than the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and have been in continuous service without break from the 8th January, 1937 or from an earlier date, are entitled to the concession of joining time under the said rule. They were also enjoying the concessions of free passage and rent free accommodation. According to a decision of the Government of India, such persons are, therefore, treated as mainland recruits for the purpose of grant of Andaman Special pay also.

Special Pay in Andaman Administration

9167 SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some per-

sons born and bred in, and recruited from West Bengal as teachers were ever denied 33-1/3 per cent Special Pay by the Andaman Administration ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). In 1959, twelve candidates for posts of primary school teachers were selected after interview at Calcutta. They were mainly East Bengal refugees and had agreed to join on terms admissible to local recruits, i.e. on emoluments without Andaman Special Pay. Out of these twelve persons, eight accepted offers and joined their posts. Later, all of them left service, except one, who was subsequently given concessions and facilities admissible to mainland recruits.

On closure of two primary schools in Settlement Areas run by the Rehabilitation Ministry in Middle Andamans, eight surplus primary school teachers were absorbed from August 1968 on terms admissible to local recruits. These persons accepted such terms and joined their posts.

Road over Rail Bridge in D.D.A. Naraina Colony, New Delhi

9168, SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the approximate time it will take to have the road over the rail bridge built in D.D.A. Naraina Colony in New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : The road is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1970.

Legal Reforms in West Bengal

9169. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government are considering the introduction of many new ideas of modern jurisprudence in regard to the administration of justice including abolition of capital punishment ;

(b) whether the State Government is competent to effect changes in the Criminal Law Code ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government to the proposals of the West Bengal Government ?

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

(b) and (c). In the absence of any information in regard to the specific changes in the law which the State Government may have in view it is not possible to give a definite reply.

Suggestions made by Hotel Review and Survey Committee

9170. SURI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hotel Review and Survey Committee, appointed by Government, has suggested the employment of professionally qualified foreign managers, house-keepers, chefs and other specialists in Indian hotels ;

(b) whether the suggestions have been made because of lack of competent and qualified Indian managers to run hotels profitably ;

(c) what is the contribution of the Institutes of Nutrition and Hotel Management in the direction of producing competent managers ; and

(d) whether the need for foreign managers for the hotel industry is felt because of special conditions attaching to this industry as compared to other industries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a), (b) and (d). The report of the Hotel Review and Survey Committee is under consideration of the Government. The points raised will be carefully examined by Government.

(c) A valuable beginning has been made in a field in which the demand is likely to be high for many categories of staff. The trainees passing out from the Institutes of Catering and Hotel Management are able to take up junior managerial posts to start with and in due course move up to higher posts.

Indian Students in British Universities

9171. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Indian students studying at present in the U. K., Universities University-wise and Faculty-wise ;

(b) the number of students who are getting the U. K. Scholarships ; and

(c) how the other students are incurring expenditure on their studies ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) 1,830 on 1-1-1968. The details—university-wise and faculty-wise—are given in statements I and II which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1089/69].

(b) 252.

(c) Our general experience is that about 38 per cent of the students going to U. K. get scholarships from some source or the other to cover the whole or part of their expenditure and the rest raise their own resources.

Setting up a Natural History Museum

9172. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a natural history museum and some other museums in Centres of higher learning and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal as yet to set up in centres of higher learning a natural history museum and some other museums.

However a proposal to set up a Science Centre in Delhi for students in Secondary schools is under consideration. Details of this proposal are at present being worked out.

Strike by Taxi Drivers in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta

9173. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the strike by taxi drivers in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta on the 28th March, 1969 against the increase in excise duty on petrol ;

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

(c) whether Government will appoint a Committee to go into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH):

(a) Yes.

(b) The proposed increase in the duty on motor spirit is a part of the measures adopted by Government to raise the necessary resources for development schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has also recommended that the level of expenditure on roads should be stepped up considerably. A larger allocation for roads has accordingly been proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan. This will not only help the growth of the road transport industry but will also benefit the industry by reducing the cost of operation of transport vehicles.

(c) Does not arise.

Reforms in Defence Set up of the
Country

9174. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission's Study Team on defence has made any recommendations to reform the defence set up in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The
Study Team has not yet submitted its final
report to the Administrative Reforms Com-
mission.

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

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ.
NO. 6162 DATED 11-4-1969 RE. WORK
IN HINDI IN MINISTRIES/DEPART-
MENTS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : "In the
reply given to part (a) of the Unstarred
Question No. 6162 answered on April 11,
1969, in the Lok Sabha, for the word the
"English" occurring in line 7 between the
words "in and both" the word "Hindi" may
be substituted."

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
USQ NO. 1863 DATED 22-11-1968 RE.
DEMONSTRATION MULTIPURPOSE
SCHOOLS.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.
RAO) : In the reply to part (b) of the
Unstarred Question No. 1863 by Shri Sid-
daya in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd of
November, 1968, the former Minister of
State in the Ministry of Education Shri
Bhagwat Jha Azad had stated that the num-
ber of students, who appeared for the XI
standard examination at the Demonstration
Multi-purpose School Centre at Ajmer dur-
ing 1966-67, was 96. It has later been found
that the correct number of students was 86.
The authentic and correct figure may, there-
fore, be taken as 86. This inadvertent in-
accuracy is regretted.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
USQ NO. 3959 DATED 21-3-1969 RE.
REVATHI AIRCRAFT.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KARAN SINGH):
Sir, on 21st March, 1969, in reply to Un-
starred Question No. 3959 by Shri Baburao
Patel regarding Revathi Aircraft, I stated in
reply to part (a) of the question that "The
prototype is under-going flight trials at the
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur."
However, according to the factual position,
this portion of the reply should read "The
prototype has undergone flight trials at the
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur."

12 17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1969

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1969, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1055/69.*]

Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules and Notification making amendments to Delhi Land Reforms Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) ; I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1031 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th April, 1969, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1056/69.*]
- (2) (i) A copy of Notification No. F. 26 (4)/Panch/Ele/68 (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th March, 1969, making certain amendments to the Delhi Land Reforms Rules under sub-section (3) of section 191 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1057/69.*]

Annual Accounts of Bombay Port Trust

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1967-68 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1058/69.*]

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 12th May, 1969, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of :
 - The Tea (Amendment) Bill 1969
 - The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - The Advocates (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - The Discharge of President's Functions Bill, 1969.
 - The West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill, 1969.
 - The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
 - The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
 - The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee.
- (3) Discussion on the Report of the Committee on Defections on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs.
- (4) Discussion on the situation arising out of the encouragement being

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

given to the subversive and violent activities in the country by certain political parties and by some foreign powers on a motion to be moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

- (5) Further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1968, by Shri Nath Pai, as reported by the Joint Committee, on Wednesday, the 14th May, 1969.
- (6) Consideration of motions for modification of Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1968, given notice of by Shri Madhu Limaye and of All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, given notice of by Shri Narendra Kumar Salve, to be taken up on Thursday, the 15th May, 1969, at 4-30 P.M. at 5 P.M. respectively.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Hapur) : What about Telengana ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want discussion. (*Interruptions*). Order, Order please. Bengal and Bihar are also there. I would like to say that he has given enough programme for 2 months. Still you are not satisfied and want some more things. If you want all those things, you will have to sit till July and continue in the next session also.

12.19 hrs.

MOTION RE FOURTH FIVE
YEAR PLAN DRAFT—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday the Plan discussion had taken about 4 hours 5 minutes. We have still 4 hours. That means it will go to Monday also. On Monday we will have not only Prime Minister's reply but some members may speak for an hour or so. Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham was on his legs and he has taken 12 minutes. We will continue the Plan discussion till 3 O'clock when we will take up non-official business. We will sit till 6 O'clock. There is an half-an-hour

discussion also. Mr. Viswanatham may resume his speech.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir yesterday, I was on the point why our Plans are failing. And, one of the chief reasons why the public undertakings particularly are failing is that the persons who are kept in charge have no trust in the efficiency of the public undertakings. This must be remedied by calling away all those who have no trust in public undertakings and find for them some other remunerative places.

Another point is this. In the implementation of the Plan, in respect of the disbursement of loans and grants, the people do not receive the loans and grants in full, the amount which are debited against them. In between, there are several persons by whom this money is knocked off. And this is leading to not merely sabotage of the Plan targets, but is also creating any amount of discontent. Besides this, the targets aimed at by the Planning Commission are generally upset by the costs which run higher and higher than what the Plan originally assumes, because, every year there are increases in excise duties. These increases in excise duties, particularly those on the essentials for the common man, lead to the demand for higher wages and therefore, higher costs of projects. And therefore, they lead to higher taxation, and again, higher deficit budgets and therefore, higher inflation.

There must be some discipline in the Finance Ministry. There should not be procedural delays. Generally files are passed on between Department to Department, Shirking decisions. Not only that, but they pass between the Centre and the States. Even for ordinary schemes and projects the officers of the Centre have no trust in the officers of the States. Often times they are asked to come to Delhi with various files. The Central officers scrutinise and re-scrutinise and waste their time. That only leads to additional overhead expenditure and causes undue delay. This can be remedied if the Centre trusts the States and acts with a sense of participation and jointness with the States. It should not be done as if the Centre is

superior to the States and the States are some beggars or donees at their feet. Unless these things are remedied, the Plan targets cannot be fulfilled. Not only that. The cost becomes higher and higher.

The common man feels the existence or the non-existence of the Government at certain points of which food is the most important thing. Food is not freely available. Still there is statutory rationing and the total availability now is only 14 ounces as against 16 and 18 which we are getting hitherto. Also the opportunity for work is less. Unemployment is increasing. Therefore, the Government must create opportunities for self employment. And one suggestion which I make is this.

All the consumer industries must be thrown open for these people for self-employment. That also would mean re-designing of the machinery, re-designing of small scale machinery to be utilised by small-scale men. These are called small-scale industries but what happens is that the big industrialists come in and enter into the field of small-scale industries. That must be stopped.

Then, Sir, I want to say about housing conditions. The housing conditions are horrible in this country, not only in villages but in cities also. They are getting overcrowded. Nearly 60 to 70 per cent live in slum conditions. I expected that the Planners will make some massive provision with regard to housing and housing programmes. If they cannot do it, Sir, we can set up Statutory Housing Corporations so that private capital may come there and build houses. Private engineering skill may be there; private architects may be there and there will be further employment and in the meanwhile we will get better housing facilities.

Then, there must be honesty of purpose. If there is no honesty of purpose, everything else will fail. But if there is honesty at the top, that will create zeal in the minds of officers. On the other hand, if there is laxity among Ministers, that will lead to laxity in the Secretaries and this will lead to laxity among Heads of Departments, which will lead to laxity among engineers that may mean laxity among contractors and we all know what this has led to. Public funds are going into unaccount-

ed coffers and there is almost a parallel five year plan run by the unaccounted money. That must cease. There must be self-discipline among the Ministers and this will lead to self-discipline among others. Want of this is sabotaging even the good bits of the plan. The Plan was bad because there was no sense of priorities in it. The planners did not recognise the urgency of food. The part food played was known better by our ancient Rishis. That is why they said ANNAM VAI BRAHMA. They knew that the prosperity and everything in the country depended upon availability of food. That is why ANNAM VAI BRAHMA. Government are burdened with the duty of providing for it. Our people do not understand that. They think that they can produce big Plan books which will bring food.

One word about the borrowing programme. We are told that we are going to get Rs. 3,730 crores of external assistance. Out of that, Rs. 1,215 crores are for repayment of loans. This was the element of compound interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent which rate on Rs. 1,215/- crores. We should never borrow to repay previous loans. We deprecate it in co-operative banks, we deprecate it in ordinary banks. We do not lend money in order to pay the previous loans. That will go on adding to the debts. Therefore, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister must seek rescheduling of debts or loans as an alternative.

These are some of the things which led to the unsatisfactory conditions and these unsatisfactory conditions have led to demands for higher wages, higher D. A., strikes, labour troubles, and student troubles. Therefore, I submit that the Prime Minister who is in charge of the Plan, and also the Head of the Planning Commission and other Ministers must revise their notions and start a fresh chapter of self-discipline. She said that the Plan has come of age. It is 21 years after Independence and it is natural. After independence, this Government has also come of age. Therefore, the Ministers must start fresh life and give fresh air to this country. Then the people will be grateful. Otherwise, the happenings which are now seen in some light States, are sure to spread to other States also. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. The next speaker is Shri Hem Barua.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barb) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very kind of you to allow me to participate in this discussion. We are discussing this Plan at a very crucial moment. In the country today, there have been many developments which probably were inherent in the federal structure of the country. When there was one Party having majority in all the States as well as the Centre, the real complexion of federal structure could not be evolved. The Congress was the ruling Party in all the States and therefore the Congress Working Committee and the High Command of the Congress were the deciding authorities. But in the changing situation today, the stresses and tremours that we find are not so unnatural.

In our Constitution we had provided for a federal structure and today we find that the federal structure is being evolved. The postponement of the plan was a tremendous opportunity for Government to recondition its thinking and its policies according to the new demands of the situation. There is nothing sacrosanct about the past decisions or past policies ; if they require to be changed in the present conditions they should be changed. Policies cannot be determined in terms of the full stop. No Government functions and no country functions in terms of a full stop ; they function only in terms of commas ; an individual does not also function under a full stop ; life grows and progresses, and therefore, we have to condition ourselves to the changing situation. The individuals of today and the institution of today are thinking and they are suggesting what the country has to do. This was a tremendous opportunity. The great debate that is taking place in the country is itself a process of this evolution of a pattern. Therefore, I do not view the attitude of criticism that we find today about the Plan as something bad, or as a criticism of the persons who are in charge of the Plan or the government or a criticism of individuals who have been manning the Planning Commission certainly had its great utility in the early years of planning, but since then the context has been changing. When we put stress on heavy industries, probably it

was very necessary at that moment. But economics is a science, and yet the last word on economic possibilities has not been said.

In France, when the French economy was having the strongest currents of economic stability, suddenly a situation arose in which the French economy got a severe setback with the result that so many new developments have taken place now in France. The affluent economy of Germany is also not without stresses and strains. Affluence itself is providing for a lot of stresses and strains. Only the other day Germany provided for the levying of export duties so that the exports of Germany may be toned down. So an entire policy is being evolved to suit new and changing conditions. During the time of the gold drains also the strongest economics could not sustain themselves against the stresses and strains. Therefore, there is no last word on economic decisions.

Therefore, to make political capital out of it and to say that a particular decision which was all right in a particular context should remain as a sacrosanct decision for all time to come is an attitude which cannot conform to the realities of the situation.

Today, the States are making demands for increased resources. I do not see any reason why such demands should be looked upon with great suspicion. After all, the Governments which have been voted to power in various States have also some aspirations : they have also made certain promises to their people and they have also been duly elected to the Assemblies. If they want to change certain priorities, certainly it is their right to change those priorities. The Planning Commission can act as a friend, guide and philosopher, but the Planning Commission cannot have the last word in everything. There should be a consensus ; there should be a participation and it should be on a partnership basis. The federal structure requires partnership of the States and the Centre. There is no requirement of subordination of the States to the Centre.

If there is a strong Centre, that has been provided for in the interests of the weaker sections of society, those sections which are have-nots, and those regions which are have-nots and which are back-

ward regions. There is an inherent demand from those people and from those areas for a strong Centre, and that was exactly why the founding fathers of our Constitution had provided for a strong Centre. In every State, there are backward areas. The votes in the ballot box are not the deciding factor for the welfare of these backward regions in the respective States. Therefore, the founding fathers of our Constitution provided for a strong Centre which may look to the interests of these areas which probably may have a sense of insecurity. There are backward regions in every State, and patches of backward regions and backward classes and Harijans and tribals; in the multi-tier society that we have, there are many tiers which are backward; even in the backward classes, some are more advanced than the others. So, one has to look after their interests. A Strong Centre has been provided for primarily to bring about a balance in the country. The Centre should supplement and subsidise the aspirations of the people of the backward areas and backward regions. That is how the Centre has been made strong politically and economically. There cannot be two opinions on this that there should be no erosion of the authority of the Centre. But it cannot be denied at the same time that today we have a complex of various States being manned by various parties; in one State, one party may be running the State, while in another another party may be running it. There is bound to grow a collective wisdom in this process, but that can grow not through subordination but only through consultation and through participation.

12 30 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

In this context, I think the Planning Commission could have done a better job. But in the Draft Plan, we find that the physical outlines of the Plan are the same. As if the Plan could have come very easily three years earlier. In these three years, it was up to the Planning Commission to have an open debate in its own premises, to take advantage of the open debate being conducted in the country. But from this document, I do not see evidence of that realisation. We still are guided by assump-

tions, the assumption that the public sector will do good. That is our assumption. Well, I would like that to come true. But still it remains an assumption, not a reality.

How much is the public sector assumed to give for the Plan? Rs. 1730 crores. But what has been the performance of the public sector in the last three years? What a jump we have provided for the public sector? Are we going to administer some coramin to the public sector? Will it start doing extraordinarily good all of a sudden, keeping in view its record in the last three years of Rs. 350 crores by way of additional resources? How do we assume that the public sector is going to give us Rs. 1730 crores in five years? The country should certainly have been taken into confidence as to what are their *via media* what are the ways and means they are going to follow to improve the performance of the public sector.

I am sorry to say that in spite of the fact that the ARC brought out certain suggestions in regard to the organisation of the public sector, there is no incorporation of these in their working. There is the difficulty of accounting. Parliamentary control of the public sector has to change. Now, has Parliament ever obstructed the process of understanding? Members of Parliament here are not omnipotent. They come here with certain knowledge. To create a better understanding with the parliamentarians in the job of the planning Commission, of the country and of industries as such.

Suppose the system of parliamentary control changes, who is going to take the initiative and have this kind of debate? The demand for Standing Committees has been made by parliamentarians. Yet Government have been luke-warm towards it.

In a federal structure, I think with the open debate that we conduct here, conditions are not conducive to real intimate thinking on the problem. We discuss for five days a budget of Rs. 2,000 crores. Even if we speak two sentences on the entire public sector, well and good. We get 10 minutes, 15 minutes. Government spokesmen when they reply probably touch—barely touch—on these matters. Is this the way we can have a better understanding with parliamentarians?

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

I find that the entire discussion of the Plan in parliament has become unreal. The public sector has an investment of more than Rs. 4,000 crores. I suggest that there should be a separate budget for the public sector which should be discussed here. But there is no such debate.

The committee system could have provided an intimate working with the parliamentarians as well as with Government. The public sector functionaries, the managing director, Chairman and others could have been brought directly into contact with parliamentarians. Naturally Parliament is the eyes and ears of this country. Nothing can remain away from us. That is understandable and understood. Therefore, why should there not be better understanding created between parliamentarians and the public sector directly, not through secretaries, joint secretariat or deputy secretaries. Even a section officer can say what are the projects and what are the improvements in the public sector.

I would like Government to spell out how the situation is going to be improved in the public sector to such an extent that in five years we are going to jump to Rs. 1730 crores realisation from it when in three years we have collected only Rs. 350 crores.

The emphasis we put in the First and Second Plans on heavy industry has undergone a change. Initiating the discussion, the Prime Minister said yesterday that we have given priority to irrigation in plan discussions. It is an economic law that when you see that a certain accumulation of resources has taken place in projects where the gestation period is long, you divert your resources to some other project with short gestation periods, and thus have a balance between the two. In the Second Five Year Plan, we made this mistake. If we repeat it now, we will again have a setback. The Second Plan mistake was that industrial development took place by more 150 per cent.

Probably it went to 161 per cent. Everybody was jubilant that India had achieved miraculous industrial advancement without realising that the Plan is a complete link and if one sector slackens and the other sector become more vigorous, it was not a healthy phenomenon. While

the industrial targets were over fulfilled, there was shortfall in the transport requirement. The foreign exchange could not be balanced : food production could not come up to expectation ; there was set back in respect of power. In other words, in place of the target for industry, agriculture, power transport, foreign exchange, etc. if some sectors fell short by fifty per cent and other sectors exceed their targets by fifty per cent the balance is disturbed. Even during the Third Plan period, we increased the capacity of certain industries but fulfilment could not come because we could not supply the inputs needed, inputs such as power, etc. I know that we are not working more than 44 per cent capacity in fertilizer factories. Recession is also one of the reasons. But the main reason is that we have not been able to keep the supply of inputs flowing to the required level. In this poor country resources are so scarce and even mobilising available resources is difficult. Is it not paradoxical that on the one hand we cry hearse for resources and on the other hand we have the maximum proportion of unutilised capacity. Can we afford this luxury ? Therefore, when the Congress President said that unutilised capacity must not be allowed to remain unutilised, it was a very relevant point. Even the Prime Minister has said in her statements that this country cannot afford to put a premium on inefficiency. What is the premium ? It is that we do not utilise the capacity. It means that more investment had been made than was needed and there is no return from that investment. That is also a premium on inefficiency. I thought that this particular aspect would get the maximum attention in the plan document. I do not find such a picture. Unless and until basic changes are brought about in the approach to the public sector projects and unless they are linked to Parliament in the way I suggested, it could not be done.

The Secretariat may be a very efficient secretariat but it was never meant to be a secretarian to run commercial undertakings: it was to run the civil services which it did very well. That was its sphere of activity. It is not necessary for the Secretariat officers to be born omnipotent. It is only in this country there is this kind of costly wastage : one person is one day Joint

Secretary in a ministry ; the other day he is chairman of the electricity board ; the third day chairman of Hindustan Antibiotic and fourth day chairman of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. They are not the special creations of God. As a house wife, I cannot do pounding of rice which is done in our families inspite of my education ; an uneducated woman will do it much better because she knows the technique. I do not pretend that we are all omnipotent. It is a fallacy that the Secretariat officers sitting here can say the last word on everything—the last word in wisdom or the last word in organisation or the technological competence. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you must have read the book *Industrial State* by Galbraith. In that book he says that there is so much in common in the economic structure of the USA and Russia though one functions under the capitalist system and the other under the socialist system. Technology has so much advanced that the entire structure of the organisation has been entrusted to technically competent people.

Neither the politicians in Soviet Union nor the owners of Industry in America can afford to interfere in the technology of the public sector or the industrial undertakings today. Therefore, he suggested that the world has become very much smaller today. Competence is the last word. Executive competence is the clicking word which has been prevailing in America as well as in the Soviet Union. That is the change that has been happening in the world of economic growth. Therefore, I think that in the country also, if we can change the priority, it will be good. I am glad that the insistence has been on those projects which have a short gestation period. It is not a matter of philosophy. A very wrong idea has come : left, right and centre. This has given a most distorted picture in our country today. I do not understand at all what is left, what is right and what is the centre. I do not understand the philosophy behind it.

Now, is it so abnormal a thing to be done ? Suppose, you have invested, out of Rs. 100 in one plan, Rs. 50 on two project allowing the gestation period, and you see that we will lose there. You divert left-over resources to those projects which have a short gestation period. Which is that doctrine of socialism which is badly affect-

ed by this philosophy ? I do not understand. There is so much slogan-mongering because nobody has any real idea as to what exactly can be done to meet the challenges of the situation.

About the new, changing situation of the Centre-State relations, there are two aspects. One is the political aspect. This discussion has nothing to do with the political aspect except certain broad policies. But I shall confine myself to the economic aspect. I feel that the time has come when there should be a kind of reassessment of the allocation of resources. I agree with some of the points that are made, may be they are from the opposition parties. But it does not matter. They are the elected governments of the people. I agree that the pattern of evolution of financial assistance must undergo a change. Today, the States have a loan which they have to pay to the Centre ; it is about Rs. 6,000 crores. Rs. 5,991 to be exact. That is the amount of loan which is on the head of the States which they have to pay to the Centre. Can they ever pay that ? It is a misnomer to talk about it and say that it is a loan. Very soon, the time will come when the Centre will have to write off these loans, because it is impossible, and it is more impossible to pay them back even if one finds Ali Babas treasure. Therefore, an entire reassessment of the devolution of economic responsibility must be undertaken now. That is why I said that the Plan discussion has come at a very crucial time, when there was a lot of need to go into these aspects of the Plan.

I am glad that this debate is taking place today. I find that even without going into the obligation of changing the Constitution, this devolution can be done ; you could do it. The Finance Commission can devise a system whereby this could be done. I am of the opinion that 90 per cent of the income-tax must go to the States straightway. This recommendation came when the third Round Table Conference met, where the financial responsibility of the Centre in a federal structure had been incorporated. What was the Government of India Act of 1935 ? We have not realised that the time has passed so much since the Government of India Act of 1935. The whole relationship has changed. And therefore, I feel that the decision of the

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

expert committee at the time of the third Round Table Conference must be now implemented. 90 per cent of the income-tax must be allowed to go to the States. It may be 90 to 95 per cent; something like that. The surcharge on income-tax can remain with the Centre.

Then, the duty in respect of excise; the present proportion is smaller. A much bigger proportion must be given to the States. There was a time when land revenue was realised without specifying the needs of the Centre and the needs of the States. Where is the land revenue? Land revenue has become insignificant source of revenue today. *(Interruption)*.

I shall wind up in two or three minutes. Secondly, I would like to submit that the Centre should not take this obligation of having a system of grants-in-aid. Why should there be such a system as grants-in-aid? The Centre's power remains with the Centre. What is important is that a sense of belonging should be there, in respect of the backward regions and the backward classes. I submit to the Government, through you, that the system of grant-in-aid should be discontinued except that certain criteria and certain norms may be devised whereby grant-in-aid can go and supplement and subsidise the income of the backward areas and the backward classes.

Suppose there are tribal areas or other areas which are economically backward. They require more funds. The States cannot supplement them today. In every State, there are backward areas like Telengana in Andhra, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Chotanagpur in Bihar, the eastern districts in UP and so on. Only Punjab has done well as a whole. There are backward areas in Gujarat also. Therefore, the criteria of grants-in-aid should be linked up with the requirements of backward regions. The centre should create a sense of belonging in them. The Centre will remain strong, because the minorities would want it to be strong. If they cannot succeed in the ballot in their respective States, they would look to Centre as their guardian. Let the minorities, let the have-nots, demand that the centre should be strong. The Centre can create a sense of belonging in these backward regions. If the State spends

Rs. 100 there, let the centre supplement it by Rs. 50, rather than giving general grants-in-aid, which never come back. Let the centre discontinue this practice, declare a moratorium on the repayment and evolve a system of supplementing the income of backward areas.

There should be a permanent Finance Commission. You may call it Inter-State Finance Council or by any name. The Constitution provides that the President can have a privy council for advising him on State matters. One such economic council should also be constituted permanently to go into the question. The very basis of the Planning Commission has to change. It should remain the friend, philosopher and guide to the Centre as well as to the States. It may provide the national structure of the plan, but the priorities should be left to the individual States. My State might like to spend more on education rather than on agriculture. Our Assembly is competent to look to the interests of the people of my State. My State may not have a genius for industrial development. If we invest more in irrigation, our fruitfulness and the country's fruitfulness will increase. That may be our feeling. Therefore, the fixation on priorities among agriculture, irrigation, education, health, labour etc. should be left to the States and the Centre should not interfere in it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, the Government of India's resolution of March, 1950 has enunciated the objectives of planning in this country. We have to study this draft fourth plan against the background of those objectives. If we look at this plan from this standpoint, we find there is a desperate attempt to stabilise the economic disequilibrium which is there today in the country. Therefore, this Plan is not a dynamic plan so far as our economy concerned.

Unfortunately, there is not even a mention of the word 'socialism' in this. But the objectives enunciated in the resolution have specifically said that planning in India will bring the country to the brink of, if not into, economic equality through socialism. There is nothing of that sort in this plan. When I read the plan, I found a brief analysis of the so-called benefits accruing out of the so-called social control

of banking, but there is no mention of the progress made towards socialism in the course of the third plan which preceded this. Are we to understand that the Government of India and the Planning Commission which is almost a parallel Government, have said good-bye to socialism? If so, let them come forward and say so.

According to this resolution, the planning benefit will be social gain, not personal gain. But here we find personal gains only, not social gains.

Whatever that might be, in this approach to the Plan it has been specifically pointed out that the Plan had to be postponed because of certain eventualities, and one of those eventualities was the invasion by China and Pakistan of this country. Yesterday also the Prime Minister made a reference to it.

It is a fact that there was aggression by China and Pakistan, but any calamity of that sort should give a fillip, an opportunity, to gear up our economy. But in our case we have postponed the Plan only because of the fact that China and Pakistan aggressed on us.

There are other causes also given in the body of this Plan. It is said that there was a crisis in agricultural production and therefore the Plan had to be postponed. If there was a crisis in agricultural production—in fact there was a crisis in agricultural production—it is a sad commentary on the three Plans that preceded this Plan.

Other reasons vindicating or justifying the postponement of the Plan are also given. Natural calamities like floods and droughts are mentioned. Floods and droughts have adversely affected our agricultural production. But, at the same time, it is one of the jobs of Government to see that wherever there are droughts water is provided, irrigation facilities are provided and drinking water is provided. It is one of the jobs of Government to see that in drought affected areas like Rajasthan or Tamil Nadu, which the Prime Minister visited, drinking water and irrigation facilities are provided. But in this Plan we find a passing reference to irrigation facilities that they propose to make available to the people. No top priority is given to irrigation facilities. Irrigation facilities will not only eliminate the problem of droughts and floods in this country but they will also

generate an economy based on agriculture. There is nothing like that.

What about the problem of floods. Floods, may I tell you, are an annual visitation in Assam. During the 14 years subsequent to 1951 the State Exchequer has lost on an average Rs. 7.7 crores a year. In 1966 the floods were the most acute in Assam and the State lost property belonging to the people estimated at Rs. 247 million. Many lives were also lost. It is not a matter of joke. Floods, apart from retarding progress of agriculture and bringing untold miseries to human lives, destroy property and inflict damage on the State Exchequer also. Therefore there is a demand in this country coming from different parts for further allocation of finances to the States.

When the three Plans were formulated the basic political pattern of India was of a similar nature. Now with the recent elections the pattern has been disturbed and a new pattern has emerged. But somehow or the other the Fourth Five Year Plan does not take any note of that disturbance caused in the basic political pattern. This is something very startling. The Plan should have been formulated in the light of that change in the basic political pattern in this country. There has been no attempt made in this Plan to formulate the Plan in the light of the basic change in the political pattern in our country. It has been formulated in the usual manner. Planning Commission is a vast empire and the Planning Commission has brilliant men. But their brilliance somehow or the other is not reflected in this Draft Fourth Plan. That pains me most, but what to do?

There is another reason given for the postponement of this Plan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. We will adjourn for lunch now and meet again at 14.00 hours.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Shri Gadlingana Gowd in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—DRAFT—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Hem Barua to continue his speech.

श्री शशि झूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं रूल 377 के मातहत आप का और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कौरपोरेशन के चुनाव में जो वोटर्स की लिस्ट है उसको परिवर्तित किया गया है। नौमीनेशन पेपर्स दाखिल करने के बाद जो एक महीने का पीरियड होता है उसके अन्दर.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. I am not allowing you. (Interruptions)

श्री शशि झूषण : यह प्रजातन्त्र की नींव हिलाने वाली बात है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Speaker has not permitted you to raise the issue at this hour. I am not going to allow you. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. They will take note of it. You can see the Speaker afterwards. Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I kindly draw your attention to.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing anything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not raising this issue.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing anything which is not permitted by the Speaker. Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are discussing the Plan. That is why we want to raise the issue.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. I am not allowing anything. Shri Hem Barua to continue his speech.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, I was speaking about floods on account of which the Draft Fourth Plan had to be postponed from 1966 to 1969. True it is that floods cannot be eliminated completely. But then the intensity of floods can be reduced by careful planning. There is no top priority given in the Draft Fourth Plan towards reduction of intensity of floods.

Another reason adumbrated for the Plan's postponement is the slow flow of foreign aid. When planning was resorted to in this country, it was said that foreign aid was invited with a view to end foreign aid. Dependence on foreign aid to end dependence was the slogan raised and this slogan reminds me of an antiquated slogan, wars to end war. Wars do not end war. Like that, dependence on foreign aid does not end foreign dependence at all. This is what we have found in our planning in the country. The ratio of external aid to public debts of the Government of India in 1955-56 was less than 1 per cent. By March, 1966, it rose to 35 per cent and now, with devaluation of the Indian rupee and upward revision of the external debt, it has come to 45 per cent. It has happened like that. Generally, foreign debt makes our external relations, I mean, political relations, vulnerable to external pressures. This is what is happening in our country.

We are depending on foreign loans for public sector also. As a result of that, in collaboration with the Indian counter-parts and the foreign capitalists, there is a new class of capitalists growing in the country. We must not forget that. We want to make our economy self-reliant. It is a very good thing. But if we try to make our economy self-reliant merely by borrowing, it does not speak well of planning at all.

Now what is happening? Dependence on external resources has, as I have said, made our political relations vulnerable to international pressures. There are many instances of this. I can quote the instances, if you want.

The foreign investors in this country in collaboration with their Indian counter-parts, are building a sort of vested interest in this country. The foreign investors can repatriate, can send back, their profits to their countries; they can repatriate even a part of the capital, if not the whole capital, unrestricted. This is what is happening in

this country. The foreign monopolists, in co-operation with the Indian monopolists, I presume, have a sort of vested interest in this country. Once vested interests are created, it becomes difficult to eliminate them. There is no attempt towards socialism. Socialism is the only slogan, the only matter, that can eliminate vested interests in this country—or in any country—and make our economy self-reliant. As I go through the Plan, I find that it moves farther away from socialism by encouraging the foreign vested interests in this country and also by encouraging the vested interests which are indigenous. In the report of the Monopolies Commission it is said that there are 70 houses of monopolists in this country. What about these monopolists? These monopolists are gaining ground and they are fattening their purses with the connivance of the Government, with the co-operation of the Government through planning. This is what is happening in this country.

Now the question is wherefrom are the resources to come for the Plan. There are ways and means of getting resources by mobilising the internal resources of this country. Have we tried to mobilise the internal resources of this country? Have we ever tried to nationalise banking, mining, tea, jute or general insurance in this country? We have never tried to mobilise the internal resources of this country and yet, we depend on foreign aid. Dependence on foreign aid can be curbed only by an active measure towards mobilising the natural or the internal resources of the country. This should be done; otherwise, our economy which is already in the dark dungeon of dissipation, will be deep in this dark dungeon of dissipation; there is no doubt about it.

In the Resolution of March 1950, adopted by the Government of India, it is said that the disparity between the different income levels will be reduced. But where is the attempt at the removal of disparity between the different income levels in this country in the Plan? There is nothing like that here. The disparity simply grows. I read an article written by Dr. Karan Singh about religion in the nuclear age. There he has said that a minimum living standard should be assured to the people in the next decade. That means that a minimum living standard has

not been assured to the people till now. Whatever that might be, has there been any beginning made in this Plan? No beginning, whatsoever, has been made in this Plan. Whenever the problem of resources comes, we see our Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, traversing the world with a begging bowl. May I tell you this? The easiest way to become a hero in contemporary China is to abuse Soviet Russia. Marshan Chen Yi has abused certain people very recently. He has described Americans as 'bastards' but 'honest bastards', the Russians as 'liars and traitors'. This is what they say. You can put these words within quotation marks, if you like. In order to become a hero in contemporary China, you have to abuse Soviet Russia, and in order to become a hero in contemporary India, you have to abuse only Mr. Morarji Desai. Abuse him and overnight you become a hero. In order to become a hero in West Bengal, whom to abuse, everybody knows. You become a hero overnight. I do not want to indulge in these cheap techniques or slogans, but at the same time I would say that to see Mr. Morarji Desai traversing the world with a begging bowl in his hand, and beggar's bowl in his hand, in order to implement his plans and schemes in this country, is a disgusting sight and I tell you that it is a disgrace to the country also. Before doing that, has he tried to mobilise the internal resources of this country by an active policy or programme of nationalisation? He has never tried to do that, but only goes on begging, begging and begging.

Whatever that might be, what is happening in this country is this. Corruption has struck deep roots in the Indian public life. There is no doubt about it. We all Indians have gone down in the esteem of the world today, because, we are a corrupt nation or a corrupt people. Where are attempts made in this Plan, to check this spiralling of prices or to check corruption in this country? Nothing has been done. Now, this Plan would give only an encouragement to corruption.

When Shri Minoo Masani was speaking, he said about wages. He said that wages should be related to productivity. The new theory is that wages should be need-based and not production-based. Now, the mind of the capitalists is to distrust the workers in this country. These Plannings

[Shri Hem Barua]

have naturally not only led to concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals but also it has encouraged regional imbalances in this country.

There are certain parts of the country which are neglected. Except Namrup Fertilizer plant and the Oil Refinery at Gauhati, in Assam, there is not a single industrial project worth the name. The *per capita* income of Assam was higher than the all-India figure before Planning was resorted to. But now the *per capita* income of Assam has gone down terribly with the Plans. Orissa, West Bengal, these are all the neglected States of India.

What about Orissa? Paradeep is possibly the only deep sea port in the country but no steps have been taken to improve this port, not even a cargo berth at Paradeep. There should be rail-line between Talcher and Bimlagarh and this could carry the production of Rourkela as also the production Madhya Pradesh and Bihar for export to Japan. Have they done it? This Plan has not done anything in that direction.

Whatever that might be, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government to this aspect. I do not want the authority of the Central Government to be eroded, nor do I want the autonomy of the States to be by passed through negligence. But that is what is happening in this country today. If necessary, the Constitution should be amended in order to redefine the fiscal relations between the Central Government and the State Governments. It should be done.

Sir, in spite of Planning, unemployment is increasing in the country. I am not going to speak about under-employment which is itself a problem. Unemployment is increasing in this country to the figure of 58.2 per cent. Unemployment is most acute so far as Assam is concerned. In Assam it is most acute, about three times the figure.

Sir, Planning presupposes stability in the country. How can you have stability in the country when unemployment is allowed to grow on like this? When regional imbalances are allowed to grow in this country like this how can you have stability in the country? The Prime Minister spoke about the people's participation in the Plan.

Now, how can the people participate in the Plan which is not meant for their welfare, but which is dominated by the capitalists to exploit the people?

Therefore, I would wish this House to see that this Draft Plan is thrown out and it is not accepted by us. Because, this Plan is not going to fulfil the objectives that have been adumbrated in the Resolution of the Government itself which was adopted in March, 1950 which outlines the basic objectives of Planning in this country.

I would like the Plan to gear up our economy by increased production, by rational distribution of the wealth produced, by checking corruption and rise in prices, by checking concentration of wealth in a few hands, by checking wastage on the proliferating administrative machinery as also by adopting a real programme of Socialism and saying good-bye to the capitalistic ideology that inspires this plan.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): I would just see, the Plan is there. But what is the basic idea, what is the basic thing, about the Plan?

Whether it is a development plan or not—that should be the only criterion. In my humble opinion, by which the Plan is to be judged.

Some say that it is a very good Plan on paper. Some object on the ground that it does not have this flair or that flair and if it was there, that would serve the purpose. That is not the idea. The idea of the Plan is development of Bharat, that is, India. The basic idea is not mine. The biggest, highest and most respected personality like Mahatma Gandhi said that India is a country of villages and anything which develops villages and rural areas is the real development. Instead of that, what is happening in Delhi? I am very sorry to say that Delhi whose population was only two and half lakhs has now a population of 50 lakhs. Everybody rushes to Delhi. We are just doing the opposite of what Mahatma Gandhi said, namely, "Back to the villages". He said that everybody should go to the rural India and devote himself to his avocation. That is the only way how rural India could be developed.

This Plan may have been drafted in good spirit and in a *bona fide* manner. But my experience of the last three Plans is that the villages have been completely neglected. People out of dire necessity have been rushing to towns where, because of that, the jhuggi jhompdi problems have cropped up.

I was speaking on the descriptive side. Now I will come to the constructive side. Though we have no wealth, we have got at least one wealth, namely, man-power which is increasing. Unless, by utilising this man-power, we resort to self-help, no amount of money or no amount of taxation can solve the problem of planning. From my own experience, I can say that if we utilise our manpower resources and work on a self-help basis, then we can achieve anything and develop our rural India.

If I can dare to say, Gurgaon district is just in the neighbourhood here. Because of our participation in the first War of Independence in 1857, we were victimised and there are authentic facts to this effect. The Britishers themselves admitted this. The humble people of this district then resorted to self-help and then we constructed a very large number of bunds, roads and school buildings and we recovered land also from devastation. Everything was done with self-help. Therefore, if there is proper utilisation of the man-power resources that are at our disposal and the disposal of the Government, then we can solve most of our problems. But what is happening? The demand is that the Central Government should declare this area or that area as backward area and they should give this much of money to develop that area. Let it be scrutinised by any Committee and let them find out whether even 10 per cent of this money is being spent for the purpose for which it is given.

Some people say 'Create more block development officers and they would develop India'. I would say that if you scrutinise it you will find that they are actually 'Block-the-development' officers. That is the work which is being done by them. In my opinion, the whole paraphernalia of block development officers etc. is a waste.

Following the Gandhian conception, we

should go in for village and small-scale industries. I do not say that modern plants should not be set up. But we have to see what for they need to be set up, if they are not going to develop the Indian nation, or I would say, the rural India. If we want to develop India we should develop its villages first. Unless we develop our villages, we can not prosper. How long are we going to beg from America or Russia or any other country? It is a shame to a big nation like ours to go about begging.

So far as man-power is concerned, we have the best peasants in the world here; we have also the best soldiers from this area. The example is already there, and I can give the figures also...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude in two minutes.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I request I may be given a few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not possible. I have a very long list before me. He should conclude in two minutes.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : I would submit that instead of calculating in terms of money, we should calculate in terms of man-power resources. Those States which are prepared to supply the best in man-power should get the Central money. Then only we can have a real plan. And those States should be enabled to implement the plan properly with their best man-power.

Now, I would say a few words about Haryana. What better testimony can be there to the fact that it is a backward State than that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself on our submission appointed the Haryana Development Committee? It was not merely a backward area but it had been made backward is a result of victimisation by the Britishers for the War of Independence in 1857. The report of the Haryana Development Committee is there. But when it comes to a question of its implementation it is said that there is no money, with the result that all that labour has gone in vain. I would say that at least as a mark of respect and in memory of that great leader that report should be implemented in that area.

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

I would mention, for instance, the Sabibi Nadi Resolution which sought to provide for drinking water to about 200 villages, and which was adopted by the whole House unanimously. It was to cost only Rs. 2½ crores and 200 villages would benefit from that scheme. At present, we have to go eight or nine miles to get drinking water. And yet that scheme has not yet been implemented. Whether that area is called backward or not is not my concern. My only submission is that that area which gives the best of man-power should get the maximum advantage of assistance from the Centre. If this is done, then every area would compete, and then there would be a real plan and implementation would be best.

Instead of concentrating on village development what are we doing now? We are only making the big cities much bigger. We should not copy England which is a country of towns and cities. We must not copy Russia also. But we must follow the Gandhian principle in regard to development. We have enough resources in our country; we have enough brave young men who can come out and develop India. The plan should have this as its hallmark, if we are to prosper.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, योजना के प्रस्तावकों ने कहा कि इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में लोग सन्देश और अविश्वास क्यों प्रकट करते हैं, परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की 82 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है, उसको आपकी योजनाओं का पता नहीं है। हो सकता है कि रेडियो पर वह सुन लेते हों, इससे ज्यादा न आपकी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में उनको कोई रुचि है और न कोई आकर्षण है, न सम्पर्क है। साथ ही आप देखिये कि इस देश में साढ़े सात करोड़ विद्यार्थी आज कल शिक्षणालयों में जाते हैं, उनको इस योजना से कोई आशय नहीं है। इस देश में दो करोड़ आदमी इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर हैं। उन मजदूरों को आपकी योजनाओं की किताबों में झानने पर नहीं मिलता। इस देश में जो भूमिहीन मजदूर है, उनके लिए आप की योजना की पुस्तकों में कोई बात नहीं है। फिर

भी आप कहें कि लोगों को आप की योजनाओं पर क्यों सन्देश होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारी योजनाओं को उद्देश्य आर्थिक समृद्धि लाना है। आर्थिक समृद्धि लाने का जो उद्देश्य होता है वह यह कि देश में जो आर्थिक अन्तर है, जो आर्थिक विषमता है उसको कम किया जाय और देश में समाजवाद लाया जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए और देश में जो आर्थिक विषमता है, जो आर्थिक अन्तर है, उसको कम करने के लिए अपनी योजना में आपने क्या सुझाया है?

उदाहरण के लिये मैं गांवों की बात कह रहा था। इस देश की 82 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है। गांव में आपने भूमि की सीलिंग करने के बाद यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया कि इससे ज्यादा भूमि किसी के पास नहीं होगी। मैं इससे असहमत नहीं हूँ, मैं पसन्द करता हूँ कि किसी के पास इतनी भूमि न हो जाय कि वह दूसरों को शोषण कर सके। सन 1954 में आप ने समाजवाद का रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था। उसके बाद आपने गांवों में भूमि पर सीलिंग लगाई, लेकिन शहरों में जायदादें हैं जिन से एक-एक आदमी करोड़ों रुपये और कई कई लाख रुपये माहवार कमाता है उस पर आपने सीलिंग लगाने का साहस क्यों नहीं किया? क्यों इसके लिए पहल नहीं की गई? अभी दो दिन पहले वित्त मन्त्री ने जरा सा कहा कि हम शहरी जायदादों पर सीलिंग लगाने पर विचार करेंगे। आज से पन्द्रह साल पहले समाजवाद का रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ था, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उसके पास होने पर आप कुछ नहीं कर सके। आज आपके अंदर विचार पैदा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब आप इस विचार को पूर्ण रूप में परिणत करेंगे? या तो इसको परमात्मा जानता है या फिर करने वाले जानते हैं कि वह तब तक इसको कर सकेंगे या नहीं जब तक

बह करने की स्थिति में हैं। कोई नहीं कह सकता कि आगे क्या होने वाला है।

कहा गया है कि योजना में कृषि और उद्योगवहन दो चीजों पर बल दिया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि की महत्ता देश में उद्योगों से भी ज्यादा है। अगर देश में कृषि की समृद्धि होगी, देश में कृषि से अपेक्षित फल निकलेगा तो उद्योग धन्धे भी चलेंगे, नहीं तो आप देख रहे हैं कि देश में दो साल सूखा पड़ा। दो साल सूखा पड़ने के साथ साथ औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी गिर गया। इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है, जैसा मैंने आप से कहा, पूँ कि देश का बहुमत गाँवों में रहता है, इसलिए जब तक गाँवों की समृद्धि नहीं होगी, लोगों में खरीदने की शक्ति नहीं होगी, तब तक आपके कारखानों की क्षमता भी बेकार पड़ी रहेगी, आप के कारखानों का उत्पादन भी बेकार पड़ा रहेगा। इसलिए आपके कारखाने चलें ताकि देश समृद्ध हो, इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि कृषि की उपज ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े और गाँवों में समृद्धि बढ़े।

लेकिन आज गाँवों के साथ क्या व्यवहार है जो गाँवों के छोटे किसान हैं उन को कुछ पता नहीं कि आपकी योजनायें क्या हैं छोटे किसानों के साथ आज सरकार के विभाग या कर्मचारी क्या व्यवहार करते हैं? उन में बड़ा भारी भ्रष्टाचार है, वह उस छोटे किसान से सहयोग नहीं करते, उसे कुछ देने की कोशिश नहीं करते, जो कुछ उसकी जेब में है उसको भी लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर आप समझते हैं कि छोटे किसान आपकी योजनाओं से कुछ लाभ उठा सकेंगे, आपकी योजनायें उसे कुछ आशा दिला सकेंगी, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। आज सरकार की हालत यह है कि वह कृषि की उपज बढ़ाने को तैयार है, लेकिन होता क्या है? जैसे कोई बीमार हो और बीमारियाँ भी बहुत हों, लेकिन एक बीमारी ऐसी हो जो बहुत ज्यादा कष्ट देती हो, तो डाक्टर सोचता है कि अगर वह बीमारी ठीक हो जाय तो मरीज अच्छा हो जायेगा। हमारे यहाँ अनाज

की कमी है। गवर्नमेंट ने अधिक उपज वाले संकर बीज मंगवाये गेहूँ के और देश भर में बंटवाये। उससे गेहूँ की उपज में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई। मगर हमारे देश में और भी फसलें होती हैं, कपास की फसल है, गन्ने की फसल है। आज तक सरकार गन्ने के बारे में कोई बढ़िया संकर बीज पैदा नहीं कर पाई जो हमारे यहाँ की जलवायु और मिट्टी में फल फूल सके और उसके अनुकूल बन सके। मैं बताऊँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा अनुभव है। पाँच सात जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं। वहाँ पर सरकार कोई भी ऐसा बीज नहीं दे पाई जो वहाँ की जलवायु के अनुकूल पड़ सके। पिछले साल इन जिलों में लाखों एकड़ गन्ना बरबाद हो गया, उस का कारण यह था कि जो गन्ने के बीज थे वह दस-दस बीस-बीस साल से चले आते हैं, उस की जगह सरकार कोई वैकल्पिक बीज नहीं दे सकी। किसान वही सड़ा गला बीज पैदा होता है, आप उसकी कोई मदद नहीं करते। इसलिए अगर आप को कृषि की उपज बढ़ानी है तो आपको केवल गेहूँ और खाद्यान्नों की तरफ ही नहीं बल्कि जितनी भी फसलें पैदा होती हैं, चाहे वह व्यापारिक फसलें हो अथवा कंश क्राप सब की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

इसी तरह से मैं कह रहा था कि इस योजना में गाँव की बड़ी भारी उपेक्षा की गई है। इस देश में कोई योजना देश की योजना नहीं कहला सकती जब तक वह गाँव की योजना नहीं होगी। गाँवों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार भारी भेद भाव करती है। आप बिजली की बात को ही ले लीजिये। इस योजना में 2085 करोड़ रुपया सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए रक्खा गया है। इस 2085 करोड़ में से गाँवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए केवल 313 करोड़ रुपया रक्खा गया है। यह 313 करोड़ भी केवल इसलिए रक्खा गया है कि जो पम्पिंग सेट हैं उन्हें बिजली दी जायेगी। हालत यह है कि 7 करोड़ 40 लाख पम्पिंग सेट आप इस योजना में लगाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

आप ग्रन्दाजा लगाइये कि बिजली किस तरह बाँटी जा रही है। मैंने जो आँकड़े देखे हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सारी बिजली का केवल 7 प्रतिशत सिंचाई के लिए दिया जा रहा है। 8-9 प्रतिशत के करीब घरेलू लाइटों और छोटी पावर के लिए दिया जा रहा है। गाँवों को केवल 7 प्रतिशत बिजली दी जा रही है और उद्योगों के लिये 70 प्रतिशत दी जा रही है। इतनी थोड़ी बिजली के रहते हुए अगर आप समझे कि गाँव में समृद्धि आयेगी तो यह बात नहीं हो सकती। अगर आप गाँवों में समृद्धि लाना चाहते हैं तो आप को यह करना होगा कि कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत बिजली खेती के लिये दें। तब आप आशा कर सकते हैं कि खेती में उन्नति होगी।

यही बात सड़कों की है। आप सड़कों के विकास की बड़ी आवश्यकता बतलाते हैं। लेकिन सड़कों की क्या हालत है? उसके लिए आपने 829 करोड़ रुपया रक्खा है। उसमें से 345 करोड़ रुपया आपने सड़कों के लिए रखा है। राज्यों से आपने कहा है कि वे गाँवों के लिए खर्च करें उसमें से 25 प्रतिशत यानी केवल 86 करोड़ रुपया सड़कों के लिए होगा। 838 करोड़ रुपया, यानी केवल दसवाँ हिस्सा गाँवों को मिलेगा। जब 82 प्रतिशत जनता गाँवों में रहती है तो सड़कों के लिए आप जितना फंड निकालते हैं उसमें से 82 प्रतिशत गाँवों के लिये क्यों खर्च नहीं करते। जब आप कृषि को उद्योग मानते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि गाँवों में उद्योग घन्ठे और पनपें तब आप गाँव गाँव में सड़क क्यों नहीं बनाते? आपने 50 करोड़ रुपया केवल बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली की परिवहन व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए रक्खा है, यानी जहाँ की कुल जनसंख्या 1 करोड़ 10 लाख के लगभग है वहाँ के लिए आपने 50 करोड़ रुपया रक्खा है और 6 लाख गाँव के लिए 86 करोड़ रुपया रक्खा है।

इसी तरह से गाँवों के उद्योगों की हालत है।

आप इस योजना में कहीं भी नहीं बतला सकते कि गाँवों के ग्रन्दा उद्योगों के लिए क्या किया गया है। केवल एक जगह लिखा गया है कि हमारे पास इतने साधन हैं। मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, कुल उनकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें तो मालूम होगा कि सरकार गाँवों के उद्योगों के लिये क्या कर सकती है।

1962-63 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के सघन विकास के लिए देश भर में 45 योजनाएँ चलाई थीं उन 45 योजनाओं में से केवल पन्द्रह योजनाएँ कामयाब रह सकीं, तीस योजनाएँ फेल हो गईं। यह गाँवों का औद्योगिक विकास है और यह आप गाँवों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, जो कि बहुत बड़ी जनता है, आज उसकी आर्थिक समस्या का समाधान अगर कोई है तो यह है कि उनके लिए छोटे-छोटे उद्योग चालू किये जायें। जब तक आप उनको चालू नहीं कर पायेंगे तब तक गाँवों की समृद्धि नहीं हो सकती।

मुझे यह शिकायत है कि सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए यह तो कहा कि शिक्षा का विस्तार हो रहा है, छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उसने यह नहीं कहा कि जो शिक्षा की समस्याएँ हैं, जिसके कारण शिक्षा की यह हालत हो रही है, उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आज शिक्षा अनुपयोगी है। इस तरह से आप ग्राम और गरीब जनता को उपयोगी शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते। शिक्षा में उत्कृष्टता होनी चाहिए, आज विद्यार्थी जीवन में कुछ आशायें लेकर चले, इस प्रकार की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए कुछ नहीं कहा गया है कि कोई योजना आपके पास है या नहीं। आज जो साढ़े सात करोड़ विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं अगर आप उनको ठीक दिशा नहीं दें सफ़्तें तो आप सोच लीजिये कि उसका कितना बुरा परिणाम आने वाला है। मैं गाँवों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे बतलाइये कि आपने लड़कियों की शिक्षा के

लिये क्या किया है। हमारे यहाँ पंद्रह-पंद्रह बीस-बीस और तीस-तीस मील तक लड़कियों के लिए स्कूल नहीं हैं। जब लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या, जो स्कूल जाने वाले हैं, बढ़ रही है तो उनके लिए आपको स्कूलों का प्रबन्ध भी करना होगा। गाँव में लड़कियों की संख्या कितनी है, और उनकी हालत क्या है, इसको आपको देखना होगा।

मैं अन्त में तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गाँवों में बिजली पहुँचाने के लिए अलग से आप एक कारपोरेशन बनायें। दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि गाँव में सड़कें बनाने के लिए सरकार को एक कारपोरेशन अलग से बनाना चाहिए। गाँव में शिक्षा के लिए विशेषकर बालिकाओं की शिक्षा के लिए एक अलग संस्था बनायें जो गाँवों की विशेष परिस्थितियों को देखे और बालिकाओं की शिक्षा किस प्रकार से हो रही है और इसको किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है, इसका अध्ययन करे और इसकी देखभाल करे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन सुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कि गाँवों की 82 प्रतिशत जनता को इस योजना में से कुछ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, कुछ दीख नहीं रहा है, इस योजना में ऐसा परिवर्तन किया जाएगा। जिससे गाँव का आदमी समझे कि यह योजना मेरे लिये है और जब गाँव का आदमी समझेगा कि यह योजना मेरे लिये है तभी इस योजना को आप देश की ओरना कह सकेंगे।

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since yesterday I have been listening to the speeches of Members from very many parties. Shri Masani was describing this Plan as the Plan similar to that of Russia. He was making an allegation that the Communists are behind the formulation of this Plan. But, on the other hand, Shri Vasudevan Nair, the Communist Member, was saying that these plans are being formulated by the capitalists and the effect is that only the rich people are

becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer and poorer. So, these are the two extreme views expressed by the two extremist parties in this House.

It was also stated that the Plan has ceased to enthuse the common man in the country and nobody is interested in the draft fourth five year Plan which was presented to the House. But as the Plan itself states, "the goal of this Plan is rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which will also promote equality and social justice." The Plan thus places emphasis on the common man, the weaker section and the less privileged. This is what is stated in the draft Plan itself.

Whatever may be stated in the draft five year Plans, we have to admit that even after 18 years of Planning in India, and when we have come to the Fourth Five Year Plan, even then hundreds of villagers are not having the facility of drinking water,—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What are you doing for that ?

SHRI MOHSIN : That is what I am stating. These are the facts which cannot be denied by any Member. Hundreds of villages have no facilities for schooling. Lakhs and lakhs of people have no houses to live in. Even after 22 years of Independence and 18 years of planning, if this is the state of affairs, I do not know when we will achieve planned progress as the planners envisaged long ago. If this is going to happen even after this fourth five year Plans, the People will begin to have no interest in the plans and and the Government may come into disrepute. We are now considering the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is only a draft. Before finalising the Plan, I request the Government to give more attention to the people living in the villages where they have no light, where they have no water, no medical facilities and no facilities for education. In this Gandhi Centenary Year, I remember what Mahatma Gandhi said. He was encouraging the people to go out from towns and cities and stay in the villages, but the contrary thing is happening today. As some other Members have also expressed people from the villages are going to the cities and the cities are

[Shri Mohsin]

becoming bigger and bigger. The Government is paying more attention to the development plans of the cities and giving more facilities for the big towns and cities to the detriment of the villages. If this continues, I do not know what would happen to our country? 70 per cent of our population live in villages and it is our primary duty to give more attention to villages.

The fundamental objective of planning is to accelerate the development by making optimum utilisation of resources, so that the masses can have a reasonably high standard of living. We have not been able to utilise our resources fully. There are millions of acres of land which are cultivable but which are lying fallow, to the detriment of food production. There are vast water resources which are unutilised. It is said that even after these five year plans, only 33 per cent of the unable river waters are controlled and put to use and 67 per cent are left unharnessed. Therefore, optimum utilisation of resources has not taken place. How can we then expect to reach the targets?

One of the Directive Principles in the Constitution is that the State should aim at creating a society in which all have an equal opportunity and disparity in income and wealth has to be reduced to a minimum. Much remains to be done in this regard. Though we talk of socialist pattern of society and democratic socialism, wealth has been concentrated in a few hands and poverty is deep-rooted in the common man. The poor are becoming poorer. Concentration of wealth and monopolies have become the order of the day. To stop all this, we have to increase production, both agricultural and industrial. India is essentially an agriculturist country. 70 per cent of our people depend on agriculture. Agriculturists contribute more than 50 per cent to the total national income. They are the backbone of our country. That is why we should pay more attention to our agriculturists. Due to drought conditions successively for two years, industrial production has also suffered. When farmers had no purchasing power, consumer goods produced by industries could not find a market and there was recession. The agro-based industries also received a setback because agricultural production was not up to the mark and there was scarcity

of raw material. We can increase agricultural production by helping the agriculturists with improved seed improved implements, fertilisers, irrigation facilities, etc. Our production in 1949-50 was 54.9 million tons. In 1955-56 it only increased to 66.9 million tons. We could have produced more, but the average yield in India is very low. According to the 1965 figures the average yield of wheat in India was only 7.3 quintals per hectare, whereas it was 27.6 quintals in UAR. 17.7 quintals in USA and 13.6 quintals in Canada. Our paddy yield also is low. It is only 16.1 quintals per hectare whereas it is 51.1 in Japan and 50.4 in UAR.

We have to give more attention to the agriculturists by giving them all the facilities so that the production also may be improved.

Consumption of fertilisers also is very low in India. It is 4.97 kg. per hectare in India whereas it is 580.79 kg. in Netherlands 321.12 kg. in Japan and 114 kg. in UAR. This is the state of affairs of agriculturists in other countries.

14.51 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

The achievements in the former Plans, of course, are very disappointing. After the three Five Year Plans the growth of Indian economy was only at the rate of 3.3 per cent whereas the population rose by 34 per cent. The per capita income still further came down to 1.2 per cent. The growth of our industrial production was 3 per cent whereas in other countries even in under-developed countries, it is 5 per cent.

We have to think about the growth of national income also. The growth of national income in India is 3.3 per cent whereas in Japan it is 6 per cent, in Thailand it is 7 per cent, in Taiwan it is 8 per cent and in Korea it is 6 per cent.

The rise in prices has affected much the economy of India. The mounting of investment expenditure, the expenditure on defence and indirect taxation have also contributed much for the break-down in Indian economy.

As regards unemployment I may state there was already a backlog of unemployed

persons to the extent of 5.3 million after the First Plan. After the Second Five Year Plan 8 million persons were unemployed and now it is 10 million people after the Third Five Year Plan. Even these Plans have failed to absorb the normal increase of unemployed persons. The causes are that the Plans are unrealistic. The Plans are based mechanically on certain rate of growth of financial resources which are never real. We over-estimated our resources in the second plan. In the second plan our resources were estimated to be of the order of Rs. 350 crores and there was a deficit of Rs. 50 crores. In the Third Five Year Plan our estimate was Rs. 550 crores and it came to only Rs. 470 crores. The third factor for the failure of these Plans is the bureaucratic machinery for implementation. The bureaucratic machinery in charge of implementation of these Plans is inadequate, inefficient and unclean. This is the very reason why our Plans have failed. It is inadequate because the persons concerned are given administrative functions and they cannot possibly along with their administrative burden, carry on the implementation of the Plan projects. It is inefficient because of the ICS people who do not see eye to eye with the present generation who have got faith in this planning. The bureaucracy consist of stiff-collared people who have no faith in planning. They are unclean because the bureaucracy of today is more dishonest. Under these circumstances whatever Plans we may formulate, whatever be our intentions, they cannot be implemented. I would, therefore, suggest that you utilise non-governmental leadership also to a certain extent for plan implementation. Only then we can see that plans formulated here by this House go through well and they are appreciated by the people.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the very short time at my disposal, I do not propose to go into the details of the Plan because that would take too long a time. I propose to confine myself only to some of the basic assumptions and the way in which this Plan has again been a disappointment.

I am happy to find that this is called a draft. I hope that this is sincerely meant, because a draft suggests that there is room for modifications and amendments. If the

Government take this as a draft seriously, there is a possibility even now of making certain changes which will make this Plan a more effective instrument for the advancement of the interests of the country than the Third Plan was.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Masani, made a frontal attack on the Plan. With a good deal of his criticism I would agree, but not entirely. I would say that it is not a question of criticising individuals. There are able officers, there are able planners but I think where the defect lies is in the orientation. The First, the Second and the Third Plans were all based on certain basic assumptions, and these assumptions were that if we develop heavy industries in this country at an accelerated pace, mainly through investment of public funds, under the control of the government, these by themselves will build an infra-structure which will enable us later on to make the advantages of Planning available to the entire nation. To a certain extent, the First Plan was successful, and I would also not agree with Shri Masani about the Second Plan. I think the Second Plan was also reasonably successful, but the Third Plan certainly went wrong. And the Third Plan went wrong because of the two defects which were incipient also in the First and Second Plans, but the effects of these were not fully realised during the First and Second Plans. This was the concentration on heavy industries and the attempt to increase the material wealth of the country without looking at the employment potential.

This explains why in agriculture the policy was one of investing more and more funds in larger and larger units. We have heard a great deal about co-operative farming; we have heard a great deal about collective farming; we have heard a great deal about State farming. I was surprised to hear one friend on my right who yesterday started by saying that even if we distribute the land to all landless labourers, which is necessary if you want to increase production, there is not adequate land and we will not have economic holdings. If we want really effective farming, there must be incentives given to the producers. Immediately after, he went on to prescribe a remedy and the remedy which he suggested was co-operative farming, where the land

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

vidual nexus with the land would be lost. He did not see the inconsistency between the two parts of his statement.

One of the major defects of the agricultural policy in the First, Second and Third Plans, which persists in the Fourth Plan also, is the attempt to mechanise agriculture. Here I would like to point out that while mechanisation has certain advantages in agriculture, the conditions differ from country to country. In a country like the United States or USSR, where, compared to India, the land availability is 8 times or 20 times *per capita*, where the manpower is short, there is a strong case for mechanisation. But in a country like India, where everything is in short supply excepting man-power, I think the attempt to introduce mechanisation on a large scale will not merely not give us the desired results in agriculture but it will have harmful effects and far-reaching social implications, which are not always realised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would suggest that he may continue his speech next day.

We shall now take up Private Members' Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty Ninth Report

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th May, 1969."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th May, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION TO GO INTO CHARGES AGAINST BIRLA GROUP OF CONCERNS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call Shri Tenny Viswanatham to continue his speech, I would like to say one thing. The balance of time available is only 17 minutes. Two other important Resolutions are there in the agenda. These Resolutions come before the House by ballot and every mover feels that he should get an opportunity. So, we have to ration time. Only 17 minutes are left and in my discretion I can extend it by half an hour. How much time will the Minister require ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SARI F. A. AHMED) : I may be given at least half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 20 minutes.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : On the other hand, I have been informed by the hon. Members that many of them are anxious to speak on this Resolution. I would submit that they may be given an opportunity

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would have very much liked to do. But in the Committee when the time was decided upon, nobody pressed for more time for this Resolution and the movers of other Resolutions, on the contrary, said that I should not use my discretion even for an extension by half an hour. That is the position. It is very difficult.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I think, if the matter is left to the House, to decide. it will be better.

SHRI K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah) : No extension should be given. We have got a much more important Resolution, next in the list.

श्री कृष्ण शूबल (खारगोन) : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस पर एक्सटेंशन देना चाहिए।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : On the last occasion, in respect of the previous Resolution regarding Centre-States relations which was very important and many Members requested you to give some more time, at that time, you refused point blank to extend the time at all. I do not see any reason why you should extend time on this Resolution because the next Resolution is still more important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Last time, what I did was according to the procedure laid down. My discretion to extend time is for half an hour. Even if the House were to take a decision by majority, I have to adjourn the debate and go back to the Committee. This is the position so far as the Resolutions are concerned. I am sorry. Mr. Tiwary and some others said there should be no extension of time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : only 5 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have a suggestion to make. The total time available today is 2½ hours for the non-official business. We want that this Resolution should be completed; the second Resolution of Shri Rabi Ray should also be completed and the third one of Dr. Ranen Sen should be allowed to be moved. If you concede that, my point is only this that we have moved amendments on the first Resolution and those who have moved them should at least be allowed on a non-official day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question of time is important. You have mentioned about Dr. Ranen. Sen Resolution. If I give him one minute at the end, still in between there is another Resolution of Shri Rabi Ray for which the time allotted is 2½ hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are 2½ hours available today. We can give, say, 40 minutes more to the first Resolution and about 1½ hours to the next Resolution and Dr. Ranen Sen can move his Resolution at the end.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will take at least 25 minutes. So, I can call only one or two Members more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have already moved an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not because anyone has moved an amendment he will get an opportunity. That is not the procedure.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : (Visakhapatam) : May I know, Sir, how much time do I get ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 5 minutes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Sir, everybody thought.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am not arguing with you. This is part of my speech.

Everybody thought that this is a very important matter, as, it relates to a particular group of industries, the Birla group. The name of Mr. Birla is known throughout the world and the fact that it is known throughout the world, gives it a greater importance. It is often said, and perhaps it is true, that his influence over the Government is very great. On one occasion, when a gentleman was arguing with me that half the number of Ministers are in the pocket of Mr. Birla, I said, "Don't argue like that. It rather increases his influence. If Your point is that he should not have any influence, you ought not to argue like that." But our friends go on arguing like that. The Rajya Sabha has given plenty of time to him and we are giving him time. I am very glad that you are not giving more time. Really, all that is necessary, is this. There is a complaint against such a great industrialist having under his control assets to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores which have grown only within the last 12 or 13 years.

Written complaints have been made and the Government itself has conceded that, in regard to 40 or 44 of the charges framed by a particular member of the other House, some have been proved right and about the rest they are inquiring. Some have been proved right and they are launching prosecution and all that. So, a

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

prima facie case is there for the appointment of a commission of inquiry. All that is requested in this is not to say that the Birla group of industries have committed gross abuses, but all that it says is that, on the admission of the Government itself several of these things having been proved right, it is only proper, it would be in the interest of Birla group itself, to have a commission of inquiry. On much smaller case about 12 or 13 years ago, inquiries were made under the Commission of Inquiry Act. I really do not understand why anybody should feel shy of it. Personally I would feel that if my name had been brought in like this on the floor of the House here and in Rajya Sabha, I would have said, 'Please by all means do appoint a commission of inquiry; I shall acquit myself'. The Government, should have been glad to do so. The Government have allowed this matter of a particular individual industrialist to come to this House, and I really do not understand why the Government at this stage are against the appointment of a commission of inquiry. If I were the Speaker, ordinarily I might not have allowed this matter to come before this House at all because it is an individual case and your rules say that individual cases ought not to be brought here. But you have brought it here because Birla is not a mere individual industrialist, but is an institution and as powerful an institution as a State Government. His power and influence spread over almost all the State Governments and also over the Central Government. As far as we know, his name has been there from 1951, it has been a great name down from the income-tax investigation commission till now. Later on he has been awarded Padma Vibhushan also. I do not understand why, when such important personages are brought here and his industrial capacity or his industrial over-capacity is under question, he should feel shy of having a commission or why the Government should say that they would not have a commission. It would be in the interest of the Government, in the interest of the reputation of the Government as well as the reputation of the Birlas, that a commission should be appointed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I support Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

I have heard the speeches made 15 days ago.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham also has supported this Resolution. But I feel that there is no justification for any commission of inquiry to be appointed. If you read the Resolution, you will find that it says :

"Having regard to the seriousness of the charges that have been levelled against the Birla Group of concerns..."

Firstly, this is a pernicious practice that has grown up in this House of singling out an individual for attack in season and out of season...

AN HON. MEMBER : Birla House and not Birla,

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : It is a group of individuals or even a family. If that practice is allowed to grow, we do not know how this is going to be utilised and for what purposes...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : It is not about Mr. Birla, but about the Birla empire.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : If you notice the dates, you will find that suddenly, after the 1967 elections, a number of allegations have been put forward by a member of the other House and he goes on submitting memorandum after memorandum. The Government has very categorically replied and given information as to how they have dealt with the various allegations that have been made.

The Minister for Industries explained that out of 88 charges that have been levelled about 44 had no substance. There were some of them in which there were some facts which were neither illegal nor immoral, and in some other they have started the necessary action by way of searches, inquiries and investigations. In different courts the matter was tested and it has been decided by almost all the different High courts. It has been held by the courts that the action was *mala fide* and the proceedings have been quashed. These facts were not disclosed by the hon. Minister when he stated these facts. But in

almost all the cases the inquiries have been quashed as *mala fide*. (Interruption). That is the limit where we can go that even the courts are helping individuals; Courts are the only bulwark of democracy in this country. The courts are behaving as they should and everybody has faith and respect for the judiciary in this land and we should not cast any aspersions on the judiciary, or any allegation against High Courts.

The allegation against Birlas is being used for a double purpose attacking the industrialists as also the Government. These companies and the families have done so much for the country and also for the Government. The accusers want to strike with one stick both the industrialists and the Government. The opposition parties are taking advantage of this position to browbeat the big industrialists who have been helping the Congress Government.

You will find that the Member on the strength of whose allegations this Resolution was moved, wanted to clinch the issue as he said, by laying stress on only there. In his speech he said he had brought various charges and one of the most serious charge was that duplicate shares of the Hindustan Motors were in the market. As you know even currency notes are forged. Is the Government responsible for that? The Company itself gave information to the Government that a number of forged shares were in the market. Inquiries have been held. Two persons were formed responsible for the forged shares and they have been prosecuted.

Another charge was about the allegation that customs papers had been tampered with. This case was taken to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court in Calcutta. Even *prima facie* case was not made out and the case was dropped.

Then I come to the allegation as regards excise duty. This relates to certain number of cotton mills. Those cases also were examined and the different courts have held that there is no violation of excise duty regulations.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Why do you say all these things? The Minister can reply.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : There has been no violation of excise duty.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member must conclude now.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : The other charge was that a number of companies have been sent into liquidation. The Minister has very clearly stated that there has been no ulterior motive for the companies being sent into liquidation. Certain companies whose business had ceased had to be wound up. That is all. Liquidation is not a very serious thing and just as a particular business stops, so also a company which has been started for a particular purpose, finding that that purpose is over, can stop work and goes into liquidation. Here, one of the companies was started for running the Khetri copper mines. That Copper mine was taken over by the Government. That is why there was nothing left for the company to do. So, it was sent into liquidation.

15.14 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Then I come to the allegation regarding alleged favours shown by different States. It has been alleged that States have been offering attractive terms to industrialists. In fact, even in Kerala, the Chief Minister, belonging to the Communist party, invited the Birla House to set up an industry in Kerala and offered them attractive terms. Now to say that they have been able to get favours from the States is a strange thing.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : (Chittoor) : Probably because Birlas paid them money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must conclude now.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I feel that the Minister has dealt with the matter fully and therefore there is no justification for any commission being started now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, did you hear what Shri Naidu has said, when this question was raised that Kerala Government invited Birlas and gave them land for lease for bamboos? We are not going to be bamboozled by that. Shri Naidu said that Birlas paid them money.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I said that probably the Birlas have paid them money for licences.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If he has said so, that is very bad. Everybody is not a Congressman...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is mud-slinging.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : May I suggest that whatever Shri Banerjee and Shri Naidu have said may be expunged ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Krishna.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the authority with which Shri Himatsingka spoke about the specific cases that were pending before the courts of law and the number of them that were quashed by the courts of law leads me to think that he has authoritatively defended the Birla empire.

Sir, I am not interested in witch-hunting. We have repeatedly made it clear on behalf of my Party that no single industrial house should be singled out for this treatment. We would have liked the Resolution to be on a much broader basis to the effect that wherever there are complaints made by responsible Members of Parliament as well as by responsible men outside the Parliament against any industrial house those complaints should be gone into by some judicial process. That is the stand taken by us. The Resolution tabled by Shri Viswanatha Menon singles out the Birla empire and the Birla industrial group.

The country in the last two-three years has repeatedly heard charges, counter charges, memoranda and counter-memoranda in this connection. We have read the debate that took place in the Rajya Sabha where the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of India answered on behalf of the Central Government and said categorically that the Government of India is opposed to hold any judicial enquiry or an enquiry by a high-powered commission in regard to the dealings of the Birla industrial establishment. I take it that that is the present position of the Government.

I can understand if the name of 'Birlas' generates considerable heat in the Congress Executive of the Parliament. We and the country including most of the Congressmen that are present here know that Birlas have always patronised the Congress.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Now they have gone to the Communists.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I could understand his grievance. But after all the Birlas are politically shrewd and they know which way the wind is blowing. Therefore, they are slowly shifting their allegiance from the Congress to elsewhere. But we are not concerned with that. We are concerned mainly with the industrial policy objectives that were adopted by this House-

The Industrial Policy Resolution has three main planks. One of them is avoidance of monopoly and prevention of concentration of wealth. During the last twenty years, has this Government which professes that it stands by socialism done anything at all to arrest or to check the growing economic wealth and concentration of economic power in a few business-houses ?

The second plank is protection of small-scale industries against undue competition from large-scale industries. Figures have been quoted and they are figures released by the Planning Commission as well as other agencies of the Government of India. After 1947 we find that some of these industrial houses have grown beyond imagination. My hon. friend had just pointed out that the assets of the Birlas were nearing Rs. 500 crores. Is this the way we are checking the growth of monopolistic tendencies in this country ? Is this the way we are saving the cause of the broad objectives which we have accepted in the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted by this House ?

I feel that in their own interest, the Birlas must accept an inquiry so that that would set at rest all the criticisms that have been levelled against the Birla firms. Even at this late stage, the Government of India must come forward and accept the resolution which has been tabled and if need be, the resolution should be broadened by way of an amendment.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरी समझ में विल्कुल नहीं आता कि बिरला जी के जो एजेन्ट्स, सालिसिटर्स या मददगार हैं उनको क्यों इस बात में परेशानी होती है कि अगर कोई इन्क्वायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दिया जायेगा तो वे किसी भगड़े में फंस जायेंगे। हमारे देश का यह कानून है, और लोगों के ऊपर भी इन्क्वायरी कमीशन बनाये गये हैं इसलिए इनके लिए भी अगर बनाया जाये, जैसी कि मांग है और अखबारों ने भी लिखा है, तो इसमें कोई दुविधा की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस देश में आज भी 82 प्रतिशत लोगों की आमदनी एक रुपए से कम है लेकिन बिरला जी की सम्पत्ति, चाइना के हमले से लेकर पाकिस्तान के हमले तक, तीस करोड़ से चार सौ करोड़ तक बढ़ गई। इस प्रकार से जो सम्पत्ति बढ़ी है उसको देखते हुए मैं चाहूँगा कि बिरला जी की इन्क्वायरी हो। इसके अलावा और भी जो इस प्रकार के बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं जैसे कि कहा जाता है कि जो लोग बिरला जी के लिए कहते हैं कि वे साहू जैन से सम्बन्धित है, तो साहू जैन भी बिरला जी से कम नहीं है; उनके लिए भी इन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठाया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार का एक परमानेंट कमीशन होना चाहिए जो कि इस बात की इन्क्वायरी करे कि इस देश में कौन लोग ब्लैक करते हैं और गलत किस्म के व्यापार करते हैं। आज बिरला जी के पास 50 लाइसेन्सेज पड़े हुए हैं जिनकी इंडस्ट्रीज वे नहीं लगा सके हैं। इनके जो इंडस्ट्रियल एडवाइजर हैं उनको अमरीका भेजकर बिरला जी ने पढ़ाया और अपने मिल में नौकरी दी। उसके बाद में वे सरकार में आयें और उन्होंने इनके लाइसेन्सेज दिलाये। उनके एक्सटेन्शन्स भी मिलते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार से न तो वे खुद ही इंडस्ट्रीज लगाते हैं और न दूसरों को लगाने देते हैं। वह हैं श्री कालेलकर जी—मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता था। बिरला जी सारे जीवन उनसे सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। अगर इन्क्वायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाता है तो इसमें कोई एतराज की बात

नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ बिरला जी की जो वकालत करते हैं, वे देश के कानून के साथ और देश की जनता के साथ, जिसका कि शोषण किया जा रहा है, द्रोह करते हैं। इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : You have not called any Member from the Jan Sangh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this hour.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Kindly give us an opportunity to talk over this matter.

श्री शिव नारायण (वस्ती) : क्या खाली अपोजीशन वाले ही बोलेंगे? वन-वे-ट्राफिक नहीं होना चाहिए। यहीं पर बैठकर इन लोगों की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि बिरला के दलाल हैं—ये अलफाज इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Please hear the labour point of view from Dr. Melkote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that the time is limited, and under the rules I cannot extend it further; I have already extended it by half an hour for the sake of the hon. Minister only.

DR. MELKOTE : Kindly give me only two minutes.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस तरह के लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं कि बिरला के दलाल हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is in possession of the floor of the House and he is not supposed to yield to any pressure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time left is only 17 minutes. I have in my discretion extended it by half an hour. The next Resolution and the one after that are equally important.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You do not hear our point of view. Is this the way to conduct the debate? Is this in consonance with the dignity of Parliament?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If every-time we were to bypass the rule, it would be very difficult. If members insist; we can adjourn the debate on this and refer the matter back to the Committee for allotment of another two hours. Otherwise, I am helpless.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The Jan Sangh represents a very important point of view. How can you shut us out? You may give us five minutes. But you should not let us go unheard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day I was looking for his groups spokesman to speak. But no member was present.

There is some procedure laid down in such matters and we have to follow it. If any further extension is required. I have to go back to the Committee. That is the rule.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : You have your discretion. We are asking for only 5 minutes. After all, our point of view has got to be represented. Shri Kothari will speak for us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Shri Kothari. Five minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not making an exception. One group was left unrepresented.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : जब कभी इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विषय आये तो हाउस की राय जान ली जाये और घन्टा घाघ घन्टा

समय बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसको बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि सभी लोगों को एकमोमेंट किया जा सके। इसमें दिक्कत की क्या बात है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I do that, one or two more will speak; then one or two more; like that it will go on for one hour and then the Minister will take half an hour.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में डा० मेलकोटे से ज्यादा कोई भी सीनियर मेम्बर नहीं है। इतना सीनियर मेम्बर इस सदन में खड़ा हो तो आप यूँ हाथ दिखा देते हैं।

Dr. Melkote is our senior most member representing the labour point of view. If you want to shut him out, will it be proper? Is this the way to conduct debate?

SHRI S. M BANERJEE : On a point of order.

इसमें सीनियर या जूनियर मेम्बर का सवाल नहीं है। डा० मेलकोटे बहुत सीनियर हैं, उनकी हम बड़ी इज्जत करते हैं। लेकिन शिव नारायण जी ने कहा है कि एक सीनियर मेम्बर खड़ा हो तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब हाथ दिखा देते हैं। अब हाथ नहीं दिखायेंगे तो क्या दिखायेंगे।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : You have raised a very important point. I am rather surprised at the observation you have made. The Chair is responsible for everything. You have said something about the matter of extension of time being referred back to the Committee, and therefore you cannot decide it. I submit the Chair is supreme and it can over rule the Committee.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : My Party takes an objective view of the whole matter. We are of the opinion that all the industrial groups must subscribe to public interests. I have a feeling that the demand for the appointment of an enquiry commission is motivated by political considerations. One section of the Congress raises demands for the appointment of a commission of enquiry, while the establishment pressurises the industrial houses and obtains donations. That is the technique that is being adopted... (Interruptions).

श्री शिव नारायण : साहू जैन और शर्मा
चन्द प्यारेलाल का भी कहते चलो ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : For decades, the Congress and its leaders had been very friendly with the industrial house and have received election funds from them. It was only when Mr. R. K. Birla contested the election from Jhunjhunu that a section of the Congress launched a campaign against that house. Even in the mid-term elections according to reports, the Congress has obtained large sums of money by pressurizing that house.

The basic question that arises is whether the existing law is not sufficiently effective to deal with any allegations or charges levelled against this house. In my opinion, the Government have a sufficiently large arsenal of powers to deal with any situation, and they can take whatever action is necessary.

If we look at the allegations, it is found that many of them do not have much substance or evidence. I say on behalf of my party that we do not hold any brief for anything wrongly done by anybody. If there is anything against the law, it can be looked into and action taken. But we are opposed to witch hunting against industrialists or politicians or civil servants or any other class of society. The sort of witchhunting that is indulged in is actually leading to degradation in this country.

May I say that even communist Governments and foreign Governments invite Birlas to establish industries. Mr. Nambudripad finds one Birla good and invites him to establish industries in Kerala. Mr. Jyoti Basu finds another Birla congenial. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia finds a third Birla very fine and invites him to set up industries in Yugoslavia with thier collaboration. Ethiopia and Nigeria are also inviting another Birla to put up industries. One thing in common to all these Birlas. They are hardworking and efficient persons in the field of management of Industries and they are able to extract the maximum return from capital employed. I wish the public sector learnt this lesson and earned a good return on capital invested therein.

As an economist, I was surprised that one of the charges is that they have used more than their installed capacity, if

all the public sector undertakings utilised their installed capacity, at least upto ninety per cent, this country would be in a far better state. Let us learn that lesson.

I shall ask four questions—short but relevant questions and then conclude. Firstly, have the charges not been thoroughly investigated or are in the course of proper investigation? The answer is yes. Secondly, have the firms not given co-operation? Again, yes. Thirdly, is the existing law not adequate? The reply is in the affirmative. Fourthly, what has been the verdict of the courts where they had been approached? Day after day we open the papers in the morning and we find Birlas exonerated by courts. Either there is something wrong with the courts as my hon. friend said or there is something wrong with the Government or there is no substance in the charges. It is for the hon. Members to judge. Therefore, all I say is that if anything is wrong, let the rule of law prevail but let us not go about witch-hunting. That is my basic and fundamental point. There is no case for a Commission of Enquiry.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : As a representative of the working class, we come across the Birla concerns in various parts of the country and I must say that the workers are very much disappointed with the way the Birlas have been behaving with them.

Therefore, we are very anxious to see that they are properly punished, provided there is a case. Towards that, I tried to go through the report of Mr. Hazarika and the Government's version in the Rajya Sabha. (Interruption) I would like to tell you that sometime back, in this House. I made mention that during the discussion on wealth-tax in 1961, it was found that about 175 industrial concerns or families in this country controlled all the big industries in the private as well as many of the ancillary industries running into Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores. What is this paltry Rs. 500 crores in that context? Why not call upon all those 175 concerns, private ones—(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : 75 concerns.

DR. MELKOTE : I stand corrected. Therefore, this resolution ought to be broad-based from this point of view. But what we are trying to do is this. There is a section of the House coming up individually to deal with regard to this particular concern. But what I would like to plead with you is, why is it that these people are after Mr. Birla? If there is a *prima facie* case, we have got to discuss it in this House threadbare. The Government have come forward, after some enquiries, to say that many of those cases are flippant, that no *prima facie* case whatsoever is there and where there was a case, they have been filed in the courts. We would have been very glad if they were caught somewhere in some way or the other and got punished. But as it is, the working classes find it extremely difficult to get them punished. Unless specific charges are mentioned, merely a question of enquiry does not help us. We have to prepare our data properly. Some Members on this side of the house mentioned about witch-hunting. That is not the way in which this House should have a debate. This is a responsible House, responsible to the people.

Now, whoever it may be—X, Y or Z—it is immaterial to us—we must have the data. You and I have got to through the data. From that point of view, the data given to us by the Government are very, very vague. The report itself is very vague. There is nothing particular about the particular concern, except that a case in respect of so and so, may have happened. On the question "so and so, so and so" and "may have happened", what could be done? This question of Birla, is not a matter over which you and I could discuss here without adequate data before us, I would, therefore, plead that in this House, if we have got to have this discussion, why not broad-base it and then enquire into the licensing policy and other things. Let the Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings take up the matter and specify what exactly is wrong with regard to this industrial concern. We do not want this concern to thrive in this manner; owing about Rs. 500 crores of investment is a very serious matter for us, and from that point of view I would like to plead with you again that this is a matter which you and I and the whole House have got to

take into account and go on finding out what is wrong until the Government yields to this House and says that the policy that we have adopted so long is wrong. But towards that question, nobody seems to have tackled.

The manoeuvrability and a adaptability of Birlas is simply wonderful. On the one side, these people blame the Congress and, on the other, Shri S. M. Banerjee said that the Kerala Government gave only a licence for bamboos to Birlas. Is it for growing bamboos or for using bamboos for production in the industry? That is what one has to consider. It is not for growing bamboos that they gave a licence. (Interruption). The whole point is very clear. I learnt a few days back that the present West Bengal Government appealed to the industrialists to help them to tide over the present crisis in the industry in West Bengal. One man came forward and possibly his terms were accepted by the Government, and that is again the Birlas in West Bengal. On the one side, they blame Birlas and, on the other side, they manoeuvre with same Birlas (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, since he has mentioned my name, I just want to say a word. It is not a question of West Bengal Government; let it be any Government. We want to give a clean chit to the Birlas, but why are the Government afraid to face a Commission?

DR. MELKOTE : Where will this discussion lead to? If there is to be a commission of enquiry, we have to specify the particular points which have to be enquired into. After that, Government will have to go into that and find out whether it is correct and then go to a law court. All these things will come. However much we may like or dislike the Birlas that is not the point. It is not correct for a House of this type to discuss this sort of resolution. I plead with the House that this matter be dropped. (Interruption).

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gaubati) : Who is on the pay roll of Birlas?

DR. MELKOTE : Sir, as I said, I plead with the House that this matter be dropped. It is for the Government to

take up the question in all its seriousness and bring before us comprehensive data telling us what exactly is wrong not only with Birlas but with all the industrialists. Then we will be in a position to discuss the issue threadbare. Till then, a discussion on this point is irrelevant and I would appeal to the mover to withdraw the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : आपको मेरी बात सुननी होगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the minister. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*). If any member from this side takes the time of the House. I will have to deduct that time from the minister's time.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : **

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, I am grateful to the mover of the resolution, who has given once again an opportunity to the members of this House to discuss a very important matter regarding the appointment of a commission to enquire against one of the industrial houses, namely, Birlas. This subject has attracted attention not only of members of this House but also of the people outside the House.

While attracting attention it has also brought about a large number of controversies regarding the issues involved. Therefore I would like to submit, in the first instance, that when we are considering this important matter it is only desirable that we should take into consideration the basic issues involved and whatever decision is taken, that should be taken dispassionately and objectively. It is only in this context that I would like to proceed with the matter discussed in this House on the last day as well as today.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to emphatically deny all the charges that have

been levelled against the Government and the Congress Party for white-washing the allegations or the cases against Birlas. I would only like to point out that, if you go through the speeches of many of the hon. Members, you will find that they have been able to make out a case for a Commission of Inquiry but their main purpose has been to belittle the Government and to launch a campaign against the activities of the Government and the Congress Party (*Interruptions*). I would only request the hon. Members to give me the same indulgence as I gave them when they were speaking. I did not disturb them in the least.

What I wanted to point out was that the Government, every member of the Government, yields to none in their desire to bring to book such persons as are at fault, as are guilty or as have committed some wrong. Therefore, for anyone to say that because a particular house or a particular individual is being favoured by any member of the Government is a baseless charge and no our making such allegation has been able to place any proof or to show that there is any basis in their allegations.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : What about Shri Chandrasekhar's memorandum? (*Interruption*)

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This House is discussing the allegations against Birla House. It is not that they have brought any specific allegations except what were contained in the memorandum submitted by Shri Chandrasekhar and which was discussed in Rajya Sabha. I was waiting to hear if any hon. Member had anything more to add to what is contained in the allegations submitted in the form of a memorandum by Shri Chandrasekhar.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं लगाने को तैयार हूँ, मुझे आप मौका दीजिये। मेरे पास सबूत है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : कांग्रेस वालों को मौका नहीं मिलेगा। आप इधर भा जाइये।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Sir, as the time is limited I would like to go to the main issue which is involved in this resolution. What is the main issue? The main issue is that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed for going through the allegations contained in the aforesaid memorandum.

If a Commission of Inquiry is to be appointed, what is the purpose, what is the objective? It can have three purposes. One of the purposes of the Commission of Inquiry will be to find out the facts, that is to say, whether there is a *prima facie* case in respect of any allegations against the Birlas or any of the business houses.

Secondly, if such irregular practices are rampant, what is the legislative remedy which can be provided in order to check those practices? Thirdly, if there is lacuna so far as administration is concerned, what action can be taken to improve the State of affairs.

As hon. Members are aware, if a Commission of Inquiry has to go into the various allegations which are made, the first question will be the terms of reference for that Commission. When 88 or 90 individual cases are involved in the allegations, it will be very difficult to seal the terms of reference. Even if the terms of reference can be settled, it will be for the Commission of Inquiry to find out facts supporting these allegations.

Can anyone deny that, instead of waiting for the Commission of Inquiry to find out facts, Government have themselves ascertained a large number of facts and wherever they have found that any violation of any of the statutory provisions has taken place, they have referred that particular matter to be dealt with by the proper authorities? The Commission of Inquiry is not a body which can give punishment to either Birlas or anybody else, if they find on facts some illegality. The Commission can only find out facts. Then they have to leave the matter to the Government to pursue the matter under the relevant statutes.

So far as these three memoranda are concerned, they contained 88 or 90 allegations against the Birlas. From the list which I placed on the Table, it is apparent that in some cases there is no *prima facie*

evidence or basis for some of these allegations. In the case of a large number of allegations where *prima facie* case has been found action has already been taken.

For instance, the hon. Mover of the Resolution, Shri Menon, referred to the case of Hindustan Insecticides Limited. His contention was that this was a case where a licence to a particular party was given in a hurry. He also asked that when the public sector was in a position to undertake the manufacture, what was the necessity of giving this licence. May I point out that after this particular matter was brought to the notice of the government, we referred it to the Dutt Committee. What else could we do? Why do you want to refer this matter to a Commission of Inquiry? Have we no confidence, have we no faith in the Dutt Committee, which is examining such cases, that they will not tell us what is present evil, what was wrong in giving this licence and whether licences had been implemented or not? So far as this particular matter is concerned, may I also say that though the letter of intent was granted to the party in 1967, it has since lapsed and we are now considering whether this particular manufacture can be undertaken in the public sector?

Therefore, I would ask the hon. Member to consider whether any useful purpose can be served by referring a matter of this nature to a fresh Commission of Inquiry, especially when the facts are all there before us. Where action can be taken on the basis of available facts, we have taken action. In such cases where we have felt doubts, we have referred some of them to the Dutt Committee to go into the question and give us recommendations so that further action can be taken by government to stop such malpractices.

There are a large number of cases where breaches of income-tax law and excise laws and involved. Have government not referred those cases to appropriate authorities for making necessary inquiries? The hon. Member has tried to create an impression as if everything is wrong with the administration.

It has been said that no one in Government can be trusted to do justice in his particular matter; it is asserted that the influence of Birlas is so much, so overpowering, that it is not possible ever for a

judge or a magistrate or anyone to take action against Birlas even though there may be evidence against them. If that is so, what is the remedy the hon. Members would like to suggest? Would they like that the entire machinery, judiciary machinery and the investigating machinery, should be changed completely? Even after the commission of inquiry comes to a decision with regard to facts, we shall have to entrust the investigation of the cases, the prosecution of the cases, to the machinery which exists. And that is what the Government has done. Therefore, what I am trying to point out is that it is not that the Government are against making an inquiry into this particular cases. What the Government has done is that instead of handing over these matters to the commission of inquiry which would have taken two or three or four years time before we actually knew what was the factual position, the Government have themselves taken up the burden of finding out what are the facts. Whenever any fact was disclosed, where any matter appeared suspicious or required to be thoroughly investigated, we have given it to the C. B. I. or where we have found there is a *prima facie* case, we launched prosecution and taken action. Where any action has to be taken under the Excise Act, that action has been taken.

So far as the licensing matters are concerned, I would like to dissuade the Members from the impression that we are trying to shield Birlas or anyone else. Wherever we felt there was a doubt...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : How are they growing?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I will also deal with the question of growth. Here, so far as licensing matters are concerned, without waiting for the hon. Member to say anything I have referred all the 6 or 7 cases to Dutt committee for the purpose of making an inquiry and letting us know what is wrong so that proper action may be taken in those matters.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : भ्रगर भाप ने भेजे है तो बाकी और जो मिनस्ट्रीज हैं उन्होंने क्यों नहीं भेजे ? मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ मिनस्ट्रीज ने कैसेज दबा कर रखे हुए हैं ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I just say it will be wrong to say that there is any reluctance on the part of any Ministry not to send proper cases for necessary action. If the hon. Member will go through the papers, what we have said is that only in about 17 cases, the matter had to be further inquired into before the decision could be taken as to what action should be taken. But there are a large number of cases in Finance Ministry itself. under the Excise Act, itself, where action has been taken and action is proceeding. Similarly, under the Company Law Department...

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या मिनस्टर साहब हमें यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि ऐसे जितने भी कैसेज हैं उन सारे के सारे कैसेज को वह दत्ता कमेटी के पास भेजेंगे ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : What I was trying to point out was that in a large number of cases, action has already been taken. About those cases, either they are being investigated by the C. B. I. or there is prosecution or they have been referred to the income-tax authorities for necessary action. There are only about 17 cases where we were doubtful as to whether there was a *prima facie* case or not and, with regard to those matters, as was stated by me the other day in the other House, an officer has been appointed to coordinate activities to see to what extent action can be taken in those matters expeditiously so that we may decide one way or the other, whether any action is to be taken in those matters. We hope that as soon as the report from that officer is available to us, we shall take necessary action in those matters also.

16.00 hrs.

The other question which my hon. friend from Assam has asked is : What are we going to do so far as the growth of monopolies is concerned. Now, that is a matter which a commission of inquiry cannot decide. Further it is not necessary to appoint a commission of inquiry for that purpose because other commissions have gone into this question.

We had the latest report about this from the Monopolies Inquiry Commission

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

as also report from the Hazare Committee. In pursuance we have taken action in placing before the Parliament the Monopolies (Restrictive Practices) Bill. That Bill is under discussion in the Rajya Sabha. Another action that we have taken in order to stop the influence of the business houses—the other day we began discussion in this House on the Bill—to ban company donations to political parties. These are the two measures, by which we propose to prevent the concentration of wealth to the detriment of the public interests, is avoided, is checked. What else can a commission of inquiry to except suggesting certain legislative measures? And those legislative measures are already on before the House for consideration. It is for the House to decide to what extent we should give powers so that these tendencies can be checked.

The other day one of the hon. members—he is not present here—Shri Madhu Limaye, made a speech which was full of sound and fury. But when we go through his speech, we find that there is no substance in the speech. He not only accused us but also tried to introduce insinuations against Mr. Chandra Sekhar who took initiative to bring this matter before us. What did the hon. Member say? He said that there are two groups in the Congress—one is in favour of the Deputy Prime Minister and the other in favour of the Prime Minister—and it is at the instigation of the Prime Minister that certain Congress members have brought out those charges...

श्री शशि भूषण : यह गलत है ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am just mentioning what he said. This was how it was interpreted. I can say this much that Mr. Chandra Sekhar is a very sincere and honest person and what he has brought before this House is on the basis of his information and what he wanted was a wrong thing to be corrected. He has not submitted this memorandum because he has been inspired either by the Prime Minister or by any Minister. Therefore, for the hon. Member to say that it is the internal politics inside the party which was responsible for these allegations being brought through the memorandum placed before Parliament, is not correct; I deny and emphatically that

there is no substance in these charges. Similarly, some hon. Member...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : May or may not be on this question. But I do not think that you will deny that there are groups inside the Congress Party. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : It will be there in any democratic party.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I can look after him. The only thing that I would like to say is this. I am not in the least worried about differences in our party because that is a sign of life. Ours is not a party which is not moving, which has no life. I think, it will be wrong to say that in a party, which is alive which is fresh, there can be no differences and so on. I am not afraid of having differences in the Party. But it is for us to settle them and it is not for the hon. Member to say that such and such a thing exists. Today it might have had some value but some of the hon. Members are over-reaching to such an extent that the other day they got me married to a girl of 21 years. He can thus realise to what extent there is substance in making allegations against either the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister.

Similarly there is no basis in the allegation was that Birla was favoured because Birla wanted to make our Indiraji the Prime Minister. May I tell him that this is only a wishful thinking? Our party is not so low that it will allow any extraneous influences.

श्री रवि राव (पुरी) : चाप चाहे जितना कहें वह बात सत्य साबित हो चुकी है ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is they who make such allegations because of their own thinking in that way, and their readiness to be influenced by big business, think that other can also be similarly influenced in their election of leader. There is no basis in the charge that our party has been influenced or P. M. has been elected as leader of the party and Prime Minister because of the influence of the Birlas. This is totally baseless.

The hon. Member alleged that the entire Government does not speak with one voice. I categorically deny that charge. Whatever decision we have taken for not agreeing to a Commission of Inquiry—and that also for very good reasons—has been a decision taken by Government as a whole with every member of the Government, and not merely taken by one individual member of the Cabinet. So, there is no substance for any one to say that there has been no unanimity...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Was the Cabinet unanimous in this matter?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Yes. This is decision of the Government. This is binding on the Government. People who say about these differences of opinion among members of the Government do so with only propaganda purpose, to belittle the Government.

We have taken this decision not because we were guided by any interest or because we had anything to be afraid of but we took this decision objectively and dispassionately. We took that decision because appointment of Commission of Inquiry would have delayed the entire matter for a period of 3 or 4 years. We have taken this action because wherever we found that immediate action is called suitable action has been taken including prosecution. There are income-tax cases where action also has been taken quickly. Where we feel doubt and the matter required further probe some of such cases, particularly licence cases have been referred to an independent authority, namely, the Dutt Committee, and as soon as the report is available from that Committee we shall take whatever action is called for. Therefore, for any Member to say that our refusal to appoint a Commission of enquiry was for any subjective consideration or due to any influence, is something which is entirely baseless.

16.08 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

The other day, it is unfortunate, some charges were made against a Member of the Government by the hon. Member who is not here now in this House. Mr.

Mukherjee, while making his speech, referred to the Dodsell case. What has the Dodsell case to do with Birla? He even brought in matters which are not relevant to the subject matter under discussion. He made references in that connection to our Deputy Prime Minister and mentioned about the Dodsell case. This has nothing to do with the allegation contained in Mr. Chandra Sekhar's memorandum. So far as Dodsell is concerned, it has no connection with Birla. The House is considering the question of enquiry relating to Birla's. The allegation is against Birla's, I do not know how this charge against the Deputy Prime Minister could have been brought. He again made some charges with regard to a certain chemical company.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Your Member also brought it in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I just say, that, after all, we should behave as gentlemen? When a gentleman makes a certain statement *bona fide* and the gentleman against whom allegation is made goes into the fact and says that there is no basis in them, I think there can be no justification whatsoever in repeating the same charges over and over again and saying, here is a person who is guilty of such and such misconduct so on and so forth.

SHRI RABI RAY : You are repudiating your own man.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Whatever may have been your differences and whatever may be the controversy, so far as the allegations made by Shri Chandra Sekhar against the Deputy Prime Minister are concerned, they have not been rebutted in the Rajya Sabha. I do not know why it has not yet been done.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know whether the Hon. Member was present when the Deputy Prime Minister was replying to a debate I think, on the 30th. He referred to these two charges regarding the Chemicals. He never made it a secret that he had not deposited some amount into one of the private companies of his son-in-law or grandson. He said that there was nothing wrong in making that deposit

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

in that company. What further explanation do you want from him? He has come forward and placed all the facts before you and said: "Yes, there is this thing". That has nothing to do with the Birlas, there is no question of any misconduct in this. If you do not accept even that statement, I do not understand what else would satisfy you. This is a matter which does not require any enquiry at all. You alleged certain things and he has already explained them. After he has clarified the position, there is very little inspection for Hon. Members to repeat those very charges day in day out in order to force people to believe that there is something wrong while there is nothing against this man. I have really not been able to understand this.

What I wish to submit before this House is that we are not afraid of taking action against any house or whoever he might be provided there is a case in which action can be taken. Secondly we feel that appointment of a commission of inquiry cannot be helpful because there are a large number of cases. In respect of many of them, we have already taken action and some of them we have referred to the Dutt Committee. In respect of some where there is doubt, we have appointed an officer of high integrity who will go into these matters, coordinate inquiries between various Ministries and place early the actual facts before us, so that we may take a decision as to what action should be taken in those matters. I feel that appointment of a Commission of Inquiry will only delay and will neither help us in regard to the legislative action or in the direction of taking administrative action to plug any loopholes which will present persons from committing from the irregularity.

I would also like to say it was very unfair and very unfortunate for one of the Hon. Members to make certain remarks against the officer—Shri Rajagopalan—who has been appointed to coordinate these activities. Without any substance it was said that he was only a Birla man and, therefore he will be influenced by the Birlas. He is an officer of such calibre against whom there is nothing to show that he will be influenced by any business House. For some Hon. Members to come forward and say that he is such and such, is, I think,

not proper and not fair. If today you have that feeling against every officer and against every person in the Administration, I do not know what are the authorities or who are the people to whom these matters can be referred for the purpose of proper inquiries and placing the real facts before us. We are not afraid of taking action against an officer provided there is some substance or you have some Proof to show that that particular officer has really done something wrong. But without any substance and without any proof, if one keeps making wild allegations against officers, that does not redound to the credit of the Hon. Members who make these allegations. While we are prepared to listen to what hon'ble members have to say and while we are prepared to welcome any suggestion, I would beg of them to make allegation only with a full sense of responsibility and if they have some proof. If there are facts, please place them before us and we shall certainly take necessary action to improve the state of affairs. I can only assure the House that the purpose which the House has, namely to bring to book those people who have committed irregularity or are at fault, will be served by the action we have taken. If the Dutt Committee or the other Committee give any suggestion to further modify or improve upon the functioning of the licensing committee, we are willing to consider it. We are waiting for the report. As soon as that report comes and is in our hands, we will take necessary action.

With these words, I oppose this Resolution and I hope the Hon. Member will not press this Resolution.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : On a point of information. Would the hon. Minister clarify and throw some light on the claim made that in respect of several court cases Government had lost?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I think it will not be desirable for the hon. Member to refer to those cases, because in many of these cases, judgment has been given; and those are also under appeal; and many of those cases have been disposed of on technical grounds also. So, I think it is not

desirable that those matters should be referred to here.

AN HON. MEMBER : It may not be desirable for Government.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) ; I thank all the Members who have taken part in this discussion. I have to answer some points, especially those put forward by the hon. Minister.

I would like to make it clear that I have moved this resolution in all seriousness. I do not want to pinpoint and make allegations against any particular Minister. In fact, in my opening speech I had declared that my allegation was that the entire Cabinet was responsible. So, I do not want to pinpoint any particular Minister. From the figures given by Government themselves we find that the assets of the Birlas have gone up from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores. The period is also very essential to note. This has happened during the period from 1963-64 to 1966-67. That was the period when the emergency was existing in this country, and this so-called patriot was looting people by amassing wealth to the tune of Rs. 500 crores, and Government were not doing anything against such people. That is my first allegation. The hon. Minister has agreed that that is *prima facie* correct, he has agreed that the Birlas have amassed wealth. Except in regard to seventeen cases, the hon. Minister has agreed to the other allegation before this House.

My only question to the hon. Minister now is why he is shy of conducting an open inquiry. Why is he entrusting the work to these officials? The Birlas have their influence all over this country. The allegation is that the Birlas have influence amongst the Members of Parliament, even on some members of the Cabinet also. When such is the case, why is he entrusting the work to the officials along? Why should an open public inquiry not be conducted? Let all the facts come before the House. Why not put the facts before the commission? Pandit Nehru was not prepared to appoint a commission of inquiry against Shri Kairon in the first instance, but later on he agreed and when the inquiry was conducted, everything came out. Why is the hon. Minister shy of

setting up an open inquiry? He is shy because the Birlas are paying funds to the Congress. Why should he be so much agitated over it? It is a fact; the hon. Minister himself has said before this House when questions were put to him that that was so. My suggestion now is this if the hon. Minister is sincere in whatever declarations he has made now, then let him conduct an open public inquiry. In the case of Shri Kairon, and in the case of Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohommed, Government conducted inquiries. Why should they not come forward now and declare the appointment of a commission like the Vivian Bose Commission so that all the facts may come before the public? Why should Government be so reluctant to appoint such a commission? I was trying my level best to find at least a single argument against the appointment of such a commission in all the speeches that have been made by those who were pleading for the Birlas and also in the speech of the hon. Minister, but I could not find any. That is so because it has been clearly established that there are allegations, and the hon. Minister has also accepted that there is a *prima facie* case. If that be so, why not allow these things to come out in the open, in a public inquiry?

Instead of trying to do so, the hon. Minister is trying to answer Shri Madhu Limaye. I am not interested in Shri Madhu Limaye's arguments; I am not interested in the groups in the Congress. I am only interested in the welfare of the people. That is why I have said in my opening speech that it is a national question; it is above party-politics. It has to be treated as a national question and dealt with as such. Are Government prepared to do that? Without meeting my argument, the hon. Minister has tried to divert it by referring to Shri Madhu Limaye's arguments about groupings in the Congress.

Shri Lobo Prabhu was trying to impress on this House that the Birlas had given jobs to a number of workers. As regards how the workers are being treated, Dr. Melkote has already dealt with it, and, therefore, I do not want to refer to that point again.

An allegation was made against the Kerala Government and Shri Namboodiripad. I will answer it. Central Government are giving the licence to Birlas. In

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

Kerala, the people are unemployed. What else can we do ?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar) : Did not the Kerala Government make an agreement with Birlas ?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : The licence was given by the Central Government.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : The State Government must have recommended.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : The Kerala Government gave only the lease for bamboos which has no market value. But on this also, I am prepared for an inquiry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The hon. Member may not like me to say something which perhaps would not be to his liking. In these matters of licences, we are also guided by the opinion of the State Governments. I can assure him that in connection with giving a licence to this Birla firm, Shri Namboodiripad did write a letter to us.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He made the statement earlier that the Licensing Committee decides without recommendation from anybody. Now he says they are influenced by the recommendation of the State Government.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : All the matters including recommendations of State Governments are also considered by the Committee.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : I have made this clear : On all these points, are Government prepared for a Commission of inquiry ? Let him conduct an inquiry. The Kerala Government will face it. It was because unemployment was acute there that it was done. We wanted some work. If the licence was given to the Kerala Government in the State sector, we would have done it. Without doing that, they have given it to a private party. That is my complaint against the Government. Our youngsters in Kerala

are without jobs. Even the other day, young boys come over and staged a satyagraha before this hon. House.

Instead of giving the licence to the State Government, they are giving it to Birlas and other houses. Why are they doing it? I am attacking the licensing policy of Government. How is it that this house has amassed Rs. 300 crores within three or four years ? It is only because of the licensing policy of Government. The bureaucrats act according to the tune of the Birla group. I am not prepared to withdraw a single allegation. To prove these, they can conduct an inquiry. We are prepared to adduce evidence. Shri Varma was saying that he was prepared to give evidence. Shri Chandrasekhar was willing to give evidence. Without facing this issue squarely, why is the Minister apologetic and trying to sidetrack it ?

The question came up the Rajya Sabha. Shri Bhupesh Gupta has made the allegation there that four Ministers are in the pay of Birlas. Very serious allegations have been made against you. You are not facing them. Even in Faridabad, if my information is correct, Shri Morarji Desai was prepared to face a Commission if the Prime Minister was prepared to do it. Why should not the Prime Minister come forward ? I am accusing the Prime Minister and the whole Cabinet ; I am not pinpointing any particular Minister. The whole Cabinet is responsible.

If you are against monopolists, if you are against the Birla group, you must come forward. Let the matter be thrashed out before us. Then we will decide what to do. If necessary, we will have to enact new legislation to confiscate the wealth amassed by Birlas. That is the attitude we are taking on this issue.

Are Government prepared to conduct an inquiry ? I again ask.

They have not said anything about the prosecutions. We know how prosecutions are being conducted, how they can be influenced. That is why these cases have been lost. Now they say that they are going in for appeals and all that. The influence of Birlas are so much everywhere, in each and every corner of this country.

Including the Cabinet. So at least to save your face conduct an inquiry.

I am not going to withdraw my Resolution. I press it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The hon. Member has drawn attention to the licences. We have referred all these cases to the Dutt Committee and when the report is before us it will be possible for us to know the exact position and decide what action is to be taken.

श्री सतिश भूषण : दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : By June we expect it.

SHRI S. K. UNDU : After that report is received will you attend an enquiry commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that point : he has said 'No'. Therefore, it does not arise now.

I shall now put the amendment of Mr. S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That in the resolution,—
add at the end—

"and the Commission should be instructed to submit its report within three months".

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"Having regard to the seriousness of the charges that have been levelled against the Birla Group of concerns by very responsible persons including Members of Parliament, this House is of opinion that a High Power Commission should be appointed by the Government to go into those charges and recommend appropriate action."

The resolution was negatived.

16.27 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. ABOLITION OF PRIVY PURSES

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

भ्राज में राजाओं के निजी कोष के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता है वह इस प्रकार है :

"इस सभा की राय है कि भारतीय रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों को निजी थलियों की करमुक्त भ्रदायगी को तथा उनके विशिष्ट विशेषाधिकारों को जारी रखना संविधान में उल्लिखित लोकतंत्रीय तथा मानवीय समानता के सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध है, और इसलिए सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि इन भ्रदायगियों के उत्पादन-कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यपालिक तथा विधायी दोनों प्रकार के सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये परन्तु सीधे पुनर्वास हेतु निजी थली की वार्षिक रकम की सात गुना अथवा दस लाख रुपये की इकमुश्त भ्रदायगी, जो भी कम हो, 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक कर दे।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस प्रस्ताव को कानूनी बहस के लिए सदन के सामने नहीं रखा है। यह एक सिद्धांत का सवाल है, मानवीय मूल्यों का सवाल है और गणतान्त्रिक तथा प्रजातान्त्रिक मूल्यों का सवाल है। इसी पृष्ठ-भूमि में इस सदन में इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस की जानी चाहिए। सन 50 के बाद हमारा राष्ट्र एक गणराज्य घोषित किया गया। एक साधारण तंत्र या प्रजातन्त्र में हम नागरिकों के समान अधिकार के सिद्धांत को मानते हैं। इस समान अधिकार को मानते हुए भी हमने एक विशिष्ट वर्ग के राजा-महाराजाओं को, संविधान के अन्तर्गत, स्टैट्यूटरी प्राविजन के रहते और सरकार के हुकम से कुछ सुविधायें और निजी कोष दिया है। लेकिन इन दोनों बातों में सख्त विरोधाभास है। इसी विरोधाभास को खोलने के लिए आज मैं इस बुनियादी बहस को उठा रहा हूँ। वास्तव में राजा महाराजाओं का इतिहास क्या है, उसके बारे में हमें सोचना विचारना चाहिए।

[श्री रवि राय]

राजा महाराजाओं के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब ब्रिटिश सरकार हमारे देश में थी और उसके पहले जब मुगुल साम्राज्य-शाही थी, उन दोनों के अधीन ये राजे-महाराजे काम करते थे। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाही के खिलाफ जब महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में सारा देश एक होकर लड़ता था और उनको इस देश से हटाने की कोशिश करता था तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि अधिकांश राजे महाराजे ब्रिटिश सरकार का साथ देते थे और प्रजा के ऊपर बहुत भ्रत्याचार करते थे। उस भ्रत्याचार का किस्सा अगर मैं बताऊंगा तो बहुत समय लग जायेगा। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि मैं जिस राज्य, उड़ीसा से आया हूँ, वहाँ पर बहुत रियासतें थी। मैं उड़ीसा के एक ही राज्य का यहाँ पर जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और वह राज्य है—डेकानाल। गृह मंत्री महोदय भी जानते होंगे कि उस राज्य के राजाओं ने वहाँ की प्रजा के ऊपर किस तरह से भ्रत्याचार किया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डेकानाल की प्रजा को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ वहाँ की जनता ने प्रजा मण्डल के नेतृत्व में वहाँ के राजा के खिलाफ विद्रोह किया था। मैं एक ही किस्सा आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ—आप जानते होंगे कि 1938 में वहाँ पर भ्रत्याचार इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया था कि व्यापक रूप से प्रजा मण्डल के कर्मियों और ग्रामवासियों की औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किये गये, जिसके कारण हजारों की तादाद में लोगों को वहाँ से भागकर अनुगुल इलाके में चले जाना पड़ा, जहाँ हिज्जारात कैम्प के नाम से एक शिविर बनाया गया और बाद में गांधी जी ने ठक्कर बापा को वहाँ भेजा। उन औरतों ने जो गवाहियाँ दीं किस तरह से राजा के गुण्डों ने व्यापक रूप से गाँव में घुस कर प्रजा मण्डल के समर्थकों की औरतों के साथ बलात्कार किया वह बड़ा हृदय विदारक था।

इस तरह से जो बलात्कार हुए और ब्रिटिश सरकार का साथ जिस तरह से राजा-महाराजाओं

ने दिया—हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र की प्रतिष्ठा के बाद, गणतन्त्र की प्रतिष्ठा के बाद, 1960 में अपना संविधान लागू करने के बाद संविधान और कानून में उन को जिस तरह से विशेष सुविधायें और प्रीवी पर्स (निजी कोष) की जो सुविधा दी गई—वह हमारे गणतन्त्र की भावना के विरुद्ध थी।

सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल जो हमारे देश के महान नेता थे, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की 550-600 रियासतों को मिलाकर एक मजबूत गणतन्त्र की नींव डाली, उस समय यह खराबी रह गई थी कि जिन राजा महाराजाओं ने ब्रिटिश सरकार का साथ दिया था बजाय इसके कि उनको जेल में बन्द किया जाता, उनका स्वागत किया गया, उन को राजप्रमुख बनाया गया, गरीबों का शोषण करने के लिए उनको निजी कोष दिया गया, एक विशिष्ट वर्ग हिन्दुस्तान में कायम कर दिया गया—जो कि प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धांत के बिल्कुल खिलाफ था।

अक्सर एक तर्क दिया जाता है कि पटेल साहब ने उनके साथ वायदा किया था। अगर हम निजी कोष बन्द कर देंगे तो यह वायदा-खिलाफ़ी होगा। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से सरदार पटेल के भाषण के एक अंश को उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ—

“The so-called lapse of paramountcy was a part of the Plan announced on June 3, 1947, which was accepted by the Congress. We agreed to this arrangement in the same manner as we agreed to the partition of India. We accepted it because we had no option to act otherwise.”

कोई और चारा नहीं था, जिस तरह से देश का बटवारा हुआ, वह कुछ नेतृत्व की कमजोरी थी—इस को मानना पड़ेगा। इस पृष्ठभूमि में सरदार पटेल का कहना था कि हमारे सामने और कोई विकल्प नहीं थी, इस लिए हमको यह काम करना पड़ा। इस लिए वे खुद इस चीज को कहते हैं।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि रियासतें सार्वभौम थी, सौवरन थी। इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। उस जमानेमें जब निजाम साहब ने एक बार अपने आप को सौवरन कहा तो लार्ड रीडिंग ने निजाम साहब को एक खत लिखा और कहा—

"The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore, no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements."

तो इससे पता चलता है कि हम कुछ सेना के बल पर आपको अपने अधीन लाये हैं, इसीलिये आप ऐसे ही कह दें कि सिर्फ ट्रीटीज के ऊपर हमारा सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है, यह लार्ड रीडिंग का कहना है। देश के आजाद होने के बाद यह सारे के सारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो वाशिन्दा लोग हैं, जो प्रजा है, नागरिक है यह हिन्दुस्तान के सार्वभौम हैं। कोई खास रियासत यहां हिन्दुस्तान का सार्वभौम नहीं है। सार्वभौमत्व का यही मतलब है।

इस सिलसिले में कुछ लोग यह तर्क करते हैं कि एक वादा हम लोग किये, सारा राष्ट्र एक बचन दिए हैं कि इन लोगों को इस तरह से निजी कोष और दूसरा भत्ता हम लोग देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको ताज्जुब होगा यह जानकर कि इन राजा महाराजाओं को इसको छोड़कर और कितनी सुविधायें यह सरकार दिए है। एक तो—

Free medical attendance and treatment to Rulers and their families in Government Hospitals.

और दूसरा है—

Provision of armed palace guards at the official residences of rulers.

Provision of escorts for Rulers and their families while travelling, on payment of appropriate charges.

Rights of the Rulers and their consorts to fly their own flag on their residences, cars and aeroplanes.

Rulers and the members of their families are given certain exemption under the Indian Arms Act, 1959 and the rules thereunder.

Privy purse of the Rulers is exempt from both incometax and super tax and also from the computation of total income and world income.

Annual rental value of the official residences of a Ruler is exempt from income tax.

Rulers are permitted, under the Motor Vehicles Act, to have their cars registered and to take out driving licences without any payment.

Exemption of Rulers from local taxation has been left to the State Governments for decision, the general intention being that the position obtaining prior to 15th August, 1947 should be continued. The States were advised that in the event of house-tax being levied or in or extended to the areas formerly constituting the States, the main residential palaces of the Rulers should be exempt from the tax.

यह सब बहुत सी सुविधायें उन को दी जाती हैं। उसके बाद जो उनको और दूसरी सुविधायें दी जाती है वह सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक है जो सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड के सम्बन्ध में उन को दी गई हैं। उसमें कहा गया है :

The provisions of section 85 and of sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 86 shall apply in relation to the Rulers of any former Indian State as they apply in relation to the Ruler of a foreign State.

अब देखिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि फार्म स्टेट का जो रूलर है उसको जो सुविधायें मिलती थी सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड के संबंध में इनको भी वही सुविधायें मिलेंगी।

फिर इसके बाद क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में भी उनको सुविधायें मिली हैं :

'former Indian State' means any such Indian State as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for the purposes of this section.

[श्री रिव राय]

'Ruler' in relation to a former Indian State means the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Ruler of that State for the purposes of the Constitution. तो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड और सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड इन दोनों में उन को इस तरह रियायत दी गई है और इस सिलसिले में मैं आपकी खिदमत में एक और चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के प्रधान विचारपति श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर साहब ये तो इस सिलसिले में जो सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में विशेष सुविधायें उन को दी जा रही थीं, उसके ऊपर शिकायत करते हुए अपने जजमेंट में वह लिखे थे :

We would like to invite the Central Government to consider seriously whether it is necessary to allow S. 87B (Civil Procedure Code) to operate prospectively for all time. The agreements made with the Rulers of Indian States may, no doubt, have to be accepted and the assurances given to them may have to be observed. But considered broadly in the light of the basic principle of the equality before law, it seems somewhat odd that S. 87B should continue to operate for all time. For past dealings and transactions, protection may justifiably be given to Rulers of former Indian States; but the Central Government may examine the question as to whether for transactions subsequent to the 26th January, 1950, this protection need or should be continued. If under the Constitution all citizens are equal, it may be desirable to confine the operation of S. 87B to past transactions and not to perpetuate the anomaly of the distinction between the rest of the citizens and Rulers of former Indian States. With the passage of time, the validity of the historical considerations on which S. 87B is founded will wear out and the continuance of the said section in the Code of Civil Procedure may later be open to serious challenge.

यह जो भूतपूर्व चीफ जस्टिस का कहना है इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने कोई विचार नहीं

किया और अभी भी उनको वही सुविधायें मिलती हैं जो पहले से मिलती चली आ रही हैं। अभी हम लोग बिड़ला के बारे में बहस कर रहे थे कि किस तरीके से 200 करोड़ से 500 करोड़ रु० के उनके असेट हो गये। लेकिन 1950 से अभी तक इन राजा, महाराजाओं को भारत के कोष से जो 105 करोड़ रु० दिया गया है जो इन्कम टैक्स से मुक्त है, इतने गरीब देश की कमायी से इतना रुपया जो राजाओं और महाराजाओं को दिया गया है पिछले 19 साल से इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस सरकार का जो कथन है कि हम देश में समाजवाद और प्रजातंत्र स्थापित करना चाहते हैं वह कितना झूठा वायदा है। इस सिलसिले में कुछ लोगों के तर्क का खण्डन मैं इस तरह से करना चाहता हूँ, वह तर्क यह है कि जो हमने वायदे कर रखे हैं, काट्टेकट कर रखा है उसको तोड़ नहीं सकते, इसके खंडन में मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान के डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के चलते सारे देश में मुफ्त प्राथमिक शिक्षा, बेकारों को काम और रहने को मकान देने का सरकार ने वायदा किया था। लेकिन पिछले 20, 22 साल में सरकार ने पूंजीवाद और सामन्तशाही की नींव को मजबूत किया और लोगों को कुछ सुविधा नहीं दी जो कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के अनुसार सरकार को देनी चाहिए। क्या उस वचन का पालन करने का सरकार का दायित्व नहीं है। और दूसरी तरफ कुछ इने-ग्रिने राजा-महाराजाओं को, जिन्होंने सदियों से गरीब लोगों का खून चूस कर जायदादें कमायी हैं उन को सरकार 105 करोड़ रु० दे रही है। यह क्या तरीका है? यह कैसा प्रजातन्त्र है। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातन्त्र के साथ इस तरह से सामन्तशाही का तत्व मौजूद है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रजातन्त्र हमारे देश में कायम किया गया है वह इस तरह से कमजोर होता है, मजबूत नहीं होता। आप कहते हैं कि हम अपने वायदे से कैसे पीछे जा सकते हैं? मैं

आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि 1956 में स्पेज कैनल का राष्ट्रीयकरण नासिर ने किया तो ग्रंथेज सरकार का कहना था कि आपने हमारे साथ कांटेक्ट किया था इसलिए जो राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया यह गलत है और वह इस मामले को वर्ल्ड कोर्ट में भी ले जाने की सोचते थे। हमें दुख है कि माननीय राजगोपालाचार्य जी का कहना है और वह उकसाते हैं राजाओं, महाराजाओं को कि तुम वर्ल्ड कोर्ट में जाओ न्याय पाने के लिए। मेरा कहना है कि यह कोर्ट का सवाल नहीं है, यह तो प्रश्न जनता के सामने रखना चाहिए और जनता ही इसको तय कर सकती है।

दुनिया के जो सबसे बड़े कानून के पंडित हैं, श्री कुपलैंड उनका एक उद्धरण मैं सदन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"No compact can endure when owing to the evolution of ideas it has ceased to square with general conceptions of right and wrong. And certainly things no longer stand in India as they stood when most of the treaties were made."

तो हम लोग बदलती हुई स्थिति में जो पुरानी संधियाँ हैं, कांटेक्ट हैं, करोड़ों जनता के स्वार्थ को देख कर, हम उसमें बदलाव कर सकते हैं। उसमें कोई तत्व नहीं है। मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है उसके बारे में इतना ही कहूँ कि पिछले दो साल से चव्हाण साहब ने वायदा किया है कि पहला कदम उठाएँगे... कि जो विशेष सुविधायें हैं उनको खत्म करेंगे। लेकिन उस सिलसिले में कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह वायदा करने के बाद, बचन देने के बाद जनता उम्मीद करती है कि सरकार कुछ करेगी। कम से कम स्पेशल प्रिविलेज को खत्म करेगी। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ अभी तक।

दूसरा जो निजी कोष के बारे में चव्हाण साहब का कहना था कि हम इस को आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता खत्म करेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। असल में क्या नहीं

हुआ, इसका कारण हम दूँगे तो कांग्रेस के अन्दर कई राजे-महाराजे हैं जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं, नेता हैं और कैबिनेट मंत्री भी हैं और चव्हाण साहब समझते हैं कि इससे हमारा बँलैस, हमारे कांग्रेस दल का बँलैस खत्म हो जायेगा, साथ ही कांग्रेस टूट सकती है केन्द्र में। तो इस प्रस्ताव पर उन्होंने अभी तक कोई कदम उठाया नहीं जब कि इस सदन में दो साल पहले भी बहस हुई थी और उनका वादा था कि हम इस बारे में विचार करेंगे लेकिन कुछ विचार नहीं हुआ। मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इस प्रस्ताव को, नीति को ये मानते हैं, प्रस्ताव में जो नीतियाँ हैं, जो सिद्धांत हैं उनको ये जब मानते हैं तो उन के मन में दुविधा नहीं रहनी चाहिए इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के लिए और अब तो आखिरी वक्त आ गया है। इस साल गांधी जी की जन्मतिथि 2 अक्टूबर को है, उससे पहले जब इसको करेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरह की फिजा बन सकती है, एक तरह का वातावरण बन सकता है और करोड़ों देशवासी और नागरिक समझेंगे कि यह सरकार ने अच्छा कदम अपनाया है।

इतना ही कह करके मैं सदन के सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को समर्थन दें और इसको बहुमत से पारित करें।

MR. SPEAKER : Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the continuation of tax free payment of privy purses to the former rulers of Indian States and of special privileges is against the democratic and egalitarian principles enshrined in the Constitution, and therefore recommends to the Government to take all necessary steps both executive and legislative to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller by the 2nd October, 1969."

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-
bhalpur) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

omit "enshrined in the Constitution, and therefore recommends to the Government to take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969". (1)

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) :

I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

after "that the" *insert* "question of." (2)

That in the resolution, —

for "is against the democratic and egalitarian principles enshrined in the Constitution"

substitute —

"guaranteed to them by compact and under the Constitution be properly examined." (3)

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI
(Hapur) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

for "is against the democratic and egalitarian principles enshrined in the Constitution"

substitute

"guaranteed to them by compact and under the Constitution be properly examined taking into account the statements made in the matter by the Government of India from time to time." (4)

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

for "to take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969"

substitute—

"thereafter to proceed expeditiously

in the matter in a manner that does not endanger the integrity of India or her territorial status which derives from and is based upon the compacts with the said Rulers." (7)

SHRI PARTAP SINGH (Simla) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

for "to take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969."

substitute —

"thereafter to proceed expeditiously in the manner that does not do injury to the credit and honour of India." (8)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

for "to take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969"

substitute —

"thereafter to proceed expeditiously in the matter in a manner that would have the approval and blessing of the Father of the Nation." (9)

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That in the resolution, —

for "to take all necessary steps, both executive and legislative, to complete the abolition of these payments, subject to an outright rehabilitation lump-sum payment of seven times the annual privy purse amount or a sum of one million rupees, whichever is smaller, by the 2nd October, 1969"

substitute —

"thereafter to proceed expeditiously in the matter in consultation with the said Rulers." (10)

MR. SPEAKER : This Resolution was taken up at 4.30 p.m. It has been given one and a half hours. I know that the time allotted is very little for an important Resolution like this. Anyhow, it can have only one hour today because Dr. Ramen Sen wants his Resolution to be moved and everything has to be over by 5.30 p.m. So, this discussion will overflow to the next day. We will continue this discussion up to 5.30 p.m.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : So far as the principle underlying this Resolution is concerned, I think the whole House agrees with it. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, it is committed to this principle. Two questions arise here—when that principle should be implemented and the method by which that principle should be implemented.

I shall first deal with the second question, namely, method of implementation of that principle. First of all, will it be proper, advisable, constitutional and moral to abolish the privy purses and privileges by the fiat of a Resolution? Here I am speaking only on the question of method. To the question whether we will be able to do it by a Resolution my answer will be that by a Resolution we would not be able to amend the Constitution...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The Resolution is only to urge the government to take steps.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Am I not aware of the fact that as far as the principle is concerned, there is no dispute so far as we are concerned? The whole trouble arises regarding the question of procedure. It cannot be done by a mere Resolution. That is my view. I say, because of the constitutional position, by a mere Resolution it cannot be done.

The reason why I am saying so is that we have got to go to the past history as to how the privileges and privy purse were incorporated in our Constitution. At the time of Partition, our country had to face a number of difficult problems. After the withdrawal to British power, the two questions arose. How to retain the integrity of the country was the first question and how to retain a stable Government, a stable rule, in this country was the second

question. At that time—I need not mention that—there were a number of princely States, more than 600. Now, as soon as there was the withdrawal of British power, a political vacuum was created because of the lapse of the Paramountcy. Therefore, the question arose what should be done in order to rope in all the princes so that the integrity of the country could be achieved. It was open—I hope that proposition will not be disputed—for the princes either to join the Indian Union or not to join the Indian Union. But I am glad that because of the firm action taken or rather a fair award given by late Sardar Patel and also the gesture made by the princes that the integration was achieved and a Covenant was entered into. In legal parlance, I say, it was an act of succession and, as soon as there was the withdrawal of British power, the rulers acceded to the Indian Union and that act of succession was entered into a Covenant.

Now, the question arises whether by a mere Resolution or by a simple method or by a simple majority we can break the Covenant or give up the Covenant. The question arises whether we should attach any sanctity to the Covenant or we should not attach any sanctity to the Covenant. My answer will be that we have to, if the affairs of the big nations are to be conducted, respect the Covenant which was entered into. That was not enough. At that time, it was felt by the founding fathers of the Constitution and those who were party to the act of succession and the Covenant that the Covenant or an agreement should be sanctified by the Constitution itself.

SHRI DHIRESWAR MALITA (Gauhati) : May I remind you that Hyderabad did not accede to India or come under the Covenant or an agreement? we had to conquer it?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : My hon. friend is raising an extraneous matter. Here we are not concerned with Hyderabad or Nizam. We are first concerned with the Act of Accession secondly with the covenant and thirdly with the Constitutional provision which was accepted as a result of the Act of Accession and the Covenant.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
What about Nizam ?

MR. SPEAKER : That can be dealt with separately.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am confining myself to the body of the Resolution and the principles underlying the Resolution. I am not dealing with extraneous matters.

Therefore, the question arises whether we should give up, by a simple Resolution, the conventions and the Constitutional provisions. I think, even the rulers, will come to the same conclusion that in a democratic set-up there cannot be a separate treatment, a special treatment. I am sure that they will not insist upon this because democracy is not only a form of government but is it a way of life. Under that way of life, we have accepted the principles that all persons, irrespective of their place and position in the society, must stand on the same base and between the same parallels. That is the democracy principle. That is the principle of equality. All must be treated alike. The same principle is described in some other language. The principle of equality necessarily means that all must be treated alike. I doubt very much, in their wisdom, the rulers will go to the extent of denying or destroying that principle. It is true that patriotism compelled and impelled the princes to join the Union and their noble act cannot be forgotten. In this connection, I would like to say that I am quite aware of the fact which was described by the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. When he went to Bikaner, he had spoken there. He said that the great move for the unification of India could materialise primarily because of the goodwill and ready-willingness of princes like Maharaja Sadhu Singhji, to participate in Constitution-making and to send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly of India. It was a difficult task at that time, it was too difficult to be described in words, because but for this kind of wilful cooperation, India might have remained split into several bits. It redounds to the credit of late Maharaja of Bikaner that, by his bold decision, he gave a correct and timely lead to our princes, and this eventually resulted in the accession of not only Bikaner but all the princely

States. This noble act, this noble action, on the part of the ruler of the Bikaner State cannot be forgotten. It has been written down in gold letters in the history of the country. The accession has also been written in the Constitution. The covenant has been incorporated in the Constitution.

Therefore, my suggestion is that the hon. Member mover of the Resolution should withdraw his Resolution because we accept the principle underlying it and we can at the proper time bring an amendment to the Constitution whereby this can be done.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : The mover of the Resolution brought in some extraneous matter concerning what happened in certain States in Orissa prior to Independence and merger. I would not like to waste any time on that irrelevance except to say that this sob staff sounded ironic in the light of the fact that Shri R. N. Singh Deo, a member of princely order, is the highly respected and popularly elected Chief Minister of that State and that my young friend Shri P. K. Deo Raja of Dhenkanal has been elected to the Lok Sabha by the vote of his people.

17 hrs

Now, I would like to confine myself to the first two lines of the Resolution to which Mr. Bhandare referred, because if the premises cannot be sustained, the rest of the Resolution is utterly useless and irrelevant.

I happened to be a Member of the Constituent-Assembly which framed the Constitution with its democratic and equalitarian principles, but which also provided for the Privy Purses and the Privileges of the Princes. Let us first deal with the first principle of equalitarianism. This is an ambiguous word.

It is true that the Constitution in its Preamble has prescribed for equality of status and of opportunity but that is not absolute equality. There is no principle of economic equality prescribed in the Constitution and even in respect of the principle of equality of status, there are many exceptions embodied, like the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes.

and Scheduled Tribes, which is a violation of the equality of status. There are various provisions for the production of minorities which are quite right, and there are special provisions regarding the Indian Civil Service and even Government employes of all ranks, and so on. What is important is Social Justice. That is important and not equality and the two are very different. Even Stalin, the Soviet Dictator, said many years ago :

"Equality has nothing to do with socialism. It is a petty bourgeois deviation worthy of a primitive society."

Therefore, equality is not a principle that comes in the way.

As Mr. Bhandare has said, these were not concessions unilaterally granted ; these were bilateral treaties entered into between contracting parties. The Princes gave away a great deal. They gave away their sovereignty. They gave away their territory. They gave their States. They gave away all their privileges. I would like to quote from a book written by Shri V. P. Menon, who, along with Sardar Vallabhai Patel, did much for the unification of India. He said :

"There has been a tendency recently to regard the price paid for integration in the shape of privy purses as too high. We cannot strike a balance sheet without juxtaposing the assets against the liabilities. For this purpose we may ignore the consummation of the great ideal of a united and integrated India which has affected the destinies of millions of people ; the federal sources of income including the railway system of about 12000 miles which the States surrendered to the Centre without any compensation; and the abolition of internal customs as a result of integration, which has greatly benefited trade and commerce in the country. But we should certainly take into account the assets we have received from the States in the shape of immense cash balances and investments amounting to Rs. 77 crores as well as buildings and palaces. If these are weighed against the total amount of the privy purse, the latter would seem insignificant."

All that has happened is this. This agreement has been made between two con-

tracting parties. One of them gave up much more than the other, but was to have partial compensation. Now, I may say that compensation is highly consistent with democracy ; it is only expropriation that is undemocratic. It is only fascist and communist dictatorships which expropriate. Democratic socialist countries are always prepared to give compensation. And for the Mover of the Resolution to say that compensation is undemocratic is utterly baseless.

The Princes brought into India, into the Indian Union, not less than 48% of the area of the Dominion of India and 28% of the population of the Dominion, and in return they got this paltry privy purse and these small privileges. This was just and reasonable compensation which is in our Constitution and is therefore highly democratic. Not to give this compensation or to depart from it will be violation of democracy.

How can people swear by the Constitution—one part of it—and go against another? Does it mean that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was an enemy of socialism, of equality and democracy? Does it mean that Sardar Patel was not a believer in democracy? What had he to say? When he presented this provision to the Constituent Assembly, to us there, Sardar Patel said :

"In commending the various provisions concerning the States to the House, I would ask the honourable Members to view them as a coordinated overall settlement of a gigantic problem. A particular provision isolated from its context may give a wholly erroneous impression. The form in which the Rulers find recognition in the new Constitution of India in no way impairs the democratic set-up of the State. The Rulers have made an honourable exit."

Sir, I recall that a little before his death, I was visiting Sardar Patel and just then the Praja Mandal Ministry in Gwalior

I would request the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, to listen and not to show utter contempt for this debate.....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I was talking to a prince.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Let him not waste time on Princes. Commoners are much more worthwhile listening to.

Sir, I was talking about a conversation which I had with Sardar Patel after the Integration of India. At that time, the Praja Mandal Ministry was there in Gwalior and they had fired on students in Gwalior. There was then an uproar in Gwalior and a demand for an inquiry. Just then I happened to be calling on the Sardar in Bombay. He was very bitter. I do think he repented of what he had done but was sore about what had happened. I remember his words. He said : "Masani, we used to say formerly that these Rulers were being propped up by the bayonets of the British Army. But who do you think is propping up this Praja Mandal Ministry in Gwalior ? It is my bayonets. If they are withdrawn, the people will drive away these people and put the Princes back on their thrones".

Even the Congress Working Committee Resolution of June 1967 held a very different view from what Shri Rabi Ray is now asking the Government to accept. The Working Committee introduced in its ten-point resolution the following draft :

"The privileges *other than the privy purses* enjoyed by ex-rulers are incongruous to the concept and practice of democracy."

An amendment was moved by a backbencher, Shri Mohan Dharla, and by a snap vote in an empty house where there was not even a quorum, that amendment was accepted.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that, in the considered opinion of the Congress Working Committee in June 1967, the Privy purses were compatible with democracy, but the smaller privileges were incongruous. But by the vote by a handful of people, what was democratic became undemocratic in a few moments. That is the precious principle that Shri Bhandare wants us to accept.

The real point is this. These are Petty issues and the interest shown in them is the result of petty minds. I am glad that the Congress President has once again talked some sense on the subject. I am sorry to have to quote Shri Nijalingappa every day. Only yesterday I had to quote him on the Plan. This morning I read in the

newspapers that Shri Nijalingappa yesterday expressed regret that "certain elements in the Party are harping on small issues like privy purses." I cannot help it if the Congress President talks sense. It is my good fortune to be able to quote him.

Sir, the real issue is a moral one. Is it right to break promises solemnly made ? Is it right to break Treaties into which a country enters with its hands completely free ? These commitments were made by Sardar Patel and the Government of India and passed in the Constituent Assembly completely freely. We entered into them because we thought that they were fair and they were just, and as I said just now, Sardar Patel was grateful to the other party to the contract. Is it right and proper that the same Government—there is not even a change of government—that entered into these contracts should now consider such a shameful breach of faith as going back on them ? This is the real issue before the House.

The Mover of the resolution has a funny or good sense of humour. He suggested that we should choose the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi as the day on which we should be guilty of this breach of faith. If he had known Mahatma Gandhi a little as some of us did, he would have realised that Mahatma Gandhi attached the greatest value to truth and to the pledged word. Whenever he gave a little promise he saw to it that he would carry it out. I think it is an insult to the memory of that great man to suggest that on his birthday of all days we should go in for this shameful or shameless breach of faith.

There is a section in the India Penal Code to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister, namely section 415. Let him read it carefully. It relates to the act of cheating for which a sentence in jail is prescribed. Any attempt to do away with the contract made by his predecessors will amount to an act of cheating. If he were a common citizen, a court would find him guilty because he would have deceived other people into abandoning what is theirs, he has reduced their bargaining power and he has put them at his mercy and then he goes back on what he had promised. This would amount to an act of cheating. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel

were honourable men. They had no such intention that their successors should go back on their pledged word, But the moral crime would be just as great as if the hon. Minister was himself committing that act of cheating in the year 1947-48, because like me, he too was a party to this deal, as a member of this Party—I do not remember if he was in the Constituent Assembly—and as a member of the Bombay Government, and he was therefore as much involved as all the rest of us. I would appeal to him to have some regard for the sense of honour that he owes to himself and to those for whom he speaks.

Then, consider the effect on the confidence of the people in the morality of this Government and the validity of our Constitution. If one part of the Constitution can be violated, what are our Fundamental Rights worth? And what are the obligations of Government worth? Then, consider the effect abroad. The effect on the credit of the country abroad must also be considered. If this Government can break its pledges to the princes of India, why should the foreign creditors and the people who give money to this country expect it to honour the commitments that we make?

These are very good reasons, apart from abstract morality. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to think again. He will do himself and that great Party to which I belonged at that time when we made that pledge to the Princes a great injustice; he will be doing a great injustice to this country and to his own party and to himself if he allows himself to be pushed into an acceptance of this wrong principle. I was then a Member of the Party to which the hon. Minister belongs, and...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : But be left that party.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : ...I would not like him to let down his Party, to which I then belonged, because I also share in that responsibility and if he does that he proposes to do, then I shall also be made to share his guilt, and I would not like to share the guilt of a breach of faith.

Therefore, we oppose both the principle of this resolution and its terms.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Himatsingka. The hon. Member is absent. Shri K. N. Tiwary. He is also absent. Then, Shri Sita Ram Kesri. He is also absent. They have given their names, but none of them is here. Now, Shri S. Kandappan.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : You may call other Members from the Congress Party now.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not my job to manage his party's affairs.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's name is not here.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : I had written to you.

MR. SPEAKER : The party has submitted a list to me and the hon. Member's name is not there in that. Let there be no controversy about it now. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I have read out the names that were given by the party. I have got a dozen other names. That does not mean that I should flout the list given by the party.

श्री शशिभूषण : प्राइवेट रेजल्यूशन पर हमेशा यह हुआ है कि हम आप को नाम देते हैं और आप यहां उस में पार्टियों को ला रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. His party has submitted the list. I have got the names of other people also. I have got a dozen names before me apart from the names given by the Congress Party. The Party has given me a list and after that list is exhausted, perhaps I could call anybody else as I choose.

The party has given names, but within five minutes I find that the Members have disappeared; they give their names but they disappear. I do not know what is to happen.

श्री प्रबन्धन वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : जनाब मैं एक अजें करना चाहता हूं, आप इस कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं, आप का भी तो बहुत कुछ हक है, आप का डिस्कीशन है ...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to flout any party lists. I must honour those lists, because otherwise I shall get into trouble.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anend) : I may bring to your notice that on private Member's resolutions, the question of party does not come in.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri S. Kandappan has the floor of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : If they are so indisciplined, why don't you derecognise them, Sir ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I support the Resolution moved by Shri Rabi Ray. I am wondering why Government, and some members of their party, are very much agitated and concerned over the commitment they had made earlier to the princes and why they do not seem to be concerned at all about the word given by Government on the floor of the House that they are going to abolish the privy purses. This pledge was given to us the elected representatives of the people. Since then two years have passed and I do not know whether they are ever going to fulfil it in the near future.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Shri Himatsingka says he does not know about his having to speak and his name having been given.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not interested in that. Am I to take the official list given by their party or not ? Is it a question of controversy here ? I am not interested what passes between the Chief Whip and their members. The Chief Whip himself has signed it. His name is there. Even the spelling is the same—Shri P. D. Himatsingka. So there is no mistake about it.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : I was not told.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I do not know why Government are so much wavering and luke-warm in their approach to this question.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो अब चलते हैं सुबह से शाम तक बैठे रहते हैं फिर भी मौका नहीं मिलता है। मैंने आपको चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी लेकिन आपने नहीं बोलने दिया। हम तो सिर्फ कोरम पूरा करते हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants to go, he may quietly leave. I do not mind. There need be no argument about it. If quorum is not there, the House will be adjourned.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What is happening to my privileges—I do not know. Everybody is taking away my time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no discipline in that party at all.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He is well disciplined.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Instead of trying to pretend that they are going to do something and really serious to abolish the privy purses and privileges, I hope they will at least while replying to this debate make their position clear to the House and to the country at large, because I have a suspicion that they have been presurised and they are not in a position to honour the pledged word given on the floor of the House to members.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : They had no right to make such a commitment.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : They should make their position clear as to why they are not keeping up to their promise to this House. After the 1967 elections, discussion took place here and then the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, very categorically said that he was for abolition of the privy purses and privileges of the princes, and that soon he was going to introduce a Bill to that effect. Two years have since elapsed. In between, there has been a lot of wavering statements and hesitant approaches to this problem. But whenever this question was taken up here, Shri Chavan was very categorical. He never denied his earlier commitment to the House.

In the *Hindu* of July 4, 1968, I find this passage :

"The Government of India has finally decided to scrap the princely privileges and privy purses. A scheme prepared by the Home Ministry in this regard was broadly endorsed by the Internal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet which discussed the issue for about an hour today. While the privileges of ex-rulers are to be withdrawn immediately, the amount of privy purses is to be paid on a salb system for a specified period which may be 20 or 25 years so that its abolition does not cause undue financial difficulties. The scale of payments worked out by the Ministry gives generous treatment to the smaller princes".

But till today even this diluted form of implementation has not taken place. I say this is diluted because I do not find any princes in this country, the progenies of the old princely families, who are just trying to eke out a livelihood and have not enough to make both ends meet.

After all we know them; they are our good friends. We know they are quite well off. They do other businesses and other work. In fact I am pained when a speaker argued on the principle of honouring agreements or commitments that they should go on getting the privy purse. I feel that it is rather humiliating and it is not good for any man of self-respect to expect unearned income from the Government of a poor country. In fact I feel that the princes should themselves come forward to voluntarily relinquish it. Not even a single person has done so.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I have surrendered it in 1948.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Others should have followed suit; some how it has not happened.

Some say that it was a free covenant and a sort of gentleman's agreement entered into with ex-rulers and should not be violated and that it was not good for a great country like ours. They seem to be concerned about the image of India which will suffer in the international scene. Mr. Masani said something about a few States where people were keen to reinstate them.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I did not say so; Sardar Patel said so.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You quoted Mr. Patil. I also happened to read some kind of old writings on this particular item. But I should like to know in how many of the 600 States people were so anxious and are so attached to their ancient rulers that they would not be willing to merge with the Indian nation?

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Would you advocate a plebiscite?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: If it can be agreed on all fronts. That would not be advisable because I feel that the public mood is rather against the privy purses and privileges. In fact as far as I know most of the States ruled by erstwhile rulers with the exception of a few States scattered here and there where the people might have been attached to the royal houses, the mood of the people on the whole was otherwise; they were on the verge of revolt and the rulers were saved by the national leaders by this arrangement. That is how I look at it.

There is another important aspect. We are a democratic country and in a democratic country the entire territory of the State belongs to the whole people, not to the royal families alone. Did the rulers attach any importance to the will of the people when they entered into this agreement with the Government of India and Mr. Patel signed that agreement and the ruler also signed that agreement? Were they not treated as chattels and private property? Mr. Masani quoted the assets of the various royal families.

17.25 hrs.

(Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair)

Were all their personal assets? How did they amass and accumulate so much wealth? Is it not obnoxious and repugnant to the democratic ideals to think that the assets of the royal household belonged to the ruler alone and not to the people? I am unable to reconcile myself to this feeling.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all property.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : If you concede that it is public property, then did you consult the public while you accepted the privy purse? You came to this agreement and this merger as if it is your own property and you did it out of your own free volition, the surrendering of the entire property to the Government of India, with out taking into consideration the people who mostly matter. So, this argument that it is a very solemn agreement which we should honour is not convincing to me.

Apart from that, there is another aspect. After all, it is more than two decades since the so-called agreement took place. The situation has changed. Is it anybody's argument that in a democratic, developing country, some agreement entered into some two or three decades back even after circumstances have changed, should be honoured? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : A lot of changes have taken place.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not take any notice of the interruptions.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is very difficult when the interruption comes from very close colleagues.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuska) : May I tell him that most of the princes who contested the elections got elected.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : So what? A lot of changes have taken place. Even the Constitution which was formulated and accepted by this country was changed many a time. I am sure that you would not be reluctant to support some of the amendments to the constitution. It is not, therefore, a question of any sacredness being attached to it, and it is not a question of the image of the country abroad and all that. If you are reluctant, even at this stage, to abolish the privy purse, I do not think any democratic country in the world will take you seriously; I do not think the democratically minded people will take you seriously. It is a very abnoxious idea. I would appeal on that score—not even on the question of money—to the princes and their concord and those who

are enjoying these privileges to come forward themselves voluntarily to surrender the privileges, because it is not good for them. I feel it is wanting in self-respect of any decent man to live perpetually on unearned income; this is unearned income and tax-free at that which they should be prepared to surrender voluntarily. So, I fully support this resolution.

I would add one more word with regard to the argument that you had advanced when you happened to be in your seat here: that the mover of the resolution is not just pretending or imagining that by a very simple resolution being passed here, we are going to abolish the privy purse. It is only an enabling measure. When we pass this resolution, we accept that the Government would come forward to make the requisite changes in the Constitution and other codes so that the privy purse may be abolished.

I hope and wish and I do not feel that our Home Minister, Shri Chavan, was very sincere when he made the statement. But I do not know what sort of difficulties his party or he himself got into that he is not able to come forward in this respect. It is high time that the Government should make up its mind to abolish the privy purse.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now it is 5.30. Let us proceed to the half-an-hour discussion.

11.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Delhi Police Commission's Report

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, पुलिस की जो व्यवस्था आज हमारे देश में है वह व्यवस्था वही पुरानी है जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में थी। और अंग्रेजों ने हमारे देश में पुलिस की व्यवस्था इस उद्देश्य से की थी कि हमारे देश में जो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम चलता था, हमारे यहां की जो जनता लड़ती थी अपने हकों के लिये, उस को बताया जाय ;

उन आन्दोलनों को दबाना उनको शून्य में डुबाना ही अंग्रेजी राज्य की पुलिस और फौज

की नीति उस समय थी। उस समय जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो हमने यह समझा था कि आजादी के बाद पुलिस की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन लाया जायगा और साथ ही पुलिस सचमुच में जनता की सेवा करेगी। पुलिस आजाद भारत में देश के उत्थान में और नवनिर्माण में सहायक होगी और इस काम को ठीक से करने के लिये सरकार उन की सहूलियतों को बढ़ायेगी। अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में पुलिस की जो दयनीय स्थिति वेतन, सर्बिस कंडिशनस, दूसरी सुविधाओं और आवास आदि के सिलसिले में थी उसमें परिवर्तन लाया जायगा यह हम ने उम्मीद की थी। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 22 वर्ष के कांग्रेसी राज्य के बावजूद यह बात हुई नहीं है। आज भी वही सड़ी गली व्यवस्था पुलिस की चल रही है। उन की दिक्कतें आज भी ज्यों की त्यों बरकरार हैं। आज भी एक पुलिस कांस्टेबुल को 75 रु० से शुरू करके उसे 96 रुपये तक तनख्वाह देते हैं उन के रहने की व्यवस्था बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। उनके लिए न शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है न ही उन के लिए व उनके बच्चों के लिए दवादारू की व्यवस्था है। यह स्थिति आज भी बरकरार है। 22 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी इस तरह की सोचनीय अवस्था विद्यमान है।

जब सन् 1947 से लेकर 1966 तक सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया तो स्वामा-विका ही था कि पुलिसमनों के अन्दर इस को लेकर असंतोष बढ़ता। उनके असन्तोष का इस रूप में इजहार होने लगा कि उन्होंने अपने सवालों का हल निकालने के लिए, अपनी मांगें हासिल करने के लिए, सरकार के सामने अपनी मांगें रखने के लिए उन्होंने दिल्ली के अन्दर अपना एक संगठन बनाया और कई दूसरे सुबों में भी बनाया। बिहार के अन्दर भी उन्होंने अपना एक संगठन बनाया। आप जानते ही हैं कि बिहार के पुलिस वालों ने 1946-47 में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी अपने सवालों को लेकर आन्दोलन चलाया था। पहले आजादी के आन्दोलन के दिनों में वहाँ के लोगों ने पण्डित रामानन्द

तिवारी के नेतृत्व में उत्त में हिस्सा भी लिया था। हमारे देश के कुछ पुलिस वालों ने आजादी के आन्दोलन में भी हिस्सा लिया लेकिन आमतौर से अंग्रेजों ने पुलिस का स्तेमाल हमारे आजादी के आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए किया, जन आन्दोलन के विरोध में किया और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि वही काम आज की यह कांग्रेसी सरकार भी कर रही है। मजदूर आन्दोलन, किसान आन्दोलन और अन्य जनता के आन्दोलनों को दबाने के लिए यह सरकार इस पुलिस का इस्तेमाल कर रही है।

जब दिल्ली में पुलिसवालों ने अपना संगठन 1966 में बनाया उस के पहले ही से उनमें असन्तोष बढ़ रहा था, पालियामेंट में सवाल उठ रहे थे और लोग तरह तरह से उनकी मांगों का समर्थन कर रहे थे। तो सरकार ने मजदूर होकर 1966 में यह खोसला पुलिस कमिशन की बहाली की ताकि उन की स्थिति का पता लगाया जाय। इस पुलिस कमिशन की बहाली 5-11-66 को हुई। उस कमिशन ने तमाम जगह पर घूम, घूम कर, पूरे देश में तथा दिल्ली की तमाम बँरकों में जाकर उनकी स्थिति का पता लगाया तब जाकर उन्हें मालूम हुआ कि वास्तव में उनकी कितनी दर्दनाक हालत है ?

कमिशन की रिपोर्ट बहुत मोटी है। लगभग 825 पृष्ठ की वह रिपोर्ट है जो कि दो भागों में है। उस रिपोर्ट से बहुत सारी बातें कोट की जा सकती हैं लेकिन इस समय उसके लिये पर्याप्त समय नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने और सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा ही होगा और उनको मालूम होगा कि वेतन के सिलसिले में, आवास के सिलसिले में और दूसरे एलाऊंसेज जो उन्हें मिलने चाहिए, तमाम बातों के सिलसिले में उन्होंने सुझाव दिये। परन्तु दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने उन्हें लागू नहीं किया बैसे सरकार कहती अवश्य है कि हम ने उनको लागू किया। उनकी सिफारिश है कि बुनियादी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

तनखाह और दूसरी सहूलियतों को मिला कर एक पुलिस के साधारण कांस्टेबुल को पहले साल में बहाली के समय 228 रुपये 50 पैसे मिलने चाहिए और बीसवें साल में उसको मिलने चाहिए 313 रुपये 40 पैसे। तो क्या सरकार ने उस सिफारिस को लागू किया है? जाहिर बात है कि सरकार ने उसे लागू नहीं किया है। इस तरीके से उस मोटी किताब में यह भी कहा गया है कि आज हमारे देश में कम से कम तनखाह एक दस मजदूर को एक स्किल्ड मजदूर को 240 रुपये मिलती है। लेकिन पुलिस वाले कितनी जबाबदेही से काम करते हैं, अपने प्राणों को हथेली में रखकर देश की शान्ति और व्यवस्था की रक्षा करते हैं; पर उनको तनखाह दी जाती है 75 से 95 रुपये। इससे आप मिला लीजिये कि कितना बड़ा गैप है।

जब यह बात नहीं हुई तो यहाँ पुलिस के लोगों ने अपना संगठन बनाया शान्तिमय तरीके से अनुरोध करने के लिये। उसको मान्यता भी उन्होंने दी। लेकिन इस मान्यता के बावजूद उनके ऊपर तरह तरह से बन्दिशें लगाई जाने लगीं। उनसे कहा जाने लगा कि आप मीटिंगें नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन है और भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के मातहत उनको अधिकार है कि वे अपनी यूनियन बनायें और अपनी मांगें पेश करें, तब आप ने उनके कामों में इस तरह से हस्तक्षेप करना क्यों शुरू किया?

जब ऐसा हुआ तब दिल्ली के पुलिस वालों के अन्दर असन्तोष बढ़ता गया, और उस असन्तोष के बढ़ने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे लोग 1967 के अप्रैल महीने में देश के गृह मन्त्री के यहाँ अपनी मांगें समझाने के लिये गये। एक दिन पहले उनके जो पदाधिकारी थे उन को नौकरी से डिसमिस कर दिया गया। वे लोग माला लेकर, फूल लेकर गये वे श्री चव्हाण से यह पूछने के लिये कि इस तरह की बात क्यों हुई। उन की बातें सुनने के बजाय गृह मन्त्री ने उन्हें धमकी दी

कि तुम्हारे साथ हम सक्ती से पेश आयेंगे। उसी के बाद उनकी गिरफ्तारियां शुरू हो गईं। आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि 15.4.67 को श्री चव्हाण ने यह धमकी दी और उची दिन साढ़े तीन बजे गिरफ्तारी शुरू हो गई। एक हजार पुलिस वाले गिरफ्तार किये गये, जिनमें आठ महिलायें भी थीं। उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया, जेल में डाला गया और 45 दिन तक उन की जमानतें नहीं ली गईं। उनको तरह तरह से जेल में सताया गया। इस जनतंत्री हुकूमत में, कांग्रेस मार्का समाजवाद में उन के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया गया। 600 अस्थायी पुलिस वाले नौकरी से हटा दिये गये, जिनमें से 500 हरिजन हैं। हरिजन उत्थान की बात यह सरकार कहती है, लेकिन उनको हटा दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं यह बड़े धर्म की बात है एक सिपाही जेल में बीमार पड़ा और उस की हालत खराब होने लगी तो उसको छोड़ दिया, गया, लेकिन अस्पताल तक जाने के लिए सवारी का बन्दोबस्त भी नहीं किया गया। यह कितनी हृदयहीनता की बात थी? एक तरफ उसको अस्पताल तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई और दूसरी तरफ फिजूलखर्ची का यह भालम।

आज जो पुलिस वाले सस्पेंडेड हैं उन में से बहुत ज्यादा आदमियों पर मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है। उनमें से किसी को हरियाना से भाना पड़ता है, किसी को यू पी से भाना पड़ता है और कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है। कोर्ट का माहौल भी ऐसा है कि वह अपने मुकदमों की पैरवी नहीं कर सकते मिलिटरी वाले और आर्म्ड पुलिस वाले वहाँ बैठे रहते हैं।

इसके विरोध में और उनकी मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए पिछले अधिवेशन के समय में बहुत से संसद्-सदस्यों ने, सभी पार्टियों के संसद्-सदस्यों ने, गृह-मन्त्री से अनुरोध करते हुए पत्र लिखा कि वह पुलिस वालों के साथ न्याय करें, उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार किया

जाये, जितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं उनको वापस लिया जाए, सर्पेंशन वॉरंट विद्वृत्त किये जायें, उनके डिपॉजिट को विद्वृत्त किया जाये, टर्मनिशन नोटिस वापस की जायें। लेकिन सदन पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। जिन लोगों ने विद्वृत्ती लिखी थी उनको जवाब देना भी मुनासिब नहीं समझा गया। अगर इस तरह का व्यवहार हो तो आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि पुलिस वालों पर इसका क्या असर पड़ता होगा, उनके अन्दर असन्तोष की कितनी ज्वाला घघक रही होगी। इस का असर दूसरे राज्यों की पुलिस पर भी पड़ने वाला है।

पुलिस हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण संगठन है। अगर उस संगठन की यह स्थिति होगी तो हम अपने देश को कैसे आगे ले चल सकेंगे और जनतन्त्र के विचार को कैसे मजबूत बना सकेंगे? आज हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिकता उभारी जा रही है, तरह तरह से प्रगति विरोधी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। वे लोग उनसे हमारी रक्षा कैसे कर सकेंगे जब वे इतने असन्तुष्ट रहेंगे?

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जो आज स्थिति है उसको आप देखें। आपने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के प्रति नमी की नीति अपनाई है। ये लोग भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके प्रति दूसरी नीति क्यों आप अमल में ला रहे हैं। जो नीति आप ने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के प्रति अपनाई है, क्या वही नीति आप इनके प्रति भी अपनायेंगे, उसी नीति का यहां भी अनुसरण करते हुए उनके साथ कोई वार्ता करेंगे?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के असन्तोष को समाप्त करने तथा उनके बीच सामान्य स्थिति उत्पन्न करने के लिये क्या सरकार उनकी बरखास्तगी, उनकी मुअ्तली, उनको नौकरी से प्रयत्न करने की कार्यवाही तथा उन पर चल रहे जो मुकदमे हैं, उनको वापस लेने का विचार रखती है? यदि नहीं रखती है तो

क्या सरकार की इस कठोर एवं जन विरोधी नीति के कारण पुलिस वालों में अनुशासन बनाये रखना तथा उनमें कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाना सम्भव हो सकेगा?

मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है कि सरकार उनके बेतनों, ग्रावास, चिकित्सा, बच्चों की शिक्षा तथा दूसरी सुविधायें देने सम्बन्धी कमिशन किन किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करती है या उसने किया है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका ब्यौरा सदन को दिया जाए। यह कह दिया जाता है कि हमने रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन को बताया जाये कि आपने क्या क्या स्वीकार किया है?

चौथा मेरा सवाल यह है कि अगर सरकार इन सभी सिफारिशों को एक साथ कार्यान्वित करने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय अभी एलान करेंगे कि इन सिफारिशों को पूरे तौर पर कब तक लागू कर दिया जाएगा? अगर सरकार इसकी घोषणा नहीं करना चाहती है तो इसका क्या कारण है?

आखिरी सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या सरकार दिल्ली नान-गजटेड पुलिस कर्मचारी संघ के साथ वार्ता करके मसले के हल का कोई रास्ता निकालने को तैयार है? अगर नहीं है तो इसका क्या कारण है?

इन सभी सवालों का मैं साफ़ साफ़ जवाब चाहता हूँ ताकि पता चल सके कि पुलिस वालों के प्रति सरकार कितनी हमदर्दी दिखलाना चाहती है और कहां तक इन सवालों को हल करना चाहती है। आप याद रखें कि जमाना बदल रहा है, जनता बदल रही है, पुलिस वाले बदल रहे हैं, फौज बदल रही है और आपके साथ भी वही होगा जो बहुत से दमन करने वालों के साथ हुआ है, बहुत से जन विरोधी नीति बरतने वालों के साथ होता आया है। इसलिए राइटिंग आफ़ दी वाल को पढ़कर आप जवाब दें।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : The police department was notorious and is still notorious for corruption. It was always used as an instrument of oppression of the people during the British days and it continues to be so even today. The police force was used and is being used against the people. Yet, the government did not think it fit to treat the policemen in a humane way. It is quite evident and well-known from the movement that was launched by the policemen that even the elementary rights and privileges are denied to them by this government. Sir, when I am asking this question I find that the hon. Minister is talking to Shri Randhir Singh without hearing me. Then, how can he answer my question? Though the police force was used by the government to suppress and oppress the workers and peasants and democratic movements, they did not think it fit to give the policemen their elementary human rights and privileges. It is mentioned in the Police Commission Report that whereas before independence 85 to 90 per cent of the police was civil police and only 10 to 15 per cent was armed police, now the armed police is nearly 50 per cent of the total police force of India. This shows that the police is being geared as an armed force against the people.

But no human consideration is given to these people. This is also admitted by the Delhi Police Commission Report, as I read it from the Report.

Here, it is mentioned that if a complete break-away is to be made from the present state of affairs, we must take bold steps and provide adequate pay scales for the police of Delhi. Then only, it will be possible to enforce discipline. The question of discipline has been raised by the Government.

My question is this. When the Government set up the Khosla Commission to go into the whole question and the Report is before the Government, is it a fact that the Government has not accepted the recommendations of the Khosla Commission in regard to pay, conditions of service, condition of their housing, medical treatment and other things? If the Government has accepted these things, let the Government make a statement here and now. If the Government have not accepted the recom-

mendations, firstly, I would like to know why the Government have not accepted the recommendations. When they set up the Commission, it was their obligation to accept the recommendations. Secondly, if the Government have not accepted the recommendations, what steps the Government are going to take to see that better conditions of service to the policemen who are working in Delhi so that they at least can get a little human treatment from the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sitaram Kesri :

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, some of us have also sent slips.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is not there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Today, you can exercise your discretion.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Leave alone the ballot, we have also sent our names.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot give up the rules.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : All the people belong to Haryana. Kindly allow me as a special case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is in your discretion. Today, you kindly allow us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to follow the rules strictly.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Those who have come in the ballot may be called first. Then, you have got your discretion to call others. The Chair has always the discretion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You should know your powers, Sir. You have great powers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I need not be reminded, Mr. Banerjee. I want to follow the rules. Shri Sitaram Kesri.

श्री सीता राम केशरी (कटिहार) : सभा-

पति महोदय, हमारे दोस्त, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने अपने लम्बे भाषण के दौरान पुलिस के प्रति हमदर्दी और सहानुभूति प्रकट की। यह अच्छी बात है। यह बात सच है कि पुलिस के निम्न स्तरीय कर्मचारी शासन और समाज की बहुत सेवा करते हैं। बरसात की रात हो, जाड़े का समय हो या बँसाख या जेठ की गर्मी हो, सभी अवस्थाओं में वे जनसेवा का कार्य करते हैं।

उन लोगों की जो उचित मांगें हैं, सरकार को उन की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि अगर पुलिस में, जो शांति और व्यवस्था की रक्षा हेतु बनाई गई है, शासन के प्रति बगावत या विद्रोह की भावना आ जायेगी, तो देश में शांति और व्यवस्था रह सकेगी, इसमें गहरा सन्देह है। हमारे दोस्त ने एक और तो पुलिस को कनडेम किया और दूसरी ओर उसके प्रति हमदर्दी दिखाई। ये लोग प्रशासन को कनडेम करने के लिए रोज ऐसे वक्तव्य देते रहते हैं कि पुलिस चोर है, पुलिस घूसखोर है, उसने यह किया है, वह किया है, आदि। लेकिन जब पुलिस शासन के प्रति बगावत और विद्रोह की भावना से कोई कार्य करती है, तो उनकी नजर में वह बहुत बढ़िया हो जाती है।

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : ऐसा किसी ने नहीं कहा है।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उन्होंने 1966 में जो बगावत की, उसके पीछे बहुत दिनों के निरन्तर असंतोष की भावना का विस्फोट था।

मंत्री महोदय ने 28 मार्च, 1969 को एक अनस्टाई प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर ने जो रिकमेंडेशन की हैं, उनमें से अधिकतर रिकमेंडेशंस पर इन्होंने विचार किया और डेसीशन लिया है इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए, तो मैं इनसे जानना चाहूँगा कि कौन-कौन से रिकमेंडेशंस के ऊपर आप ने डेसीशन लिया और कौन कौन से रिकमेंडेशन को आप इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या इस रिकमेंडेशन में डी० एस० पी० की पे के संबंध में जो रिकमेंडेशन आया है वह पहले जो था उससे भी कम है ?

और तीसरा एक और भी है जो पुलिस के संबंध में ही है कि पुलिस को एकमोडेशन की सुविधा देनी चाहिए उन के परिवार के रहन सहन के लिए, इस संबंध में कमीशन ने जो रिकमेंड किया है, उसे आपने अपने निर्णयों में मंजूर किया है या नहीं ?

यह तीन प्रश्न मैं आप से करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : 95 per cent are my men, Sir. I should be given a chance to ask a question.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Just one question, Sir. Unfortunately our names did not come in the ballot.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Whether they are Mr. Randhir Singh's men or anybody's men, the poor constables and chowkidars are the brave sons of India like any other men from any part of India. Let us not confuse two things as he said. I do not think that they had any revolt against the State. The last struggle or agitation which they had was a manifestation of the great injustice, the unfair treatment, meted out to them. If we equate this movement with a revolt, that will be an unfortunate thing, that will be a wrong reading. If you start making wrong readings, I fear that more of such things will occur in greater proportions and we will not be able to control them.

Whenever there are any genuine grievances, you must look into them very sympathetically. The question, as it has been stated here, is that the police was used as an instrument of coercion and suppression in the British days. After Independence also, the Congress Party have used them as an instrument of coercion and suppression against the other people—trade unions and opposition parties. They have not brought about any dynamic change in their outlook. (Interruptions)

They have the same sickening status as

[Shri S. Kundu]

jawns in the Army. The constables and chowkidars are treated as domestic servants and are given all sorts of odd jobs to perform. Any sane man will revolt against this. This was reflected in the last agitation. Anyway, this is not the time to discuss all those things. I will just refer to two lines from the report of the Khosla Commission. When Government appoints a Commission, they must at least accept the major recommendations of the Commission. I will just read out what the Khosla Commission has said about pay and dearness allowance.

"As we have pointed out in the opening chapter of this report, these recommendations were the absolute minimum in the matter of pays and allowances which we considered barely sufficient, but less than equitable, for the personnel of the Delhi Police Force. The recommendations were, as we have pointed out, on the conservative side. We have now given the matter greater consideration and have had the advantage of studying a great deal of evidence upon the subject. We are, therefore, in a position now to make our final recommendations with regard to pay and allowances which we consider absolutely necessary for securing the efficiency and contentment of a proper police force worthy of the capital city of India."

I will just read out a sentence about what they say...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please ask your question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : These are very vital references. After having toured all over India, they find the Delhi police to be in a worse condition compared to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and other polices.

They say :

Now, in India in general and in Delhi in particular, the office of the constable has no aura of respectability whatsoever. He is distrusted by the law. He is disliked by the people. He is classed as a scavenger and a chowkidar in respect of the quantum of his pay and allowances.

This is the recommendation of Khosla Commission. When the Government appoints a commission, they must give fair treatment to its recommendation. It is not contempt of the House, but it would be contempt of certain conventions practised in a democracy if such a treatment is not given.

About 3,000 criminal cases have been instituted against these policemen; 900 people have been suspended; 74 people have been dismissed. The Government has shown certain generosity in respect of the employees who participated in the September strike. Let the same attitude be shown here. Let them withdraw all these cases. I would urge upon the Minister to withdraw all these cases and take back the employees who have been suspended as this will create the necessary goodwill. Therefore, we would like to know what action they are going to take according to these recommendations of the Khosla Commission.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Delhi Non-gazetted Karmachari Sangh was recognised by Government. Its constitution was approved by Government. As far as I know, the recognition has not been withdrawn. Even Khosla Commission says that the formation of an Association for policemen is not a circumstance at which they may justifiably feel horrified. They justified formation of the same and even the Inspector General of Police in his correspondence has assured that they will be provided with an opportunity to ventilate their grievances.

When this recognised body wants to carry on its activity in a peaceful manner, I want to know as to why Government does not want to carry on a dialogue with them because it is a recognised union. The position is this. The Government has meted out a different treatment to the Central Government employees. After all they are part of the same machinery.

The Khosla Commission report says :

"We feel convinced that the vast majority of Delhi policemen are amenable to discipline if proper understanding is shown to them."

18.00 hours

When the policy of forgive-and-forget has been followed in the case of Central Government employees, why should they give a treatment differently to these policemen? The report itself says that they are amenable to discipline and with proper understanding and approach you can keep them disciplined. Are the Government anxious to keep them as a disciplined force? Or, do they want to make them frustrated by denying them the implementation of the recommendations of the Khosla Commission and also by meting out to them a differential treatment, than the one which was meted out to other employees? In the case of the Punjab, there was a Police Commission under the chairmanship of Mahajan—a former Chief Justice of India—and as soon as the interim report was submitted, the Government of Punjab fully implemented their recommendations. When that was done, I want to know why the Delhi Police is kept at a disadvantageous position and why the recommendations of the Khosla Commission are not being implemented with speed.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मेरा प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रांडर है। संविधान के जरिये डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को बन्द कर दिया गया है और यह कहा गया है कि भ्रादमी-भ्रादमी में फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन जैसी कि मुझे इंफार्मेशन मिली है, हरियाणा के जो जवान हैं उनकी भर्ती दिल्ली पुलिस में बन्द कर दी गई है। प्रिम्बल और फंडामेंटल राइट्स में यह है कि भ्रादमी-भ्रादमी में फर्क नहीं किया जायेगा फिर यह कहाँ तक जायज है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के सिलसिले में जो वायलेंस, इंटिमिडेशन और कनाइव्नेंस के केसेज थे उनको जब माफ कर दिया गया तो फिर इन लोगों ने क्या पाप किया है और उनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों किया जाता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में भी कांस्टीट्यूशन को फालो किया जायेगा या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have a Point of Order...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry I cannot hear your Point of Order.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Point of order is always heard . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not make a mockery of the Rules. Kindly sit down. I cannot allow you ... (Interruptions). Nothing will be recorded... (Interruptions).

** **

What is your Point of Order ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : When Half-an-Hour discussions is held, Members are allowed to write in advance to the Speaker as to whether they would like to put questions. That is the procedure. According to that procedure, I have written a letter to you that I wanted to raise a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not a Point of Order.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a procedural matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am also on procedure.

SHRI NAMBIAR : How can you say that because when Half-an-Hour discussions is there, a member can write in advance to the Chair asking for permission to put questions.

Accordingly, I am raising the point. I wrote to you...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am aware of the rule. Let him please listen to me now.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You may give your ruling. That is your prerogative.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not want to put any question. I only want your guidance on one thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No guidance and no explanation from the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not want to put any question. Something has been quoted by Shri Shri Chand Goyal. I only want that the particular document should be placed on the Table...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No word of Shri S. M. Banerjee should go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a public document and therefore, it is available to everybody and to the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not referring to the Khosla Commission's report...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri S. M. Banerjee is a senior Member and he should not raise this kind of point of order now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not arguing with you. I only want to strengthen your hands by my point of order. I am not referring to the Khosla Commission's report. I am referring to the document which was referred to by Shri S Kundu. Here is the memorandum of the Delhi Police Non-gazetted Karmachari Sangh with observations of the Khosla Commission on Delhi Police, 1967-68 and appeal to Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have followed the hon. Member. Let him kindly resume his seat. During the half-an-hour discussion, the right of a Member is to ask a question, and, therefore, the question of placing a memorandum on the Table of the House does not arise. I have ruled out the point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not challenge the ruling.

* Not recorded.

† The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I bow to your ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today what is wrong with the hon. Member ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri Kamath had raised the question of the CBI report only during a half-an-hour discussion, and in fact, the half-an-hour discussion started with that. Ultimately came the historic ruling of Sardar Hukam Singh that that document could be laid on the Table of the House. Following the same example, I want your guidance in regard to this document. I want you also to rise to that great height. I am not going to put any question. I may assure you of that. I only want that that document should be placed on the Table of the House. I shall send that document to you. If you are convinced, kindly allow it to be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may kindly give it at the Table. I shall consider whether it can be done at the time of a half-an-hour discussion.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : सभापति महोदय, यह खुशी की बात है कि कम से कम एक बार तो माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जो कि पुलिस वालों को भला, बुरा कहते रहते हैं, कोसते रहते हैं, आज उन माननीय सदस्य ने खड़े होकर उन पुलिस वालों की कुछ तारीफ की है। मैं इस बात से भी खुश हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें कही हुई हैं जिन से पता लगता है कि वह कम से कम जो मनुष्यता का दृष्टिकोण है ऐसे मामलों पर उस पर भी वह थोड़ा बहुत ध्यान रखते हैं।

जहां तक दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के असंतोष का सवाल है, जो उन की कार्य करने की कठिनाई है, जिस स्थिति में उन्हें काम करना है, उसके बारे में सोच विचार किया गया और यह सोचा गया कि अब तक पुलिस

कमिश्न की सिफारिश न मिले तब तक उसके ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से जिस तरीके उस बारे में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए वैसे नहीं होने पायेगी। जब पुलिस कमिश्न की नियुक्ति की गई उस समय उन से कहा गया कि हम उसके ऊपर शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं इसलिए आप उस बारे में हमें एक इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट दे दें जिससे कि हम ठीक तरीके से कार्यवाही कर सकें। इसलिए खोसला पुलिस कमिश्न ने अपनी पूरी रिपोर्ट देने से पहले एक इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को दे दी जिसमें कि पुलिस वालों की हाजिगी, पे ऐंड एलाऊंसेज के बारे में सिफारिशें की गई थी। उस इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट के ऊपर तात्कालिक कार्यवाही की गई और उसके अन्तर्गत बहुत सी उन की सिफारिशें मंजूर करके पुलिस हाजिगी के लिए लाखों रुपये खर्च किये। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई 70-80 लाख रुपया उस सिलसिले में खर्च हुआ है। इस समय मुझे उसके पूरे आंकड़े याद नहीं हैं लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि काफी खर्च हुआ है और आगे चलकर और भी काफी रुपया उस पर खर्च होने वाला है। एक निर्धारित योजना के अनुसार वह पुलिस की हाजिगी स्कीम चल रही है। इसी तरह उनके पे ऐंड एलाऊंसेज के बारे में भी सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक आर्डर्स पास किये गये और उन्हें लागू भी कर दिया गया। समयभाव के कारण मैं उस सम्बन्ध में सारा विवरण आपको नहीं दे सकता हूँ लेकिन पुलिस कमिश्न की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जो विचार किया गया या कार्यवाही की गई उस पर हम एक टेबुलर स्टेटमेंट तैयार कर रहे हैं और मैं वह सारी सूचना सदन की टेबुल पर रख दूंगा और माननीय सदस्यों को पता लग जायेगा कि हम लोगों ने क्या-क्या कार्यवाही उस सिलसिले में की है।

जहाँ तक उन के असन्तोष का सवाल है और उनके ऊपर जो अभी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं उनका सवाल है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत गम्भीरता से सोच विचार करने का

विषय है। यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिसके ऊपर एक हलके फुलके ढंग से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति रही है? हम लोगों ने जरा भी कोई कड़ाई से पेश आकर उनको सजा देने की बात नहीं सोची लेकिन यह जरूर है हमने इस बात को हमेशा देखा और इस बात का हम ध्यान रखते हैं एक तो हमारे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जो कि दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं और दूसरे हमारे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जैसे पुलिस वाले जिन पर कि कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने का दायित्व आता है तो जाहिर है कि इनको एक कड़े अनुशासन में रह कर अपनी ड्यूटी को मुस्तैदी के साथ अंजाम देना जरूरी रहता है। जाहिर है कि इन दोनों वर्गों के काम करने के ढंग में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है। इसलिए दोनों को एक ही स्तर पर रख कर एक ही तरीके से उनके ऊपर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है और न एक जैसा निर्णय ही लिया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि जहाँ हमने दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए पूर्ण रूप से विचार करके उन्हें हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी, उन की शिकायतों को हमने यथासंभव रफा किया ताकि वह लगन व निष्ठा के साथ अपने फर्ज को अंजाम दें वहाँ यह जो पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं जहाँ तक इनका सवाल है इनको हमें पूरी तौर से अनुशासन में बनाये रखना है, किसी तरह की ढील अनुशासन में उनके बारे में हमें नहीं होने देनी है।

यह हम मानते हैं कि उनकी कठिनाइयाँ हैं और वह दूर होनी चाहिए। खोसला पुलिस कमिश्न की नियुक्ति भी इसी उद्देश्य को लेकर की गई थी। उस कमिश्न की सिफारिशों को भी मंजूर किया जा रहा है। लेकिन उन कठिनाइयों के कारण पुलिस वालों द्वारा इस तरह की अनुशासनहीनता उच्चभूलता का प्रीचित्य नहीं हो सकता है। इसे हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि पुलिस वालों

[श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल]

की कठिनाइयाँ हैं और हम उन्हें यथासाध्य दूर करने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि हम उनमें अनुशासनहीनता को बर्दाश्त कर लेंगे ? जैसा मैंने कहा हम उनकी दिक्कतों व कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जितनी हमारी क्षमता है हम उन्हें हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

लेकिन अनुशासनहीनता के कारण जो कार्यवाही पुलिस कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ की गई है उसे किसी तरह से हटाया नहीं जा सकता है यह माननीय सदस्यों को साफ तौर पर समझ लेना चाहिये । मैं यह चीज बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा अपनी इस नीति में किसी तरह का फेरबदल करने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । इस तरीके से यह जो बार-बार इस चीज को सामने लाया जाता है इस जम्मीद से कि किसी तरह की उसमें नरमी बर्ती जायेगी या किसी तरह की कोई उसमें भ्रम्य बात हो जायेगी तो उस तरह की बात करने से कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि जहाँ तक यह पुलिस फोर्स में अनुशासन बनाए रखने का सवाल है उसे हर हालत में बनाये रखा जायेगा और जो भी अनुशासनहीनता दिखलायेगा उसके बारे में कोई नरमी बताने का सवाल नहीं है । कड़ाई के साथ हम पुलिस कर्मचारियों में अनुशासन का पालन करवायेंगे वह हमारी नीति है और अनुशासनहीनता और उच्छृंखलता के कारण जो मुकदमे कर्मचारियों पर चल रहे हैं वह मुकदमे पुलिस वालों के ऊपर पूरे तरीके से चलेंगे । अगर मुकदमे से उन को छोड़ा जाता है तो फिर हम देखेंगे कि किस तरीके से उनको वापिस ले सकते हैं और अगर इन मुकदमों के फलस्वरूप उनको सजा मिलती है तो उस सजा के अनुरूप आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी इसके सिवा न उनके मुकदमे हटाने का सवाल है हमारे सामने न किसी तरह की नरमी का सवाल है । जहाँ तक

उन के असन्तोष का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह की कार्रवाई का माननीय सदस्य यहां पर सुभाव दे रहे हैं अगर वह की गई तो उससे और ज्यादा असन्तोष बढ़ेगा । उससे असन्तोष में कमी आने वाली नहीं है । उसके खिलाफ किसी तरह की बदले की भावना हमारे दिल में नहीं है । हम जानते हैं कि उन गरीबों को तकलीफ है । बहुत से गुमराह भाइयों का नुकसान हुआ क्योंकि वह गुमराह हुए । राजनीतिक नेताओं के चक्कर में पड़ कर उन्होंने अपनी रोजी रोटी खोई । उसका हमें दुःख है । हमें उससे कोई सुख नहीं मिला है ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peerwade): What is the political pressure ? Will you explain ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Khosla Commission reveals the truth. The politics is the politics of their bad condition.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : Can you not give an assurance that within two or three months all the cases will be disposed of ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : राजनीतिक प्रभाव उन लोगों पर डाला गया । यह तो रेकार्ड की बात है, बहस की बात नहीं है । यह सिद्ध हो चुका है । जो स्वयं सिद्ध बात है उसका खण्डन करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पुलिस के मामलों में राजनीतिक लोगों के द्वारा हस्तक्षेप न हो और ठीक ढंग से मेरिट्स के ऊपर विचार किया जाय तो बहुत सी समस्याएँ हल हो सकती हैं और अच्छी तरह से इन्साफ हो सकेगा । लेकिन अगर इस तरह से सरकार पर दबाव डाला जायेगा तो इससे पुलिस वालों का कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि एक तरफ तो हम इस तरह भ्रादमियों के साथ पूर्ण कड़ाई से व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ अपने साधनों के अनुसार जितनी भी सुविधा हो सके हम पुलिस फोर्स को

हाउसिंग के मामले में, शिक्षा के मामले में और भलाउसेज के मामले में देंगे। लेकिन जहाँ तक अनुशासन और उनके अन्दर डिप्लिने रखने का सवाल है, उसमें किसी तरह का भी समझौता नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI NAMBIAR : The entire police force is hearing you. Do not forget it.

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1969, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

18.19 hours.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

18.20 hours

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 12, 1969 Vaisakha 22, 1891 (Saka).
