

- (d) Mineral Oils;
- (e) Electricity;
- (f) Shipping;
- (g) Investment;
- (h) Tea Plantations; and
- (i) Coal Mining?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): A statement giving the required information so far as it is available is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51]

INDRAPRASTHA AND HASTINAPUR

528. Shri Tefkikar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state,

(a) whether the archæological sites of Indraprastha and Hastinapur in Delhi (where there are no apparent traces of ancient history) are going to be preserved for excavating and studying the remains or going to be utilised for the purpose of building houses; and

(b) how the boundaries of those ancient cities would be marked?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The site of Indraprastha has not yet been definitely identified.

Hastinapur has been identified east of Meerut. The site is protected and no buildings are allowed on it.

(b) The boundaries of Hastinapur are indicated by the mounds.

The question does not arise in the case of Indraprastha as the site has not yet been identified.

RESERVED ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES IN RAJASTHAN

529. Shri Bheekha Bhal: (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the reserved Assembly constituencies in Rajasthan could not be contested by the people of the areas for want of declaring as Scheduled Areas under the President's Order?

(b) If so, what are the names of such constituencies?

(c) Have Government received any representation from the State of Rajasthan to rectify the anomalous position?

(d) Do Government intend to declare these areas as Scheduled Areas?

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The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The facts regarding these constituencies are as follows:—

One seat in each of the under-mentioned double-member territorial constituencies of the Rajasthan State Assembly is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes:—

Bagidora.
Dungarpur.
Partargarh-Nimbahera.
Saira.
Sarada-Salumber.

Under the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950, only certain parts of the Dungarpur, Banswara and Chittorgarh districts are Scheduled Areas in the State of Rajasthan. Under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, in Rajasthan, only Bhils living in the Scheduled Areas of the State are members of the Scheduled Tribes. But Bhils residing in any other part of the three districts or in any other district and persons belonging to any other Tribe anywhere in the State are not members of the Scheduled Tribes. Under clause (a) of section 5 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, such persons as do not belong to any of the Scheduled Tribes are precluded from seeking election to any of the seats reserved in the Legislative Assemblies for the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is necessary to undertake legislation if any further areas are to be declared as Scheduled Areas. It has been decided that such legislation should not be undertaken till the matter has been investigated by the Backward Classes Commission.

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMITTEE

530. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have appointed any Anti-corruption Committee like the one appointed by the Delhi State Government, especially for those Centrally Administered Areas where there are no legislatures, to enquire into the causes of corruption in various departments of Government and to lessen the chances of corruption among the employees of Government; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government will consider the desirability of appointing a Committee for the States mentioned above?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No Anti-corruption Committee has been set up in Delhi, nor has any such Committee been appointed in any of the other Part C States;

(b) No. The Special Police Establishment whose jurisdiction has recently been extended to all Part C States will investigate cases of corruption arising in those States.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL, CUTTACK

531. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have applied to the Government of India for a loan to raise the status of the Engineering School at Cuttack;

(b) whether the Eastern Regional Committee inspected the School in this connection; and

(c) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) A visiting Committee appointed by the Eastern Regional Committee has inspected the institution.

(c) The report of the Eastern Regional Committee is awaited.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO

532. Shri Hem Raj: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the area which is exempted to the cultivator for the cultivation of tobacco for his personal use in the different States of India?

(b) Has this exemption been increased in any of the districts or States and if so, in which districts of which States?

(c) Do Government propose to make it permanent or is it a temporary step?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) The maximum quantity of tobacco which may be retained by a cultivator of tobacco, free of duty, for consumption in his household, has been fixed for each tobacco growing area, the quantity depending upon the tobacco-consuming habits of the local population.

In districts where tobacco is grown principally for the household consumption of the grower, the grower is

allowed to retain the entire produce of his plot, provided that the plot does not exceed a certain area which is normally fixed at 1/10th of an acre.

(b) In the districts of Rajasthan, e.g., Bharatpur, the duty free allowance of tobacco for the grower's household consumption which was being granted, namely, ten seers per grower, was found to be inadequate and was increased to twenty seers per grower about six months ago. I have no information of any other cases in which any revision has recently been made, but such revisions are entirely within the competence of the local Collectors of Central Excise, who make them on sufficient cause being shown.

(c) The reference here is presumably to the increase mentioned in part (b) of the question. As has been stated already in reply to that part, the increase in Rajasthan was made because the original allowance was not considered adequate having regard to the tobacco consuming habits of the population. The increase is not intended to be temporary.

QUASI-PERMANENCY CERTIFICATES

533. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for grant of Quasi-permanency Certificates to the displaced Government servants, referred to the Union Public Service Commission since August, 1949;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) if the delay has been over three months, the reasons for such delay?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available, as Ministries/Offices recommending the grant of quasi-permanency certificates to temporary employees do not make any distinction between displaced Government servants and other employees. The time and labour involved in sorting out names from the lists of temporary employees received from time to time will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) In some of the cases of displaced Government servants, the delay may have been over three months because of the fact that no decision could be taken earlier on the question as to how the break in service caused by their migration from Pakistan should be